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PREFACE

The subject of English Comprehension is a compulsory subject for a large number of Competitive Examinations like M.B.A. Entrance /CAT/MAT, TOEFL, GMAT, I.F.S., R.B.I. Officers' Grade 'A' & 'B', S.B.I./Bank P.O., NABARD, LIC/GIC AAO's, Asstt. Commandants/DSP etc. in B.S.F./C.R.P.F./I.T.B.P. Exam, I.M.A./C.D.S.E., N.D.A., B.B.S./B.B.A./B.B.M. Entrance, Hotel Management Entrance, Assistants' Grade, Inspectors of Central Excise/Income Tax Etc., Divisional Accountants/Auditors/UDC, etc., SI DP/CBI, Bank Clerk, Clerk Grade, etc. To achieve success in these competitive examinations it is very essential for the students to master the subject of English Comprehension thoroughly.

Now-a-days, only Objective Type (Multiple-Choice) Questions are being asked in all competitive examinations, instead of the Descriptive Type or Essay Type Questions. In the Multiple-Choice Questions, four probable answers of every question are given in the Question Paper, out of which a student has to choose the correct answer.

Keeping in view the needs of the students appearing in the various Competitive Examinations, we have written this book "English Comprehension/Reading Comprehension For All Competitive Examinations" containing 200 Passages. These Reading Comprehension Passages for practice are based upon the previous years' Question Papers of various competitive examinations held by the different examining bodies.

This book covers the full syllabus of the subject and includes all types of questions on English Comprehension/Reading Comprehension. For the benefit of the students, answers of the questions of each Passage are given at the end of the Passage.

We are sure that by solving these 200 Passages for Reading Comprehension, the students will acquire a lot of self-confidence to solve the Question Paper in the examination. Thus, this book will be immensely helpful to the students appearing in the various competitive examinations.

If this book is able to guide the readers to achieve their desired goal in life, we shall have the satisfaction that our work and labour have been well-rewarded. However, suggestions for the improvement of the book (including printing errors, if any) will be welcomed and these will be incorporated in the subsequent editions of the book.

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ENGLISH COMPREHENSION/ READING COMPREHENSION

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 1

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The world dismisses curiosity by calling it idle or mere idle curiosity-even though curious persons are seldom idle. Parents do their best to extinguish curiosity in their children because it makes life difficult to be faced everyday with a string of unanswerable questions about what makes fire hot or why grass grows. Children whose curiosity survives parental discipline are invited to join our university. With the university, they go on asking their questions and trying to find the answers. In the eyes of a scholar, that is what a university is for. Some of the questions which the scholars ask seem to the world to be scarcely worth asking, let alone answering. They ask questions too minute and specialised for you and me to understand without years of explanation. If the world inquires of one of them why he wants to know the answer to a particular question he may say especially if he is a scientist, that the answer will in some obscure way make possible a new machine or weapon or gadget. He talks that way because he knows that the world understands and respects utility.

But to you who are now part of the university, he will say that he wants to know the answer simply because he does not know it, the way the mountain climber wants to climb a mountain, simply because it is there. Similarly a historian asked by an outsider why he studies history may come out with the argument that he has learnt to repeat on such occasions, something about knowledge of the past making it possible to understand the present and mould the future. But if you really want to know why a historian studies the past, the answer is much simpler, something happened and he would like to know what. All this does not mean that the answers which scholars find to their questions have no consequences. They may have enormous consequences but these seldom form the reason for asking the question or pursuing the answers. It is true that scholars can be put to work answering questions for the sake of the consequences as thousands are working now, for example, in search of a cure for cancer. But this is not the primary function of the scholars. For the consequences are usually subordinate to the satisfaction of curiosity.

1. According to the passage, parents do their best to discourage curiosity in their children
   (a) because they have no time
   (b) because they have no patience to answer them
   (c) because they feel that their children ask stupid questions continuously
   (d) because they are unable to answer all their questions
2. The common people consider some of the questions that the scholars ask unimportant
   (a) as they are too lazy and idle
   (b) as they are too modest
   (c) as it's beyond their comprehension
   (d) as it is considered a waste of time
3. A historian really studies the past
   (a) to comprehend the present and to reconstruct the future
   (b) to explain the present and plan the future
   (c) to understand the present and make a fortune
   (d) to understand the present and mould the future
4. Children whose curiosity survives parental discipline means
   (a) children retaining their curiosity in spite of being discouraged by their parents
   (b) children pursuing their mental curiosity
   (c) children's curiosity subdued due to parents' intervention
   (d) children being disciplined by their parents
5. According to the passage, the children make life difficult for their parents.
   (a) by their ceaseless curiosity
   (b) by unceasing bombardment of questions
   (c) by asking irrelevant questions
   (d) by posing profound questions

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4 (a) 5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 2

Directions : **In questions 1-5 you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

The social Darwinist conception of evolution is not that of the biologist but of the propagandist looking for a justification for his political theories. The simplistic formulation of ferocious anti-social struggle finds no place in the theories of modern biologists. Even on the animal level the scientific picture is not that of "struggle" and ruthless elimination. If in the tropics a pigmented skin is an advantage, no one is swept to destruction in a fight for blackness. Modifications of that sort, which prove advantageous, gradually establish themselves without trouble. Even living on other animals for food does not imply savagery-fishermen are not unpleasant and aggressive persons; tribes living, as they once did, on shellfish are not haters of their kind; even pig breeders and chicken farmers can be kind to their neighbours and no worse than the rest of us. Lorenz, constantly quoted to defend innate aggression, points out that the predatory carnivores are not angry when bringing down an antelope. It is simply a matter of going to fetch the dinner. A lion can be angry, but not when going out to kill. One might go on and take the whole case to pieces bit by bit, but enough has been said to indicate that the picture of "nature is red in tooth and claw" is the poet's view-the phrase was Tennyson's-not the scientist's: it is tendentious, controversial exaggeration, not objective science. Even the notion of the "survival of the fittest" begs the question. If we say that the fittest survive, we only mean that they do survive. It implies no other quality than survival ability. It holds just as well for the oyster or the

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flourishing flea as for the beautifully adapted camel or flying fox. It does not follow that the survivor is fittest even in being the finest specimen of its kind, let alone of the kind that we would prefer to see flourish.

1. The writer's attitude towards poets is that of
   (a) awe (b) scorn
   (c) anger (d) indifference
2. The instinct to kill in carnivores comes from their
   (a) need to survive
   (b) need to prove their might
   (c) inherently brutal nature
   (d) liking for flesh
3. The term 'survival of the fittest' suggests the survival of the
   (a) mightiest (b) finest
   (c) best (d) prepared
4. By citing various examples the writer tries to establish the fact that savagery does not entail
   (a) killing of any kind
   (b) killing of lesser animals
   (c) killing dispassionately to serve an end
   (d) ruthless killing
5. The concept of ferocious anti-social struggle finds credence with
   (a) Biologists (b) Scientists
   (c) Lorenz (d) Darwin

ANSWERS

1.(d) 2. (a) 3.(a) 4.(c) 5.(d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 3

***Directions (Qs. 1-5) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The deliberate violation of constituted law (civil disobedience) is never morally justified if the law being violated is not the prime target or focal point of the protest. While our government maintains the principles of the Constitution by providing methods for and the protection of those engaged in individual or group dissent, the violation of law simply as a technique of demonstration constitutes rebellion.

Civil disobedience is by definition a violation of the law. The theory of civil disobedience recognizes that its actions, regardless of their justification, must be punished. However, disobedience of laws in not the subject of dissent, but merely used to dramatize dissent, is regarded as morally as well as legally unacceptable. It is only with respect to those laws which offend the fundamental values of human life that moral defence of civil disobedience can be rationally supported.

The assumption that a law is a valid target of civil disobedience is filled with moral and legal responsibility that cannot be taken lightly. To be morally justified in such a stance, one must be prepared to face legal prosecution for violation of law and accept the punishment if his attack is unsuccessful. He should even demand that the law be enforced and then be willing to acquiesce in the ultimate judgements of the courts.

As members of an organized society, each benefits from our government and our Constitution. This implies a duty to accept the verdict of the institution if we challenge the law and our challenge is not vindicated.

For a just society to exist, the principle of tolerance must be accepted, both by the government in regard to properly expressed individual dissent toward legally established majority verdicts. No individual has a monopoly on freedom and all must tolerate opposition. Dissenters must accept dissent from their dissent, giving it all the respect they claim for themselves. To disregard this principle is to make civil disobedience not only legally wrong but morally unjustifiable.

1. The author feels that violation of a legally constituted law that violates human dignity is always
   (a) legally and morally wrong
   (b) legally right
   (c) legally wrong
   (d) morally right
2. The author feels that violation of law for the purpose of dissent against some other moral law is always
   (a) legally and morally wrong
   (b) legally right
   (c) legally wrong
   (d) morally right
3. According to the author, a person who sees the value of civil disobedience will regard his arrest as the
   (a) ultimate unjustice
   (b) proper conduct of the government
   (c) proof of his disobedience
   (d) goal towards which he must strive
4. It can be inferred that a person guilty of civil disobedience and sentenced to prison should
   (a) continue to fight for what he believes
   (b) accept his punishment willingly
   (c) recognise that he was wrong
   (d) realise that dissent can not be tolerated
5. The author's attitude towards civil disobedience is one of
   (a) indifference
   (b) admiration
   (c) hostility
   (d) respect

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 4

***Directions (Qs. 1-10) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The Man of a great Heart and a serious Complexion, is more pleased with Instances of Generosity and Pity, than the light and ludicrous Spirit can possibly be with the highest Strains of Mirth and Laughter : It is, therefore, a melancholy Prospect when we seen a numerous Assembly lost to all serious Entertainments, and such Incidents as should move one sort of Concern, excite in them a quite contrary one. In the Tragedy of *Macbeth,* the other Night, when the Lady who is conscious of the Crime of murdering the King, seems utterly astonished at the News, and makes an Exclamation at it, instead of the Indignation which is natural to the Occasion, that Expression is received with a loud Laugh: They were as merry when a Criminal was stabbed. It is certainly an Occasion of rejoicing when the Wicked are seized in their Designs; but I think it is not such a Triumph as is exerted by Laughter.

You may generally observe, that the Appetites are sooner moved than the Passions. A sly Expression which alludes to Bawdry, puts a whole Row into a pleasing Smirk; when a good Sentence that describes an inward Sentiment of the Soul, is received with the greatest Coldness and Indifference. A Correspondent of mine, upon this Subject, has divided the Female Part of the Audience, and accounts for their Prepossession against this reasonable Delight in the following Manner. The Prude, says he, as she acts always in Cotradiction, so she is gravely sullen at a Comedy, and extravagantly gay at a Tragedy, The Coquette is so much taken up with throwing her Eyes around the Audience, and considering the Effect of them, that she cannot be expected to observe the Actors, but as they are her Rivals, and take off the Observation of the Men from herself. Besides these Species of Women, there are the *Examples,* or the first of the Mode : These are supposed to be too well acquainted with what the Actor was going to say to be moved at it. After these one might mention a certain flippant Set of Females who are Mimics, and are wonderfully diverted with the Conduct of all the People around them, and are Spectators only of the Audience. But what is of all the most to be lamented, is the Loss of a Party whom it would be worth

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preserving in their right Senses upon all Occasions, and these are those whom we may indifferently call the Innocent or the Unaffected. You may sometimes see one of these sensibly touched with a well-wrought Incident; but then she is immediately so impertinently observed by the Men, and frowned at by some insensible Superior of her own Sex, that she is ashamed, and loses the Enjoyment of the most laudable Concern, Pity. Thus, the whole Audience is afraid of letting fall a Tear, and shun as a Weakness the best and worthiest Part of our Sense.

1. A person who finds pleasure in examples of generosity and pity
   (a) is a person who is light-hearted and superficial
   (b) is someone who is himself generous and kind
   (c) is a person who always takes everything seriously
2. In Macbeth,
   (a) the Lady is aware that the King has been murdered
   (b) the Lady only gets to know for the first time that the King has been murdered
   (c) the Lady laughs when she hears that the King has been murdered
3. By "the light and ludicrous Spirit" the writer is referring to
   (a) ghosts
   (b) shallow, fun-loving people
   (c) easily excitable people
4. Why should the Lady's astonishment at the news be received with indignation ?
5. Is the writer critical of the plays or the audience ?
6. What does the writer imply when he says that the people who formed the audience were as merry when a criminal was stabbed ?
7. What sort of scenes did the audience prefer ?
8. Why did the audience dislike scenes which aroused pity ?
9. Into how many categories have the women among the audience been divided by the writer's correspondent ?
10. From the list of words given, choose one word which has the same meaning for each of the given *italicised* words :

(1)	*Complexion*	(2)	*Ludicrous*
(3)	*Strains*	(4)	*Melancholy*
(5)	*Concern*	(6)	*Alludes*
(7)	*Bawdy*	(8)	*Smirk*
(9)	*Prepossession*	(10)	*Mode*
(11)	*Flippant*	(12)	*Laudable*
(13)	*Shun*	(14)	*Coquette*
(a)	Deplorable	(b)	Anxiety
(c)	Unchastity	(d)	Pitches
(e)	Disposition	(f)	Humorous
(g)	Bias	(h)	Kind
(i)	Indirectly refers	(j)	Praiseworthy
(k)	Flirt	(l)	Foolish smile
(m)	Avoid	(n)	Frivolous

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b)

4 : The Lady's astonishment at the news should be received with indignation because the Lady knew very well that the king was murdered and that she was only pretending ignorance of such a terrible crime.

5 : The writer is critical of the audience.

6 : The writer implies that the audience was not the type which could appreciate the finer qualities of tragedy.

7 : The audience preferred light, comic or erotic scenes.

8 : The audience disliked scenes which aroused pity because ;they considered the shedding of tears to be a weakness which should be strictly avoided.

9 : The women among the audience have been divided into five categories: the prude, the coquette, the first of the mode, the mimics and the innocent or the unaffected.

10 :

(1)	complexion	(e)	disposition
(2)	ludicrous	(f)	humorous
(3)	strains	(d)	pitches
(4)	melancholy	(a)	deplorable
(5)	concern	(b)	anxiety
(6)	alludes	(i)	indirectly refers
(7)	bawdy	(c)	unchastity
(8)	smirk	(l)	foolish smile
(9)	prepossesion	(g)	bias
(10)	mode	(h)	kind
(11)	flippant	(n)	frivolous
(12)	laudable	(j)	praiseworthy
(13)	shun	(m)	avoid
(14)	coquette	(k)	flirt

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 5

Directions (Qs 1-9): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words in the passage are printed in bold to help you to locate them easily for answering some of the questions.**

It is time we looked at the **latent** causes. Where does the strength of India lie ? Not in numbers, not necessarily in our moral stands on international issues. In modern times, the strength of a nation lies in its achievements in science and technology. This is not to say that other fields **do not count**.

In the five decades after independence, we have yet to demonstrate our originality in applied science and technology. Though Japan also started like us, by cultivating the technology of the West, the Japanese adapted improved and displayed originality in several areas of science and technology. The generation which is at the helm of affairs in science and technology in our country after independence, mostly consisted of self-seekers. By and large, with a few exceptions, the science and technology managers in India concentrated in gaining power and influence. They loved publicity. Most of them stopped doing science while they **managed** science. Things would have been better had they been humble enough to acknowledge the difference between doing and managing science. Instead, they claimed they were the foremost in science and technology, simply because they were at the helm of affairs. As a result, they ceased to inspire the younger lot. India continues to be a borrower of science and technology, even though its potential for originality is **substantial.**

Our achievements in nuclear science and technology may be **dazzling** to our people. But, in worth and originality, they are ordinary and routine. While our own people remain ignorant, the people of other countries know all about the **pretensions** to knowledge of our nuclear science and technology managers. One **subtle** way of sabotaging our nuclear goals is to help hollow persons reach and remain at the helm of affairs. International bodies come in as handy tools in the subtle process. The veil of secrecy effectively protects the mismanagement in our nuclear establishments. The talk of national security comes as an easy weapon to prevent any probe into mismanagement. On nuclear matters, the media in our country, by and large, avoid the investigative approach. As a result, the mismatch between promise and performance in the nuclear field does not get exposed as much as the mismanagement in other fields.

1. What does the author mean by 'doing' science ?
   (a) Demonstrating exaggerated performance without achieving the desired level
   (b) Managing effectively the administrative functions involved in the power game
   (c) Concentrating on such researches which have very low practical utility
   (d) Displaying genuine acumen and performance in scientific studies
   (e) None of these
2. 'Doing science' and 'managing science' as implied by the author is analogous to
   (a) set target and achieving it
   (b) fact and fantasy

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(c) originality and adaptability
(d) scientific inventions and discovery of principles
(e) inspiration and aspiration

3. The author of the passage has
(a) criticised the power-hungry Indian technocrats
(b) appreciated the Japanese scientists unduly and exorbitantly
(c) hailed India's technological advancements in the past five decades
(d) underestimated the Japanese and Chinese scientists and technologists
(e) unreasonably criticised the Indian politicians for their apathy

4. Which of the following is the commonality between the Indian and the Japanese scientists ? Both have displayed
(a) originality in applied science
(b) an advancement of substandard quality
(c) greed for influence and power
(d) remarkable lust for publicity
(e) None of these

5. Which of the following is the **correct** assessment of India's post-independence nuclear and scientific advancements ?
(a) Originality and adaptability is duly displayed in the field of applied science
(b) Our achievements in nuclear science and technology are dazzling
(c) Our achievements are of a very ordinary quality and routine nature
(d) Our scientists have given full justice to the developmental needs of nuclear science
(e) None of these

6. It appears that the author of the passage is fully convinced that
(a) most of the managers of science and technology are not doing their work properly
(b) India's strength lies in its moral stands on international issues
(c) India's potential for originality in science and technology is over utilised
(d) our scientists though criticised in our country are recognised abroad
(e) people lacking the desired qualities are supported to get at the helm of affairs

7. What according to the passage is the criterion to decide the strength of a country ?
(a) The country's population
(b) The moral values of the people
(c) International understanding cherished by the people
(d) Potential of people to achieve desired targets
(e) None of these

8. The author of the passage thinks that
(a) India should continue to borrow technology from abroad
(b) India's potential for originality is not put to optimum utilisation
(c) India lacks the necessary potential to compete with other nations.
(d) Our scientists did all their best to inspire the younger lot
(e) Our achievements in nuclear science and technology are dazzling

9. Which of the following factors help prevent the exposure of drawbacks in nuclear establishments ?
(A) The concept of secrecy
(B) The constraint of National Security
(C) The investigative approach of the media
(a) Only A (b) Only B
(c) Only C (d) Only A and B
(e) Only A and C

Directions (Qs. 10-12) : **Pick out the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold type as used in the passage.**

10. **MANAGED**
(a) Performed (b) Manoeuvred
(c) Trained (d) Organized
(e) Conducted

11. **PRETENSIONS**
(a) Claims (b) Access
(c) Apathy (d) Permissiveness
(e) Shortcomings

12. **SUBTLE**
(a) Innocent (b) Soft
(c) Dangerous (d) Insidious
(e) Devastating

Directions (Qs. 13-15) : **Pick out the word that is most opposite in meaning of the word printed in bold type as used in the passage.**

13. **SUBSTANTIAL**
(a) Extensive
(b) Independent
(c) Noteworthy
(d) Uncompromising
(e) Insignificant

14. **LATENT**
(a) Concealed (b) Real
(c) Apparent (d) Dubious
(e) Untrustworthy

15. **DAZZLING**
(a) Glaring (b) Unscrupulous
(c) Unexposable (d) Unnoticeable
(e) Lustrous

ANSWERS

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (e)
5. (c)	6. (a)	7. (e)	8. (b)
9. (d)	10. (b)	11. (a)	12. (d)
13. (e)	14. (c)	15. (d)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 6

Directions (Qs 1-9) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words in the passage are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Globalisation, liberalisation and free market are some of the most significant modern trends in economy. **Most economists** in our country seem **captivated** by the spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market. A price that is determined by the seller or, for the matter, established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers seems **pernicious**. Accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price-fixing as both normal and having a valuable economic function. In fact, price-fixing is normal in all industrialised societies because the industrial system itself provides, as an effortless consequence of its own development, the price-fixing that it requires. Modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. Hence a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors charge is commonly recognised by **advocates** of free-market economic theories. But each large firm will also act with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same customers. Each large firm will thus avoid significant price-cutting, because price-cutting will be prejudicial to the common interest in **a stable** demand for products. Most economists do not see price-fixing when it occurs because they expect it to be brought about by a number off **explicit** agreements among large firms; it is not.

Moreover, those economists who argue that allowing the free-market to operate without interference is the most efficient method of establishing prices have not considered the economics of non-socialist countries. Most of these economies employ intentional price-fixing, usually in an **overt** fashion. Formal price-fixing by cartel and informal price-fixing by agreements covering the members of an industry are common place. Were there something peculiarly efficient about the free market and inefficient about price-fixing, the countries that have avoided the first and used the second would have suffered drastically in their economic development. There is no indication that they have.

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Socialist industry also works within a framework of controlled prices. In the early 1970's the Soviet Union began to give firms and industries some flexibility in adjusting prices that a more informal evolution has accorded the capitalist system. Economists in the USA have hailed the change as a return to the free-market. But the then Soviet firms were not in favour of the prices established by a free-market over which they exercised little influence; rather, Soviet firms acquired some power to fix prices.

1. The author's primary objective of writing the passage seems to
   (a) belie the popular belief that the free-market helps enhance development of industrial societies
   (b) advocate that price-fixing is unavoidable and it is beneficial to the economy of any industrialised society
   (c) explain the methodology of fixing price to stabilise free-market
   (d) prove that price-fixing and free-market are compatible and mutually beneficial to industrialised societies
   (e) create awareness among the general public regarding combating price-fixing by large firms
2. Which of the following statements (A), (B) and /or (C) is/are **true** in the context of the information given in the passage? The information in the passage is helpful to
   (A) know some of the ways in which prices can be fixed
   (B) identify the products for which price-fixing can be more beneficial
   (C) differentiate between the economics of various countries
   (a) Only (A)
   (b) Only (B)
   (c) Only (C)
   (d) Only (A) and (B)
   (e) None of these
3. Considering the literal meaning and connotations of the words used in the passage, the author's attitude towards "most economists" can best be described as
   (a) derogatory and antagonistic
   (b) impartial and unbiased
   (c) spiteful and envious
   (d) critical and condescending
   (e) indifferent
4. The author feels that price fixed by seller seems pernicious because
   (a) people don't have faith in large firms
   (b) people don't want the Government to fix prices
   (c) most economists believe that consumers should determine prices
   (d) most economists believe that no one group should determine prices
   (e) people do not want to decide prices
5. Which of the following statements is definitely **true** in the context of the passage ? Price fixing is
   (a) a profitable result of economic development
   (b) an inevitable result of the industrial system
   (c) the joint result of a number of carefully organised decisions
   (d) a phenomenon uncommon to industrialised societies
   (e) a result of joint venture of the Government and industry
6. According to the passage, price-fixing in non-socialistic countries is generally
   (a) intentional and widespread
   (b) illegitimate but beneficial
   (c) conservative and inflexible
   (d) legitimate and innovative
   (e) conservative and scarce
7. What was the result of the then Soviet Union's change in economic policy in the 1970's ?
   (a) They showed greater profits
   (b) They had less control over the free-market
   (c) They were able to adjust to techno-advancement
   (d) They acquired some authority to fix prices
   (e) They became more responsive to free-market
8. The author's primary concern seems to
   (a) summarise conflicting viewpoints
   (b) make people aware of recent discoveries
   (c) criticise a point of view
   (d) predict the probable results of a practice
   (e) prepare a research proposal
9. Which of the following statements about the socialist industry is/are **false** ?
   (A) It works under certain price restrictions
   (B) It has no authority to determine prices
   (C) It hails the strategy of price fixing, as a major deviation
   (a) Only (A) is false
   (b) Only (B) is false
   (c) Only (C) is false
   (d) (A) and (B) are false
   (e) (B) and (C) are false

Directions (Qs. 10-12) : **Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word given in capitals as used in the passage.**

10. PERNICIOUS
    (a) harmful (b) deadly
    (c) promotive (d) extravagant
    (e) impracticable
11. CAPTIVATED
    (a) repelled (b) seized
    (c) tamed (d) enchanted
    (e) unlocked
12. OVERT
    (a) unambiguous (b) concealed
    (c) manifest (d) inexplicable
    (e) obvious

Directions (Qs. 13-15) : **Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in capitals as used in the passage.**

13. STABLE
    (a) uniform (b) fluctuating
    (c) permanent (d) restored
    (e) unvarying
14. EXPLICIT
    (a) clean (b) implied
    (c) obvious (d) specifically
    (e) unambiguous
15. ADVOCATES
    (a) lawyers (b) experts
    (c) recommends (d) supporters
    (e) loyalist

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (c)
5. (b)	6. (a)	7. (e)	8. (a)
9. (c)	10. (c)	11. (a)	12. (b)
13. (c)	14. (c)	15. (d)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 7

Directions (Qs. 1-6) : **Read the passage that follows. The questions at the end of the passage are based on the content of the passage. Choose your answers from the choices mentioned.**

Modern manpower planning, especially in developing countries focuses interest on formal schooling. Its terminology is that of teacher-student ratios, drop-outs, repeaters, general vs. technical education among others. The manpower planner assumes a certain demand pattern, then valiantly plunges into the supply calculations, translating manpower requirements into an educational plan. A thousand clerks are wanted in 1998 he is told. This means several thousands must enter primary school now so that 12 years later we can get 1000 secondary school graduates. He has already defined a clerk to be the human being with twelve years of general education. He has calculated drop-out and other relevant ratios accurately. Thus, one thousand clerks will be delivered in 1998. Problem is solved.

If the reader feels a touch of sarcasm in the preceding portrayal of modern manpower planning, he is to be assured that only scepticism is intended. For, in the U.A.R. as in India, Myanmar, Pakistan and Taiwan, all densely populated, basically agricultural countries - a great upsurge in manpower develop-

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ment via schooling has taken place in the last 25 years. The impact of such development on economic growth leaves much to be desired.

These countries are faced with severe problems in the other important areas of manpower planning, namely manpower allocation and utilisation. Despite the large numbers pouring out of the schooling system, shortages persist in certain occupations and locations while redundant surpluses accumulate in others. The shortages are not explained by the need for more schooling but are due to the kind of training offered and the kind of employment desired by the graduates. In most cases one is faced with the necessity to induce the prospective graduates to accept less schooling instead of striving for more, where the ranks of the unemployed are full.

The problem that cries for greater attention is that of motivation of manpower. What induces people to join certain schools and to continue their schooling ? What motivates manpowers to work in certain geographic locations and avoid others? What motivates manpower to work in certain geographic locations and avoid others ? What are the incentives necessary to divert graduates from certain occupations to others ? What motivates manpower to work in certain geographic locations and avoid others? What is the effect of schooling itself on attitudes and motivation, and finally what motivates workers to produce, innovate, cooperate, take risks and achieve higher productivity ?

1. According to the passage, the manpower development in developing countries
   (a) has brought tremendous economic growth to these countries
   (b) has increased manpower utilisation
   (c) has been brought through formal schooling
   (d) has increased the motivation and productivity of the work-force
2. The main purpose of this passage is to
   (a) illustrate the strength of modern manpower planning methodology
   (b) analyse the problems of unemployment
   (c) establish the necessity to address motivational issues in manpower development
   (d) summarise the experiences of U.A.R., India, Myanmar, Pakistan and Taiwan in manpower development.
3. To what does "a touch of sarcasm" refer?
   (a) developing countries' emphasis on transforming themselves rapidly from agricultural to industrial countries
   (b) establishment of MIS (Management Information System) cells for collection data
   (c) proliferation of second-rate schools offering low quality of training
   (d) A manpower planner's simplistic assumptions and straightforward computations.
4. The author sounds sceptical about the modern manpower planning methodology as applied in the developing countries because
   (a) it has not produced enough of trained manpower
   (b) it has not addressed issues related to motivation of manpower and thus its allocation and utilisation
   (c) the developing countries do not have enough resources to open more schools
   (d) it demands gathering a large amount of quantitative information.
5. Which of the following is not a reason for the observed imbalance in the manpower requirements and the availability of the educated ?
   (a) need for more schooling
   (b) kind of training offered
   (c) kind of employment desired by the graduates
   (d) being guided by a purely quantitative educational plan derived from various relevant ratios
6. The passage is most likely an excerpt from which of the following ?
   (a) A proposal to get a sanction for opening a high school
   (b) A column from a popular science magazine
   (c) A chapter from a psychology text book
   (d) A scholarly article for a technical audience

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 8

Directions (Qs. 1-15): **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are *italicised* to help you answer some of the questions.**

Several suggestions have been advanced to remove obstacles in the way of fast agricultural growth. One such suggested policy measure is to accord industry status to agriculture on the *premise* that it would lead to eradication of rural poverty through fuller utilisation of the vast potential of agriculture to generate additional production, jobs and income. To what extent would such a step serve the desired aim and what would be its implications?

Agriculture and industry differ significantly in some very important aspects. These references are with regard to processes and techniques of production marketing pattern and pricing of products.

All farm products are good media for bacteria and are, therefore perishable. The life of industrial products, on the other hand, is relatively much longer as they are less perishable.

Most farm crops come to maturity during a relatively short and specific period and are consumed throughout the year. Industrial production, on the contrary, takes place throughout the year and is hence less seasonal. This and other special features of agriculture subject it to the problems of storage and transportation.

In agriculture, supply of commodities is less controllable than in the industrial sector. Industry attempts to *gauge* demand continuously and match the supply accordingly. In agriculture, the position is just the reverse.

The relationship between price and output is strikingly different in the two sectors. Industrial output is directly related to price in agriculture, the price is inversely related to production. Also industrial prices are generally more stable than agricultural prices.

Some apprehensions have also been expressed that agriculture has not been treated on par with industry in terms of prices. The main objective of the agricultural price policy in India is to provide an *inducement* to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximum production and income. The minimum support/procurement prices for major agricultural commodities numbering about 20 are fixed each year on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) They are meant to enable the farmer to pursue his activities with the assurance that the price of his produce would not be allowed to fall below the minimum.

The aim of price policy in the industrial sector is not to support but control prices. The industrial prices of certain selected products, particularly basic consumer goods and important industrial and agricultural inputs, are controlled and regulated on the recommendations of an expert body like the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) of inter-ministerial committees or groups in the case of certain public enterprises. The factors taken into account in recommending the prices include the cost of more efficient firms accounting for a high percentage of total output, the optimum norms of consumption of raw materials and energy as well as capacity utilisation and a *fair* rate to return on net worth generally ranging between 10 to 14 per cent depending

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on risks, priorities, growth prospects etc.

1. Which of the following is **true** according to the passage ?
   (a) Agricultural sector involves more non-skilled workers.
   (b) Agriculture is a priority sector
   (c) There is no definite market policy adopted by agricultural sector
   (d) Industrial sector is more organised than agricultural sector
   (e) Industrial products are matched to the demand position.
2. According to the passage which of the following is the main purpose to give industry status to agriculture ?
   (a) To improve conditions of rural poor
   (b) To produce more food
   (c) To create more jobs for rural population
   (d) To make the rural population economically sound
   (e) All of these
3. According to the passage which of the following is the most important hurdle in giving industry status to agriculture ?
   (a) Less durability of agricultural products
   (b) Difficult mode of transportation
   (c) High production cost
   (d) Involvement of comparatively large number of labourers
   (e) None of these
4. Which of the following according to the passage was the main factor of the industrial price policy set up by the Government ?
   (a) Supporting the industry to attain an optimum price for its products
   (b) Consumption of more raw material and higher return
   (c) Controlling of new industrial units
   (d) Providing a favoured status to industry
   (e) Higher output-input ratio
5. Which of the following word has the **same** meaning as the word *gauge* as used in the passage ?
   (a) obtain (b) quality
   (c) assess (d) match
   (e) support
6. What step, according to the passage, is taken up by the Government to improve the situation of the agricultural sector ?
   (a) Providing better facilities to farmers
   (b) Providing electricity at a lower rate to the farmers
   (c) By giving industry status to agriculture
   (d) Increasing the number of government-controlled procurement centres
   (e) Providing minimum support prices to a large number of agriculture products.
7. The author's writing style is
   (a) argumentative (b) constructive
   (c) analytic (d) narrative
   (e) verbose
8. Which of the following has the **same** meaning as the word '*fair*' as used in the passage ?
   (a) bright (b) equal
   (c) considerable (d) just
   (e) extraordinary
9. Which of the following has the **same** meaning as the word '*premise*' as used in the passage ?
   (a) basis (b) assumption
   (c) argument (d) position
   (e) condition
10. What according to the passage, is the main reason for the absence of a fixed pricing policy of agricultural products ?
    (a) Non-availability of structured marketing policy
    (b) Lack of competition among producers
    (c) Agricultural output is not related to demand
    (d) Industrial output is directly related to price
    (e) None of these
11. What according to the passage is the concern expressed by some quarters ?
    (a) Industry is preferred to agriculture in terms of prices
    (b) Providing comparatively better facilities to industrial sector
    (c) Lack of necessary equipment in the agricultural sector
    (d) Less flow of money in agricultural sector
    (e) None of these
12. What according to the passage has the **same** meaning as the word '*inducement*' as used in the passage ?
    (a) excitement (b) opportunity
    (c) obstacle (d) incentive
    (e) platform
13. Which of the following has the **same** meaning as the word '*accord*' as used in the passage ?
    (a) honour (b) offer
    (c) provide (d) bestow
    (e) define
14. What according to the passage, is the main reason for a stable price for industrial products ?
    (a) Its concentration in the urban sector
    (b) Its mode of transportation
    (c) Ease in formulating marketing policy
    (d) Its nature of products as regards non-perishability and unseasonability
    (e) Employment of more skilled labourers
15. What according to the author is the main objective of price policy of agricultural products ?
    (a) To attain self-sufficiency in food production
    (b) To match agriculture to industry
    (c) To induce producers to adopt modern technology
    (d) To help the Government in obtaining data
    (e) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (e)	3. (e)	4. (e)
5. (c)	6. (e)	7. (c)	8. (d)
9. (b)	10. (c)	11. (a)	12. (d)
13. (d)	14. (d)	15. (c)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 9

Directions (Qs. 1-12) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The day began as usual for Ranjith in the dispensary. A lot of patients were coming in for treatment. His senior, Dr. Vasan was away for the day. He had to therefore see all the patients. In the rural district where they practised, things were usually quiet and nothing extraordinary ever came up. It was the usual cough and cold treatment which was more often required. But occasionally cases do come up which need extraordinary treatment. Somebody has his hand **hacked** in the thresher, another may have a nasty fall and break his head. Such cases were usually far beyond the available facilities and therefore Ranjith or even his senior could hardly do anything. They could at best make the person comfortable for the journey to the city hospitals.

But today, of all the days, a very serious case was brought in. She was a small child who had a peculiar breathing problem. She was giving a whistling sound each time she took air in and out. Apparently, the child appeared to be normal. Pleurisy ? Asthma ? The diagnoses went flashing through his mind. But he could not reach any conclusion. Ranjith

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decided that this case had better be checked thoroughly. He told his compounder to prepare the bed in the side room and got the girl to lie down there. As a precaution, he also put her on oxygen. Seeing that she was comfortable, he went back to the other patients. But even as he was checking the other patients, he could hear the high-pitched whistle of the little girl.

By the time Ranjith had **finished** the last patient, he heard the familiar sound of his senior's car outside. A very relieved Ranjith looked up to see him come in. One of the relatives of the little girl had rushed to Dr. Vasan and informed him about the condition of the girl. He had also complained that Ranjith had paid no attention to her and was checking other patients. Looking at the **anxious** face of the relative, Dr. Vasan decided to check out what the problem was. Apologising to the people at the dinner he was attending, he had rushed back.

Dr. Vasan asked Ranjith, "Where is the whistling girl ?", and Ranjith silently pointed to the side room. By the time Dr. Vasan had finished examining her, Ranjith also joined him. "**Gave her anything** ?" Dr. Vasan asked. Ranjith said, "Nothing" Dr. Vasan got the oxygen removed and started inspecting her and he asked Ranjith, "What do you think ?" "Pleurisy", was Ranjith's reply.

Silently, Dr. Vasan took out a large clip and bent it into a large hook. Using that, he **started fishing** into the girl's nose. Slowly, he brought the hook out. Along came a small round toy whistle which the little girl must have pushed up her own nose. Dr. Vasan held the whistle in his palm and told Ranjith, "Here is your pleurisy".

1. Which of the following has the same meaning as the word **anxious** as used in the passage ?
   (a) Tired (b) Angry
   (c) Disgusted (d) Worried
   (e) Challenging
2. Which of the following is **true** according to the passage regarding how the work at the dispensary is handled every day ?
   (a) Ranjith inspects all the patients every day
   (b) Dr. Vasan looks after only extraordinary cases
   (c) Ranjith and Dr. Vasan usually share the work of seeing patients
   (d) Ranjith sees patients only when Dr. Vasan is away
   (e) Ranjith sees only very extraordinary cases
3. Why did Ranjith put the little girl in the adjoining room ?
   (a) He wanted to thoroughly examine her later
   (b) He wanted to give her oxygen immediately
   (c) The girl was too ill to be taken to the hospital.
   (d) The girl would have infected other patients
   (e) None of these
4. Which of the following is **false** according to the passage ?
   (a) Emergency cases are unusual in Dr. Vasan's dispensary
   (b) Only very basic facilities are available in his dispensary
   (c) Accidents, which cannot be treated in the dispensary, happen in that locality
   (d) Dr. Vasan or Ranjith do nothing for treating the accident cases
   (e) Patients were more often treated in the dispensary for minor sickness
5. Which of the following is correct regarding the dinner which Dr. Vasan was attending ?
   (a) It got over after Dr. Vasan left the place
   (b) It was getting over when Dr. Vasan left
   (c) It had not begun when Dr. Vasan left
   (d) It was hosted by Dr. Vasan
   (e) It was a dinner being held in a hotel
6. Which of the following has the same meaning as the word **hacked** as it has been used in the passage ?
   (a) Saved (b) Broken
   (c) Pulped (d) Opened
   (e) Damaged
7. Which of the following was Dr. Vasan enquiring about when he asked "**Gave her anything** ?"
   (a) Water (b) Medicines
   (c) Food (d) Oxygen
   (e) None of these
8. What does the phrase **started fishing** mean as it has been used in the passage ?
   (a) Catching fish
   (b) Begin searching
   (c) Start chasing
   (d) Put inside
   (e) None of these
9. Which of the following is the most accurate description of Ranjith ?
   (a) Young and foolish
   (b) Young and energetic
   (c) Young and inexperienced
   (d) Young and careless
   (e) None of these
10. What does the word **finished** mean as it has been used in the passage ?
   (a) Killed (b) Emptied
   (c) Examined (d) Ended
   (e) Contacted
11. Which of the following is correct regarding the little girl ?
   (a) She was normal
   (b) She was about to die
   (c) She was not able to breathe at all
   (d) She needed hospitalisation
   (e) None of these
12. Which of the following is probably **true** regarding the dispensary ?
   (a) It had many beds to treat patients
   (b) It had one bed available to treat patients
   (c) It had no beds to treat patients
   (d) It had a few dozen beds to treat patients
   (e) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d)
5. (a)
6. (e) : *Note :* "hacked" actually means cut crudely , chopped off .
7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (c)
11. (a) 12. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 10

Directions : (Qs. 1-12) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

It was a usual day and the office had begun like any other day. People had started coming in one after the other. Slowly, the typewriters started clacking, telephones started ringing and the messengers started running around. People became busy in their **own work**. No one had time to even look up. This speed would continue for another hour or so till people **break** for their tea. The tea boy started serving tea around. Ranjith came out of his room and picked up his cup and started going to the table of Pallavi. They usually chatted for some time during that time about the pending work and planning for the next day. Suddenly, Ranjith heard a commotion in the other side of the office hall. He left his cup on a nearby table and went over.

Anu had slumped forward in her chair. Various people were around. Ragini, the seniormost typist came running and took charge. She started ordering the people standing around to move away. Water was brought but even when it was sprinkled on her face Anu did not stir. She had become completely unconscious. It was then that various people started advising different remedies. Somebody suggested that Anu be made to smell eucalyptus oil. Somebody started saying that

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she may be having fits. Soon that corner became a corner of confusion.

Ranjith decided that this nonsense could not be allowed to continue. He had held back thinking that the ladies would manage. He went across and told them all to stand off. He felt Anu's pulse and found it to be very weak. Rather than depending on all the home remedies, Ranjith decided that Anu should be immediately taken to the hospital. By then the Manager had also got the news. He came out of his room and he also agreed with Ranjith.

A taxi was hired and Anu was put in it. Ranjith, Pallavi and Ragini sat in the car and it was soon **speeding** to the hospital. Once they reached there, the doctors took over. In a few minutes they had Anu revived and slowly she looked at her colleagues and smiled and in a weak voice told them, "I am alright now. It is just that I was on a fast today and I fainted." The doctors said that Anu could go back but had better rest and that she should have something hot besides the weak tea they had made her drink.

Anu told Pallavi that she would not go home. No one would be there because her husband was away at work. She said she better go back with them, rest there and go home in the evening. All of them were back in a couple of hours.

1. According to the passage, what sort of a day was it ?
   (a) Unusual (b) Ordinary
   (c) Special (d) Accident-prone
   (e) Religious
2. Where was Ranjith when Anu fainted ?
   (a) He was in his room
   (b) He was with Pallavi
   (c) He was in the canteen
   (d) He was on his way to meet the manager
   (e) None of these
3. What sort of a position, from what can be inferred from the passage, does Ranjith occupy in that office ?
   (a) He was the seniormost manager in the office
   (b) He was one of the senior officers there
   (c) He was a clerical staff in that office
   (d) He was a typist in that office
   (e) None of these
4. Which of the following has not been mentioned as an indicator that the work has begun in the office ?
   (a) People arriving one after the other
   (b) Typists typing out various things
   (c) Incoming telephone calls
   (d) Messengers getting busy carrying things
   (e) Staff getting on with their work
5. Why did Ranjit at first refuse to interfere in the "confusion"?
   (a) He did not think that Anu was seriously ill
   (b) He thought it was unnecessary as Ragini was around
   (c) He expected Pallavi to handle the problem
   (d) He thought the lady members in the staff would take care
   (e) None of these
6. Why did Ranjith not want to "depend on home remedies "?
   (a) Ranjith thought that Anu may die
   (b) Ranjith had no belief in home remedies
   (c) Ranjith found Anu's condition to be serious
   (d) Ranjith thought that too many home remedies were being used
   (e) None of these
7. Which of the following words has the **same** meaning as the word "**break**" at it has been used in the passage ?
   (a) Smash (b) Destroy
   (c) Run (d) Pause
   (e) Fracture
8. Why had Anu become sick in the office?
   (a) She had not eaten the whole day
   (b) She had overworked that day because of work load
   (c) She cannot tolerate heat and it was a hot day
   (d) She had heard some bad news that day
   (e) None of these
9. Where did Anu go from the hospital ?
   (a) She went home
   (b) She went to her husband's office
   (c) She went to Pallavi's house
   (d) She went to Ranjith's house
   (e) None of these
10. Why had the doctors made Anu drink weak tea ?
   (a) Weak tea is good for health
   (b) Weak tea was the only thing available
   (c) Anu likes to drink tea
   (d) Weak tea alone is allowed on fast days
   (e) Reason not given in the passage
11. Which of the following phrases has the opposite meaning to the word '**speeding**' as it has been used in the passage ?
   (a) It was slowing down
   (b) It was not moving
   (c) It was moving slowly
   (d) It was accelerating
   (e) It was going lazily.
12. From the passage, which of the following can be definitely inferred regarding Anu's home ?
   (a) Anu has only her husband at home
   (b) Anu's husband never comes back home
   (c) Anu's parents have gone on a tour
   (d) Anu stays alone at home
   (e) Anu has no children

ANSWERS

1. (a) : *Note :* though the passage begins with the statement "It was a usual day", what happened to Anu made it an unusual day.
2. (e) : *Note :* he was going to Pallavi's table when the commotion occurred.
3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (b)
7. (d)
8. (a) : *Note :* this can only be inferred from Anu's statement. We are not told at what time of the day the office opened.
9. (e) 10. (e) 11. (c) 12. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 11

***Directions (Qs. 1-9) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in *italics* to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Though the U.S. prides itself on being a leader in the world community, a recent report shows that it lags far behind other industrialised countries in meeting the needs of its youngest and most *vulnerable* citizens. The U.S. has a higher infant mortality rate, a higher proportion of low birthweight babies, a smaller proportion of babies immunised against childhood diseases and a much higher rate of adolescent pregnancies. These findings, described as a "quiet crisis" requiring immediate and far-reaching action, appeared in a report prepared by a task force of educators, doctors, politicians and business people. According to the report, a fourth of the nation's 12 million infants and toddlers live in poverty. As many as half *confront* risk factors that could harm their ability to develop intellectually, physically and socially. Child immunisations are too low, more children are born into poverty, more are in *substandard* care while their parents work and more are being raised by single parents. When taken together, these and other risk factors can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

The crisis begins in the womb with unplanned parenthood. Women with unplanned pregnancies are less likely to seek

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pre-natal care. In the U.S. 80% of teenage pregnancies and 56% of all pregnancies are unplanned. The problems continue after birth where unplanned pregnancies and *unstable* partnerships often go hand in hand. Since 1950, the number of single-parent families has nearly tripled. More than 25 per cent of all births today are to unmarried mothers. As the number of single-parent families grows and more women enter the work force, infants and toddlers are increasingly in the care of people other than their parents.

More disturbingly, recent statistics show that American parents are increasingly neglecting or *abusing* their children. In only four years from 1987-1991, the number of children in foster care increased by over 50 per cent. Babies under the age of one are the fastest growing category of children entering foster care. The crisis affects children under the age of three most *severely*, the report says. Yet, it is this period—from infancy through pre-school years—that sets the stage for a child's future.

1. Which of the following statements is **not true** in the context of the passage?
   (a) Only 20 per cent of all the pregnancies in the U.S. are planned
   (b) In the U.S, the number of infants living in poverty is about 3 million
   (c) The number of children in the U.S entering foster care has decreased after 1991
   (d) The number of single-parent families today is approximately three times that of four decades ago
   (e) About 6 million infants in the U.S. are likely to develop educational and health problems
2. Which of the following does not constitute the "quiet crisis" in the U.S. as per the task force report ?
   (a) Higher incidence of adolescent girls becoming mothers
   (b) Lower proportion of newborn babies with normal weight
   (c) Increasing cases of teenage couples getting divorced
   (d) Lower rate of babies surviving childhood diseases
   (e) Larger proportion of babies who are deprived of immunisation
3. The number of children born to married mothers in the U.S. is approximately how many times the number of children born to unwed mothers ?
   (a) 3.5 times (b) 3 times
   (c) 2 times (d) 1.5 times
   (e) Not mentioned in the passage.
4. Children born out of unplanned pregnancies are highly vulnerable because
   (a) Their parents are mostly poor
   (b) They are raised by single parents
   (c) They are mostly malnourished
   (d) They are less likely to receive pre-natal care
   (e) Their parents are emotionally immature
5. Read the following factors A, B and C and decide which one or two of them is/ are responsible for the physical, intellectual and social under-development of infants in the U.S. ?
   A. Illiteracy of parents
   B. Lack of parental care
   C. Poverty
   (a) Only A (b) Only B
   (c) Only C (d) Both A and C
   (e) Both B and C
6. Children falling in which age-group are most severely affected by the "quiet crisis"?
   (a) Below 3 years
   (b) Between 2 and 3 years
   (c) Below 1 year
   (d) Between 1 and 3 years
   (e) None of these
7. The main focus of the passage is on the plight of
   (a) Unwed mothers
   (b) Orphaned children
   (c) Teenage mothers
   (d) Low birthweight babies
   (e) None of these
8. An increasing number of infants in the U.S. are in foster care on account of
   (a) An increasing number of women maintaining the status of unwed motherhood and becoming economically independent
   (b) An increasing number of women getting divorced and abandoning their babies
   (c) An increasing number of employed couples who are required to stay apart
   (d) An increasing number of single-parent families with the female member working
   (e) An increasing number of parents who lack awareness about baby-care
9. The task force report seems to be based on the data pertaining to the period
   (a) 1987 to 1991
   (b) 1950 onwards till date
   (c) 1987 onwards till date
   (d) 1950 to 1991
   (e) 1991 onwards till date

Directions (Qs. 10-12) : **Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in *italics* as used in the passage.**

10. *Confront*
    (a) Oppose (b) Face
    (c) Succumb (d) Tolerate
    (e) Eliminate
11. *Vulnerable*
    (a) Promising (b) Insecure
    (c) Risky (d) Indispensable
    (e) Delicate
12. *Abusing*
    (a) Cursing (b) Beating
    (c) Accusing (d) Ill-treating
    (e) Oppressing

Directions (Qs. 13-15) : **Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word given in *italics* as used in the passage.**

13. *Severely*
    (a) Drastically (b) Intensely
    (c) Minutely (d) Normally
    (e) Slightly
14. *Unstable*
    (a) Changing (b) Stagnant
    (c) Constant (d) Confined
    (e) Steady
15. *Substandard*
    (a) Impoverished
    (b) Compassionate
    (c) Excellent
    (d) Beneficial
    (e) Valuable

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (d)
5. (e)	6. (a)	7. (d)	8. (d)
9. (d)	10. (b)	11 (e)	12. (d)
13. (e)	14. (e)	15. (e)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 12

Directions (Qs. 1-9) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in *italics* to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Since the most ancient times India has been not only periodically invaded by greedy hordes, but also visited by tradesmen and travellers, scholars and sightseers. Some of them have written books. The books of these writers became all the more important because there were not too many of them; and they have *served* as rich sources for the historians. It is especially in this context that observations *provided* by the great Chinese writer Hiuen Tsang became very relevant.

Already in the 7th century, Buddhism was a powerful cultural force among the educated classes of China. It was *common* for Chinese pilgrims to come to India, the native land of the Buddha, to pay their respects to the founder of their religion. Perhaps the most famous of them all was this gentle observer who had studied and travelled extensively in China before entering the Indian subcontinent. Being both scholarly and sophisticated, he was not given to easy praise. Within India

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itself he traversed deserts and climbed mountains, stayed in villages and lived in capitals, practised in monasteries and studied in universities, and spent time in some royal courts as well.

He went to Mathura and Ayodhya, to Prayag and Pataliputra, to Gaya and Kamarupa. He studied Sanskrit and Pali to delve deeper into Buddhist philosophy and Hindu traditions. Most important of all, he wrote down in detail his many experiences and impressions.

1. Why are the writings of Hiuen Tsang considered as relevant ?
   (a) He had spent some time in some royal courts
   (b) He visited India as a trader and sightseer
   (c) He had travelled to many Asian countries
   (d) He was a gentle observer
   (e) None of the above
2. What probably prompted Hiuen Tsang to travel to India?
   (a) To study the influence of Buddhism on Hindu religion
   (b) To spread his religion in India
   (c) To undertake a pilgrimage and enhance knowledge
   (d) To study the powerful cultural force in India
   (e) To pay his respect to the royal courts in India
3. Hiuen Tsang did all of the following during his travel in India except
   (a) Travelled in deserts
   (b) Lived in villages
   (c) Followed the schedule in monasteries
   (d) Taught in the universities
   (e) Visited capitals of various kingdoms
4. Which of the following has been considered as the real contribution of Hiuen Tsang ?
   (a) He meticulously recorded his experiences and feelings
   (b) He visited and spent time in many places in India
   (c) He pointed out the impact of Hinduism on Buddhism
   (d) He influenced the elite in China to visit India
   (e) He faithfully wrote about the invaders who had attacked India in the past
5. As per the passage, which of the following cities was not visited by Hiuen Tsang?
   (a) Mathura (b) Varanasi
   (c) Gaya (d) Pataliputra
   (e) Ayodhya
6. Why did Hiuen Tsang study Sanskrit and Pali ?
   (a) To write his memoirs in these languages
   (b) To teach these languages in China
   (c) To translate literature from Chinese into these languages
   (d) To communicate with local people
   (e) None of the above
7. The writing of Hiuen Tsang appears to be objective because
   (a) He was learned and cultured
   (b) He had visited China and could compare it with India
   (c) He had great respect for India
   (d) He was basically a historian
   (e) Of influence of Buddhist philosophy
8. China was under the influence of which of the following during Hiuen Tsang's time?
   (A) Educated and elite classes
   (B) Chinese pilgrims
   (a) Both 'A' & 'B'
   (b) Neither 'A' nor 'B'
   (c) Only 'A'
   (d) Only 'B'
   (e) Not given in the passages
9. Why is the writing of ancient writers considered as very important ?
   (a) We get an account about the purpose of the invaders
   (b) It gives the essence of Buddhist philosophy and Hindu tradition
   (c) They are among the few sources of historical importance
   (d) They are written by famous people
   (e) They had studied and travelled extensively

Directions (Qs. 10-12) : **Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in capitals as used in the passage.**

10. TRAVERSE
    (a) Mingle (b) Frustrate
    (c) Taken (d) Cross
    (e) Resist
11. PAY
    (a) Offer (b) Settle
    (c) Remit (d) Return
    (e) Reward
12. PROVIDED
    (a) Equipped (b) Attached
    (c) Furnished (d) Bestowed
    (e) Produced

Directions (Qs. 13-15) : **Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word given in capitals as used in the passage.**

13. COMMON
    (a) Unnecessary (b) Distinct
    (c) Separate (d) Different
    (e) Rare
14. RICH
    (a) Weak (b) Fruitless
    (c) Usual (d) Scanty
    (e) Impoverished
15. SERVED
    (a) Guarded (b) Hindered
    (c) Ordered (d) Demanded
    (e) Ignored

ANSWERS

1. (e)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (a)
5. (b)	6. (e)	7. (a)	8. (e)
9. (c)	10. (d)	11. (a)	12. (e)
13. (e)	14. (e)	15. (e)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 13

Directions (Qs. 1-15) : **Read the following passage to answer the given questions. Some words in the passage are given in *italics* to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Although cynics may like to see the government's policy for women in terms of the party's internal power struggles, it will nevertheless be churlish to deny that it represents a pioneering effort aimed at bringing about *sweeping* social reforms. In its language, scope and strategies, the policy document displays a degree of understanding of women's needs that is uncommon in government pronouncements. This is due in large part to the participatory process that marked its formulation, seeking the active involvement right from the start of women's groups, academic institutions and non-government organisations with grass roots experience. The result is not just a *lofty* declaration of principles but a blueprint for a practical programme of action. The policy *delineates a* series of concrete measures to accord women a decision-making role in the political domain and greater control over their economic status. Of especially far-reaching impact is the *devolution* of control of economic infrastructure to women, notably at the gram panchayat level, and the amendments proposed in the Hindu Succession Act of 1956 to give women co-parcenary rights.

An enlightened aspect of the policy is its recognition that actual change in the status of women cannot be brought about by the mere enactment of socially progressive legislation. Accordingly, it focuses on reorienting development programmes and sensitising administrations to address specific situations, as, for instance, the growing number of households headed by women, which is a consequence of rural-urban migration. The proposal to create an equal-opportunity police force and give women greater control of police stations is an acknowledgement of the biases and *callousness* displayed by the generally all-male law-

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enforcement authorities in cases of dowry and domestic violence. While the mere *enunciation* of such a policy has the salutary effect of sensitising the administration as a whole, it does not make the task of its implementation any easier. This is because the changes it envisages in the political and economic status of women strike at the root of power structures in society and the basis of man-woman relationships. There is also the danger that reservation for women in public life, while necessary for their greater visibility, could lapse into tokenism or become a tool in the hands of vote-seeking politicians. Much will depend on the dissemination of the policy and the ability of elected representatives and government agencies to reorder their priorities.

1. Which of the following words is the most **opposite** in meaning of the word **lofty** as used in the passage ?
   (a) Inferior (b) Sublimated
   (c) Humble (d) Exalted
   (e) Undignified
2. Which of the following words is the most **opposite** in meaning of the word *sweeping* as used in the passage ?
   (a) Half-hearted (b) Limited
   (c) Acceptable (d) Incomplete
   (e) Inconclusive
3. According to the passage, which of the following is a consequence of rural-urban migration ?
   (a) Legislation is not enforced properly
   (b) Many women migrate to urban areas leaving their family in the rural areas
   (c) Industries do not get sufficient man power in rural areas
   (d) Development programmes are not effective
   (e) None of the above
4. Which of the following is one of the far-reaching impacts of the policy ?
   (a) Give women co-parcenary rights
   (b) Creating an equal-opportunity police force
   (c) Reservation for women
   (d) Accord women a decision-making role in the political sphere
   (e) None of the above
5. Which of the following is **true** about the policy ?
   (a) This is another pronouncement by the government
   (b) It is a pioneering effort
   (c) It is not based on the understanding of women's needs
   (d) It has made many big declarations
   (e) In its formulation, participatory approach was not followed
6. Which of the following words is most nearly the **same** in meaning as the word *devolution* as used in the passage ?
   (a) Decentralisation
   (b) Relegation (c) Deployment
   (d) Succession (e) Revolution
7. Which of the following words is most nearly the **same** in meaning as the word *enunciation* as used in the passage ?
   (a) Suggestion (b) Formulation
   (c) Recommendation
   (d) Recognition (e) Proclamation
8. According to the passage which of the following is **not true** ?
   (a) For effective implementation, the government agencies will have to reorder their priorities
   (b) The policy is based on the understanding of the needs of women
   (c) There is no law-enforcement bias in cases of dowry
   (d) The policy gives a blueprint for a programme of action
   (e) The women should be given greater control of police stations
9. Which of the following has the danger of becoming a token ?
   (a) Socially progressive legislation
   (b) Co-parcenary rights to women
   (c) Reservation for women
   (d) Policy for women
   (e) Man-women relationships
10. Which of the following words is most nearly the **same** in meaning as the word *callousness* as used in the passage ?
   (a) Prejudice (b) Obliquities
   (c) Insensitivity (d) Casual
   (e) Superiority
11. According to the passage, which of the following aspects has been identified as, it alone would not bring change in the status of women ?
   (a) Decision-making role in political arena
   (b) Greater control over economic status
   (c) Creating equal-opportunity police force
   (d) Enactment of socially progressive legislation
   (e) Co-parcenary rights to women
12. Which of the following words is most nearly the **same** in meaning as the word *delineates* as used in the passage ?
   (a) Outlines (b) Demarcates
   (c) Propagates (d) Suggests
   (e) Discusses
13. At which stage were the grass-root level organisations involved for the policy ?
   (a) After the interim report
   (b) From the start
   (c) Not mentioned in the passage
   (d) At the final stages
   (e) None of the above
14. According to the passage, which of the following is the basic block in the effective implementation of the policy ?
   (a) Prevalent power structure in society
   (b) Inadequate legislation
   (c) Insensitive administration
   (d) Lack of political will
   (e) Male dominated law-enforcing authorities
15. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage ?
   (a) Women already had co-parcenary rights
   (b) Most of the government's policies are formulated through participatory process
   (c) There is a need for stricter legislation
   (d) The policy recommends reservation for women
   (e) Domestic violence is on the rise

ANSWERS

1. (e)	2. (b)	3. (e)	4. (a)
5. (b)	6. (a)	7. (e)	8. (c)
9. (c)	10. (c)	11. (d)	12. (a)
13. (b)	14. (a)	15. (d)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 14

Directions (Qs. 1-11) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are printed in *italics* to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The United States constitutes the only superpower in the sense that its reach and ambition is global both militarily and economically. On every issue of any importance that confronts Indian foreign policy-making, U.S. interests and capabilities are vital, and it is this *ubiquitousness* that makes it different from any other powerful state. Some argue that this is temporary; that the U.S. is in decline; that the Russians will be back; that the Germans, Japanese, or Europeans are coming; that China is not far away. In short, we occupy a period of transition from a bipolar to a multipolar world, a period that may *constitute* a unipolar moment *but that will pass.*

No one who holds this view can tell us how long the transition will be, when the unipolar moment will pass. I shall not essay a prediction either, but if it is a transition it remains true that it is a transition marked by unipolarity—whether that means, to *use* Varun Sahni's terms, a unipolarity of outright 'hegemony', simple 'primacy', or mere 'dominance'. My judgement is that the U.S. is somewhere between primacy and dominance, depending on the issue. The question is: how do we deal with hegemony, primacy or dominance ?

In dealing with a big power, a smaller power must choose from the following basic

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orientations : balancing, bandwagoning, and hiding. In a unipolar world, the general trend of foreign policy will be to bandwagon. Middle powers will need to bandwagon less than small powers and on particular issues may be able to balance or hide. India as a middle power is in no position overall to balance the U.S.: who will serve as a ballast ? Nor can India substantially hide. Hiding implies one of two things: exiting or retreating from the world, in the way that Myanmar attempted; or lying low. Who will allow India to veil itself from an ever more *intrusive* global gaze; and, if it were possible in some areas to do so, would it not be disastrous in others ?

1. What seems to be the purpose of the author in writing this passage ?
   (a) To evolve suitable policy for U.S
   (b) To defend the U.S. policy
   (c) To criticise the role of India in world affairs
   (d) To point out defects in India's foreign policy
   (e) None of these
2. According to the passage which of the following countries will *certainly* replace U.S. and become the superpower ?
   (a) Germany (b) Japan
   (c) China (d) Russia
   (e) Not mentioned in the passage.
3. _____ 'but that will pass' means _____
   (a) it will qualify
   (b) it will reach that standard
   (c) shortly this phase will be over
   (d) this phase will come back
   (e) that determination is lost
4. Why is the view taken that U.S. vital interests have to be considered in deciding important issues of the foreign policy of India ?
   (a) It is hegemonistic and confronts India on every issue
   (b) It has global reach and interests
   (c) India is in the phase of transition
   (d) It expects others to follow bandwagoning approach
   (e) Not given in the passage
5. What is the author's view about 'hiding' in the context of India ?
   (a) It is neither desirable nor possible for India to hide
   (b) India as middle power can hide successfully
   (c) India should follow Myanmar's policy in this regard
   (d) It is desirable and India should do it
   (e) India can counter U.S. by resorting to hiding
6. The world is heading towards which of the following options ?
   (a) Towards unipolar via multipolar movement
   (b) Towards bipolar from multipolar movement
   (c) From multipolar to unipolar via bipolar movement
   (d) From bipolar to multipolar via unipolar movement
   (e) From multipolar to bipolar via unipolar movement
7. According to the author, U.S. is holding which of the following positions ?
   (a) Not mentioned in the passage
   (b) Somewhere between primacy and dominance
   (c) Somewhere between primacy and hegemony
   (d) Somewhere between dominance and hegemony
   (e) Outright hegemony
8. Why is U.S. considered as a superpower?
   (a) It serves as a ballast for all nations
   (b) It is in a phase of continuous transitions
   (c) It has all pervading might and necessary will
   (d) It is strong militarily though not economically
   (e) Not mentioned in the passage
9. Why is India not in a position to balance U.S. ?
   (a) It lacks basic orientation
   (b) It is a middle power country
   (c) It has veiled itself from others
   (d) It will lead to disastrous consequences
   (e) It is in a phase of transition
10. The smaller powers_____
   (a) are always in a position to choose
   (b) can only balance big powers
   (c) must serve as a ballast
   (d) need to fall in line with U.S. than middle powers
   (e) should allow U.S. to decide their foreign policy
11. According to the author, India_____
   (a) should bandwagon less and balance more
   (b) can neither balance superpower nor can hide from the world
   (c) should adopt a policy of primacy and dominance depending on the issue
   (d) can lead the transition from unipolar to bipolar position
   (e) should become a superpower

***Directions (Qs. 12-15) :* Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in capitals as used in the passage.**

12. USE
   (a) exhaust (b) spend
   (c) quote (d) work
   (e) consume
13. UBIQUITOUSNESS
   (a) intervention (b) fear
   (c) approach (d) omnipresence
   (e) feeling
14. CONSTITUTE
   (a) appoint (b) decide
   (c) settle (d) abandon
   (e) comprise
15. INTRUSIVE
   (a) obstructive (b) enlarged
   (c) sharp (d) alert
   (e) curious

ANSWERS

1. (e)	2. (e)	3. (c)	4. (b)
5. (a)	6. (d)	7. (b)	8. (c)
9. (b)	10. (d)	11. (b)	12. (c)
13. (d)	14. (e)	15. (c)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 15

***Directions (Qs. 1-9) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in *italics* to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Yeshwant Patil — a poor farmer used to live in a village named Narasopur. He was hard-working and sincere. His father, Bhagirath, mother, Dhirubai, and younger brother, Dadu, lived with him. They were gentle and affectionate. However, Yeshwant's wife — Sonabai was a loud-mouthed woman. On each and every issue she would quarrel. Yeshwant was a peace-loving man. He was not much ambitious. On the other hand, Sonabai was very cunning and would not get satisfied easily. She wanted to have all luxuries of life and all household articles. *Regular* quarrels was a *part* of their family.

Sonabai in her spare time used to visit neighbouring families. She would provoke other women. She would ask them to demand such things from their husbands. A lot of women started *following* her advice.

The farmer had a few animals including a mule. The mule would draw the small cart. The farmer used to love and take care of his animals as he knew their importance in farming. Sonabai, however, did not like this. Particularly she did not like the mule. Whenever she was required to feed the animals she would ignore the animal as far as possible. She also did not give adequate food to these animals. The animals also did not *like* her.

Once, Yeshwant was to go to visit his friend Kashinath. He left the house in the morning. He was to stay in that village for two or three days. Before leaving his house he patted all his animals. He instructed Sonabai to take proper care of the animals. Sonabai as

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usual did not pay attention to the animals. The feeding time of the animals was over but they were not fed. The mule was standing on the ground and Sonabai with *great* force hit him with a burning stick. The mule turned its back and kicked her furiously. Alas! She collapsed and in a few minutes, died. Messages were sent and Yeshwant returned to his village. The news of the death of Sonabai spread and people gathered in large numbers. A passing by traveller asked Devram, the elder brother of Yeshwant, "Oh, was she so popular ! Why is there so much rush?" Someone said, "No, we are here to purchase the mule. A high price is being quoted . People have not come to pay their respect for this lady. She was terrible! She had spoiled other ladies also."

1. Why did Yeshwant love his animals ?
   (a) He knew that animals were partners in his progress
   (b) He knew that if animals are loved people will offer more value.
   (c) Bhagirath had asked him to love the animals
   (d) He had nothing else to offer to the animals
   (e) None of these
2. Why did people offer a high price for the mule ?
   (a) It was very strong
   (b) The cost of feeding this mule was negligible
   (c) It was capable of protecting the house
   (d) It was considered to be very lucky
   (e) None of these
3. People turned in large numbers to meet Yeshwant _____
   (a) as this was a normal practice of the villagers
   (b) as they were shocked and in grief
   (c) to purchase the mule
   (d) to console the parents of Kashinath
   (e) to take care of the mule and other animals
4. What activity Sonabai used to do in her free time ?
   (a) Look after the animals
   (b) Visit Kashinath's house
   (c) Help the neighbours
   (d) Not given in the passage
   (e) None of these
5. Who among the following does not belong to Patil's family ?
   (a) Dadu (b) Bhagirath
   (c) Dhirubai (d) Kashinath
   (e) Devram
6. Why did Sonabai not give sufficient food to the animals ?
   (a) As per instructions of Yeshwant
   (b) There was shortage of animal fodder
   (c) The animals were lazy
   (d) Not given in the passage
   (e) Dhirubai did not like the animals
7. Sonabai had succeeded in _____
   (a) creating a group of followers
   (b) selling the mule
   (c) taking care of the animals
   (d) commanding love and respect of the villagers
   (e) controlling her behaviour
8. Why did the mule attack Sonabai ?
   (a) She had beaten all the animals on that day
   (b) Sonabai did not allow the mule to pull the cart
   (c) Sonabai used to harass the family members
   (d) It would not allow anyone to touch it except Yeshwant
   (e) None of these
9. Which of the following correctly describes the behaviour of Sonabai ?
   (A) She would quarrel only occasionally
   (B) She was ambitious and strong-willed
   (a) Only 'A' (b) Only 'B'
   (c) Either 'A' or 'B'
   (d) Neither 'A' nor 'B'
   (e) Both 'A' and 'B'

Directions (Qs. 10-12) : **Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in capitals as used in the passage.**

10. DRAW
    (a) tide (b) push
    (c) run (d) pull
    (e) sketch
11. REGULAR
    (a) big (b) large
    (c) frequent (d) systematic
    (e) disciplined
12. PART
    (a) piece (b) feature
    (c) sign (d) whole
    (e) separate

Directions (Qs. 13-15) : **Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word given in capitals as used in the passage.**

13. GREAT
    (a) short (b) unknown
    (c) weak (d) powerful
    (e) ordinary
14. LIKE
    (a) similar (b) hate
    (c) differ (d) calm
    (e) refuse
15. FOLLOWING
    (a) ignoring (b) leading
    (c) beginning (d) closing
    (e) observing

ANSWERS

1. (a)
2. (e) : *Note :* Though it is not explicitly mentioned answer (d) is implied.

3.(c)	4. (e)	5. (d)	6. (d)
7. (a)	8. (e)	9. (b)	10. (d)
11. (c)	12. (b)	13. (e)	14. (b)
15. (a)			

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 16

Directions (Qs. 1-11): **Read the following passage to answer the questions given below it. Some words in the passage are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Two principles are involved in the controversy about the presence of foreign, controlled media in the country; the free flow of ideas and images across national borders and the need to safeguard the national interest and preserve cultural autonomy. Both are valid but both are **at loggerheads** because each has been used to promote less lofty goals. The first principle conforms to a moral imperative: freedom of expression cannot **rhyme** with restrictions imposed by any government. But the free flow **rhetoric** also clouds the fact that the powerful Western, and especially American, media can and often do present, subtly or brazenly, news in a manner which promotes Western political, ideological and strategic interests. Besides, Western entertainment programmes present lifestyles and values which run counter to the lifestyles and values cherished by traditional societies. All this explains why so many Indian newspapers, magazines and news agencies have sought protection from the courts to prevent foreign publications and news agencies from operating in the country. Their arguments are weak on two counts. As the bitter debate on a new world information and communication order demonstrated in the late seventies and early eighties, many of those who resent Western "invasion" in the information and cultural fields are no great friends of democracy. Secondly, the threat of such an "invasion" has been aired by those media groups in the developing countries which fear that their business interests will be harmed if Western groups, equipped with large financial and technological resources and superior management skills, are allowed to operate in the country **without let.**

The fear is valid but it goes against the grain of the economic reform programme. The presence of foreign newspapers and

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television channels will increase competition which, in course of time, can only lead to the upgradation of dynamic Indian newspapers and television channels even while they drive the rest out of the market. One way to strike a balance between the two **antagonistic** principles would be to allow foreign media entry into the country, provided the Indian state treats them on par with the domestic media on all fronts. On the import of technology, for instance, foreign media cannot be allowed duty concessions denied to their Indian counterparts. Foreign media will also have to face the legal consequences should they run foul of Indian laws. Why, for example, should the *BBC*, or *Time magazine* or *The Economist* get away with showing a map of Kashmir which **is at variance** with the official Indian map? Why should they go scot-free when they allow secessionists and terrorists to air their views without giving the government the right to reply? Or when they depict sexually explicit scenes which would otherwise not be cleared by the Censor Board? Since the government can do precious little in the matter, especially about satellite broadcasts, what if it should consider attaching the properties of the offending parties? Demands of this kind are bound to be voiced unless New Delhi makes it clear to the foreign media that they will have to respect Indian **susceptibilities,** especially where it concerns the country's integrity and its culture. It may be able to derive some inspiration from France's successful attempts in the recent GATT to protect its cinematographic industry.

1. Which of the following is one of the points weakening the argument to prevent entry of foreign media?
   (a) Such entry would be against traditional culture
   (b) The threat being voiced by those whose business will be harmed by such an entry
   (c) The arguments being put forth are at loggerheads
   (d) The foreign media may not be treated on par with the domestic media
   (e) None of these
2. Which of the following will be the impact of increasing competition?
   (a) The domestic media will not be able to withstand it
   (b) The foreign media will not be allowed duty concessions on import of technology
   (c) It will improve Indian newspapers and television
   (d) The Indian newspapers and news agencies will seek protection from the court
   (e) None of these
3. A country has been cited as having succeeded in protecting which of the following?
   (a) GATT
   (b) News Agencies
   (c) Television
   (d) Cultural traditions
   (e) None of these
4. Which of the following has been the major recommendation regarding the entry of foreign media?
   (a) It should not be allowed
   (b) It should be welcomed without putting any restrictions
   (c) Allow entry treating them on par with domestic media
   (d) Allow entry provided they do not ask for duty concessions on import of technology
   (e) None of these
5. In the controversy involving two principles regarding allowing foreign media, which of the following is against its entry?
   (a) Free flow of ideas
   (b) Preserve culture
   (c) Governmental restrictions
   (d) Security across national borders
   (e) Western ideology
6. According to the passage, which media in particular promotes Western interests?
   (a) American (b) British
   (c) French (d) Western
   (e) None of these
7. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase **"without let"**, as used in the passage?
   (a) with no difficulty
   (b) without confinement
   (c) with strings
   (d) without restrictions
   (e) conducive environment
8. Why would the entry of foreign media harm local interests?
   (a) They are better equipped—managerially and technologically
   (b) The cultural heritage will be lost
   (c) Economic reform programmes will get a setback
   (d) Different sets of laws and rules were made applicable for foreign media
   (e) None of these
9. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase **"at variance"**, as used in the passage?
   (a) discrepancy (b) at large
   (c) in conformity (d) variable
   (e) differing
10. Which of the following seems to be the most likely purpose of writing this passage?
   (a) To criticise foreign media
   (b) To highlight the exploitation by developed nations
   (c) To highlight the steps and caution to be taken about the entry of foreign media
   (d) To make the public aware of the technological and managerial superiority of western media
   (e) To prevent foreign media from entering our country
11. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase **"at loggerheads"**, as used in the passage?
   (a) in league with
   (b) unimportant
   (c) out of place
   (d) unsuited to each other
   (e) opposite to each other

Directions (Qs. 12-13): **Choose the word which is most nearly the opposite in meaning of the word given in capitals as used in the passage.**

12. COUNTER
   (a) similar (b) downwards
   (c) unresponsive (d) upwards
   (e) imitate
13. ANTAGONISTIC
   (a) counteract (b) coincidental
   (c) equal (d) corresponding
   (e) dependent

Directions (Qs. 14-16): **Choose the word or group of words which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in capitals as used in the passage.**

14. SUSCEPTIBILITIES
   (a) norms (b) weaknesses
   (c) influences (d) persuasions
   (e) sensitivities
15. RHYME
   (a) mingle (b) confirm
   (c) recur with (d) go with
   (e) pattern
16. RHETORIC
   (a) rhyming words
   (b) persuasive speaking
   (c) dull monologue
   (d) tongue-in-cheek
   (e) double talk

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (e)	4. (c)
5. (b)	6. (a)	7. (d)	8. (a)
9. (e)	10. (c)	11. (e)	12. (a)
13. (d)	14. (e)	15. (d)	16. (b)

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MODEL PASSAGE NO. 17

Directions (Qs. 1-10) : **Read the following passage to answer the given questions. Some groups of words in the passage are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The recent passage of the Bill, on the transplantation of human organs, by Parliament, is a long-overdue measure aimed at curbing widespread trafficking in organs, especially kidneys. As the only country where kidneys can be transplanted from donors unrelated to the patient, India, and notably Mumbai, has gained international notoriety as the capital of the organ trade. Wealthy patients from India and abroad, unscrupulous doctors and rapacious brokers have made this a multi-crore racket in which the only loser is the impoverished donor **parting with** an organ for small money. The legislation strikes at such exploitative transactions by stipulating that blood relations and spouses are the only live donors from whom kidneys can be transplanted, and making the buying and selling of human organs a cognisable offence. By allowing the transplant of cadaver organs, the Act not only opens new avenues in the treatment of renal failure, where the availability of donor kidneys falls far short of demand, but paves the way for liver transplants for which expertise exists in India. The statutory recognition of brain stem death, which is an accepted medical practice the world over, widens the scope of cadaver transplants by making 'beating heart' cadavers another source for donor organs.

True, the mere enactment of such legislation cannot put an end to an entrenched practice that **thrives on patronage** from sections of the medical community and political and public apathy. The delay of nearly two years between the introduction of the Bill and its passage and the attempts of people with vested interests to introduce certain dubious 'amendments' are an indication of what the law is up against. The effectiveness of the law will depend, therefore, on the state's determination to implement it through vigilant monitoring. The provisions for cadaveric transplants will remain on paper in the absence of public education to encourage the voluntary donation of bodies and organs, overcoming religious taboos, and the setting up of institutional facilities for organ retrieval and storage. Most of all, the law **rests on** the realisation by medical professionals that ethical and humane values must **prevail over** other considerations. The removal of organs from unrelated donors is almost invariably a transfer of health from the poor and weak to the rich. It cannot be defended on any ground.

1. Which of the following can be correctly inferred from the passage about kidney transplantation in other countries?
   (a) There is a ban on kidney transplantation in some of the countries
   (b) There are unscrupulous doctors in other countries also
   (c) In other countries, a kidney is transplanted only if it is donated by the patient's relative
   (d) There is no legislation against kidney transplantation in some other countries
   (e) None of these
2. Which of the following is the reason for Mumbai gaining international notoriety?
   (a) There are international underworld gangs operating
   (b) Human organs like kidneys are smuggled here
   (c) There is no legislation against kidney transplantation
   (d) Even patients from other countries come here for kidney transplantation donated by poor people
   (e) None of these
3. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase **"thrives on patronage"**, as used in the passage?
   (a) prospers on support
   (b) disintegrates
   (c) supports the practice
   (d) confusion by the patron
   (e) fails in spite of support
4. Which of the following is one of the features of the Bill?
   (a) Total ban on kidney transplantation
   (b) Hefty sum is to be paid to the donors
   (c) Only blood relations and spouses can be the live donors
   (d) It allows for transplant of only cadaver organs
   (e) None of these
5. Which of the following would be an impediment in getting donation of cadaver organs?
   (a) Religious taboos
   (b) Storage problems
   (c) Absence of adequate legislation
   (d) Effective implementation of law
   (e) None of these
6. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase **"parting with"**, as used in the passage?
   (a) dining with (b) sacrificing
   (c) fall in line (d) coming together
   (e) partition into two
7. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase **"prevail over"**, as used in the passage?
   (a) insist upon (b) spread along
   (c) convince (d) predominate
   (e) triumph
8. How much time was spent in drafting the Bill before its introduction?
   (a) Two years (b) Four years
   (c) Three years (d) Not specified
   (e) None of these
9. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase **"rests on"**, as used in the passage?
   (a) based on (b) depends on
   (c) puts an end to (d) lingers along
   (e) support
10. Which of the following is **not true** in the context of the passage?
   (a) The final Bill has not been passed so far
   (b) The problems of transplantation of human organs have been unnecessarily highlighted
   (c) There is a widespread organ-trafficking of livers
   (d) India does not have expertise for liver transplantation
   (e) The Bill on human organs transplantation was needed much earlier

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (c)
5. (a)	6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (d)
9. (b)	10. (a)		

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 18

Directions : **Read the following passage carefully and answer questions (1-10) given below it. Certain words/groups of words in the passage have been printed in bold type to enable you to locate them easily while answering some of the questions.**

The hope **cherished** immediately after the Second World War, that one world would emerge out of it, had **receded.** Instead, there arose two politico-military blocs at seemingly **irreconcilable** enmity with each other, headed by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The great danger was that these two blocs might clash, dragging the rest of the world into a nuclear war and total destruction.

There are some critics who think that Nehru's concern for world peace was exaggerated. But they do not realise how close mankind was to a world war in the fifties on more than one occasion. For instance, in 1950 during the Korean war, when General MacArthur unauthorisedly crossed the 38th

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Parallel into North Korea and carried the war right up to the Chinese frontier, and China intervened and started mowing down American troops, there was **a cry** in the U.S.A. for pre-emptive use of the atom bomb against China. Then, prodded by Nehru, British Prime Minister Attlee flew to the U.S.A. to dissuade President Truman from taking any such disastrous step.

It might be argued that it would have been a good thing if China had been taught a lesson before it had developed the atom bomb. But at that time, China and the U.S.S.R. were bound by a fraternal alliance and if China became the victim of an atomic attack, it would have been impossible for the U.S.S.R. to keep aloof. In other words, it would have meant the Third World War and the destruction of civilisation.

Apart from his concern for world peace, there were doubtless other factors which impelled Nehru to adopt a policy of non-alignment. Geographically India was too big, and historically too great, to be the hanger on of any other state, however powerful. Economically it would have been foolish on the part of India, which had in view a gigantic policy of national re-construction, to put all the eggs in one basket. Philosophically India had, from time immemorial, extended its tolerance to rival sects, rival creeds and rival religions. 'There was no cold war', said Nehru, 'in Ashoka's heart'. Our policy of non-alignment was a factor which contributed to the **alleviation of** tensions between the rival blocs and the gradual demise of the cold war. It is a matter for satisfaction that one Great Power, at any rate, the U.S.S.R., has, for the last so many years, understood, appreciated and even underwritten our policy of non-alignment.

1. 'In other words, it would have meant the Third World War and the destruction of civilisation'. What does the word 'it' mean?
   (a) Attack of U.S. troops on China
   (b) China-U.S.S.R. bond
   (c) U.S.S.R.'s neutrality
   (d) China's attack on the U.S. troops
   (e) The U.S.S.R.'s plunging into the war.
2. What made China intervene in the Korean War?
   (a) America's invasion of Korea
   (b) Arrival of American troops up to Chinese border
   (c) General MacArthur's unauthorised participation in the war
   (d) U.S.A.'s threat of using atom bomb against China
   (e) None of these
3. Read the following statements and decide in the context of the passage which of them is/are **true.**
   Statement I : Adopting non-alignment policy by India was consistent with its historical heritage.
   Statement II : Adopting the policy of non-alignment by India was foolish economically.
   (a) Only Statement I is true
   (b) Only Statement II is true
   (c) Both the Statements are true
   (d) Both the Statements are false
   (e) Data are inadequate to decide.
4. About Nehru's concern for world peace, the author of the passage has
   (a) defended the critics
   (b) taken a neutral stand
   (c) strongly justified it
   (d) termed it as exaggerated
   (e) blamed him for not being realistic.
5. Which of the following is not referred to as the probable effect of the use of the atom bomb against China?
   (a) Destruction of civilisation due to World War III
   (b) Loss of large number of lives and property
   (c) It would have resulted in the Third World War
   (d) The U.S.S.R. would have directly supported China against the U.S.A.
   (e) China and the U.S.S.R. would develop fraternal bonds between them
6. Immediately after the World War II there was a feeling that
   (a) there will be two superpowers emerging out of it
   (b) the optimism cherished during the war will be realised
   (c) the world would be dragged into a Third World War
   (d) all countries will stay peacefully with one another.
   (e) a clash would be imminent between the two superpowers
7. Which of the following is the result of India's adopting the non-alignment policy?
   (a) Tolerance to rival creeds, sects and religions
   (b) Eradication of cold war started by Ashoka
   (c) U.S.S.R.'s realising the importance of our country
   (d) Lessening the tension between rival blocs
   (e) None of these
8. Which of the following additional considerations led Nehru to adopt the policy of non-alignment?
   (a) Only philosophical
   (b) Only historical
   (c) Only economic
   (d) Only geographic
   (e) All of these
9. Which of the following was the outcome of the World War II?
   (a) Emergence of two power blocs opposed to each other
   (b) Total destruction of civilisation
   (c) Emergence of one world with assurance of unconditional peace
   (d) India's emergence as an admirable non-aligned country
   (e) Acceptance with appreciation of India's policies by the U.S.S.R.
10. What was the purpose of Attlee's visit to the U.S.A.?
   (a) To persuade Truman to use atom bomb against China
   (b) To urge the U.S. President to refrain from using nuclear weapons
   (c) To discuss with Truman and Nehru, the outcome of Korean War
   (d) To legalise General MacArthur's action
   (e) None of these

Directions (Qs. 11-12) : **Pick out the word that is most opposite to the word printed in capitals as used in the context of the passage.**

11. ALLEVIATION
   (a) lessening (b) magnification
   (c) intensify (d) aggravation
   (e) exaggeration
12. RECEDED
   (a) bloomed (b) advanced
   (c) increased (d) diminished
   (e) rebuilt

Directions (Qs. 13-15) : **Pick out the word/group of words that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in capitals as used in the context of the passage.**

13. IRRECONCILABLE
   (a) rigid
   (b) adamant
   (c) uncompromising
   (d) firm
   (e) powerful
14. CRY
   (a) pathetic mourning
   (b) angry shouts
   (c) painful weeping
   (d) disheartening appeal
   (e) emphatic demand
15. CHERISHED
   (a) heartened (b) nurtured
   (c) developed (d) generated
   (e) cultivated

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ANSWERS

1. (e)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (c)
5. (e)	6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (e)
9. (a)	10. (b)	11. (d)	12. (b)
13. (c)	14. (e)	15. (b)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 19

Directions (Qs. 1-11) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases in the passage are printed in *italics* to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Today, the import duty on a complete machine is 35% for all practical purposes, whereas the import duty on the raw materials and components ranges from 40%-85%. The story does not end here. After paying such high import duties on components, once a machine is made, it suffers excise duty from 5%-10% (including on the customs duty already paid). At the time of sale, the machine tools suffer further taxation, *i.e.*, Central sales tax or State sales taxes which range from 4%-16%. This much for the tax angle. Another factor which pushes the cost of manufacture of machine tools is the very high rate of interest payable to banks ranging upto 22%, as against 4%-7% prevailing in advanced countries.

The production of machine tools in India being not of the same *scale* as it is in other countries, the price which India's machine tool builders have to pay for components is more or less based on patterns of high pricing applicable to the prices of spares. The above represents only a few of the extraneous reasons for the high cost of Indian machines.

The machine tool industry in India has an *enviable* record of very quick technology absorption, assimilation and development. There are a number of success stories about how machine tool builders were of help at the most critical times. It will be a pity, in fact a tragedy, if we allow this industry to die and disappear from the scene.

It is to be noted that India is at least 6000 km away from any *dependable* source of supply of machine tools. The Government of India has always given a great deal of importance to the development of small scale and medium scale industries. This industry has also performed pretty well. Today, they are in need of help from India's machine tool industry to enable them to produce quality components at reduced costs. Is it anybody's case that the needs of this *fragile* sector (which needs tender care) will be met from 6000 km away?

Then, what is it that the industry requests from the Govt.? *It wants a level playing field.* In fact, all of us must have a deep introspection and recognise the fact that the machine tool industry has a very special place in the country from the point of strategic and vital interests of the nation. Most important, it requests for the Govt.'s consideration and understanding.

1. According to the passage, assembling imported components into a machine proves ultimately-----
   (a) cheaper than importing complete machine
   (b) more cost-effective than importing machine
   (c) costlier than importing machine
   (d) on par with the cost of imported machine
   (e) a very stupendous and unmanageable task
2. If the banks' rate of interest in India is made on par with that in advanced countries, the cost of manufacture of machine tools----------
   (a) may go up by about 4 to 7%
   (b) will remain the same due to import duty
   (c) may increase by about 22%
   (d) may decrease by about 4 to 7%
   (e) may decrease by about 15 to 18%
3. According to the passage, all the following factors are responsible for high cost of Indian machines, *except*--------
   (a) higher import duty on spares
   (b) excise duty
   (c) sales tax
   (d) banks' rate of interest on loans for manufacture
   (e) high profit margin expected by manufacturers
4. The disparity in the quantum of machine production in India and that in other countries leads to----------
   (a) the necessity to export the machine from India to other countries
   (b) lethargy in the process of absorption and assimilation of new technology
   (c) a need to pay higher for components and spares
   (d) over production of machines as compared to the actual need
   (e) the development of small scale and medium scale industries
5. Which of the following statements is **true** in the context of the passage?
   (a) India's machine tool industry has a praiseworthy record of performance
   (b) In critical times, the machine tool builders allowed the industry to perish
   (c) In the case of machines, the excise duty is levied only on the cost price
   (d) India's quantum of production of machine tools is more than that of other advanced countries
   (e) None of these
6. The availability of Indian machine tool industries' help to small scale industry is most likely to result into----------
   (a) deterioration in the quality of components manufactured by them
   (b) severe competition among the small and medium scale industries
   (c) further increase in the customs duty on imported machines
   (d) enhancement in the quality and quantity of their production at a cheaper cost
   (e) increase in the demand of imported machine tools
7. Which of the following groups of statements, is definitely **true** in the context of the passage?

Statement (A)	The vital role of India's machine tool industry has not been duly recognised by the Government.
Statement (B)	Small scale industries' performance can be further improved with the help from Indian machine tool industry.
Statement (C)	The author of the passage has not discussed all the factors which are responsible for high cost of Indian machines.

   (a) Only (A) and (B) are true
   (b) Only (A) and (C) are true
   (c) Only (B) and (C) are true
   (d) All the statements are true
   (e) None of these is true
8. Which of the following best explains the sentence "It wants a level playing field" as used in the passage? The machine tool industry in India---------
   (a) needs land for opening more factories
   (b) needs freedom to import the desired components at a low cost
   (c) seeks to have small scale industry as its patron
   (d) wants to adopt novel marketing strategies for sale promotion
   (e) none of these
9. Why do small and medium scale industries look for help from India's machine tool industry?
   (a) To produce low cost components without dilution in quality

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(b) To produce cheaper components notwithstanding the poor quality
(c) To remain in Government's focus of attention
(d) To improve their poor financial status
(e) None of these

10. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the content of the passage?
(a) Levying heavy customs duty is absolutely necessary
(b) Banks in other countries are running at a loss owing to a low interest rate
(c) The Government of India was not considerate about the difficulties faced by machine tool industry
(d) The Government of India has duly recognised the role of machine tool industry
(e) India should not waste its precious resources on the production of machine tools

11. Which of the following is the principal focus of the content of the passage?
(a) Exorbitant sales tax
(b) Unrealistic strategy of development of technology
(c) Reduction in rate of interest on loans to machine tool industry
(d) Indian machine tool industry and its vital role in country's development
(e) Encouragement to small and middle scale industries

Directions (Qs. 12-13) : **Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in capitals, as used in the passage.**

12. SCALE
(a) balance (b) proportion
(c) quality (d) steep
(e) trace

13. ENVIABLE
(a) miserable
(b) disappointing
(c) insurmountable
(d) pessimistic
(e) admirable

Directions (Qs. 14-15) : **Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals, as used in the passage.**

14. DEPENDABLE
(a) independent
(b) creditable
(c) unreliable
(d) unapproachable
(e) incongruent

15. FRAGILE
(a) weak (b) perfect
(c) vulnerable (d) robust
(e) delicate

ANSWERS

1. (a)	2. (e)	3. (e)	4. (c)
5. (a)	6. (d)	7. (a)	8. (b)
9. (a)	10. (e)	11. (d)	12. (b)
13. (e)	14. (c)	15. (d)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 20

Directions (Qs. 1-12): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Nature is like business. Business sense dictates that we **guard** our capital and live from the interest. Nature's capital is the enormous diversity of living things. Without it, we cannot feed ourselves, cure ourselves of illnesses or provide industry with the raw materials of wealth—creation. Professor Edward Wilson, of Harvard University says, "the folly our descendants are least likely to forgive us is the ongoing loss of genetic and species diversity. This will take millions of years to correct".

Only 150 plant species have ever been widely cultivated. Yet over 75,000 edible plants are known in the wild. In a hungry world, with a population growing by 90 million each year, so much **wasted** potential is tragic. Medicines from the wild are worth around 40 billion dollars a year. Over 5,000 species are known to yield chemical(s) with cancer-fighting potential. So the known diversity of the living world is crucial to the human future. But the vast majority of species remains unidentified and uninvestigated for its potential usefulness. Scientists currently estimate that the total number of species in the world is between 10-30 million with only around 1.4 million identified.

The web of life is torn when mankind exploits natural resources in short-sighted ways. The trade in tropical hardwoods can destroy whole forests to extract just a few commercially attractive specimens. Bad agricultural practice **triggers** 24 billion tonnes of topsoil erosion a year—losing the equivalent of 9 million tonnes of grain output. **Cutting** this kind of unsuitable exploitation and instituting "sustainable utilisation" will help turn the environmental crisis around.

The places that support the most diversity of plant life are tropical rain forests, coral reefs, mangrove swamps and coastal wetlands. But these are being degraded or "developed". An area of tropical forest four times the size of Switzerland disappears every year. Mangroves are being destroyed or seriously degraded all over the world. In Asia alone 500,000 hectares are destroyed every year. Habitat destruction leads to large-scale extinction of species. All the benefits mankind derives from biological diversity are gone forever.

1. "The folly our descendents are least likely to forgive us". What is the business equivalent of the folly, the author is referring to?
(a) Running business like a charitable institute
(b) Reducing the profit margin
(c) Not pumping some money out of profits into the business
(d) Eroding the capital lease of the business
(e) Putting interest on capital back into the business

2. Which of the following statements is **true** in the context of the information given in the passage?
(a) Less than one per cent of all plants is cultivated
(b) More than one per cent of all plants is edible
(c) Less than one per cent of cultivated plants is edible
(d) More than one per cent of cultivated plants is edible
(e) None of these

3. Which of the following has the *opposite* meaning of the word **cutting** as used in the passage?
(a) increasing (b) joining
(c) unite (d) combine
(e) stopping

4. Why does the author compare 'nature' to business?
(a) Because of the capital depletion in nature & business
(b) Because of the same interest level yield
(c) Because of the similarity with which one should use both
(d) Because of the diversity of the various capital inputs
(e) None of these

5. Which of the following has the *same* meaning as the word **wasted** as used in the passage?
(a) unprofitable (b) consumed
(c) squandered (d) unutilised
(e) destroyed

6. Which of the following correctly reflects the opinion of the author to take care of hunger in the world?
(a) Increase cultivation of the 150 species presently under cultivation
(b) Increase the number of edible plants being cultivated
(c) Increase the potential of the uncultivated edible plants

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(d) Increase the cultivation of medicinal plants
(e) None of these

7. Which of the following is mentioned as the immediate cause for the destruction of plant species?
(a) Destruction of habitat
(b) Agricultural practices
(c) Soil erosion
(d) Commercial exploitation of forests
(e) None of these

8. Which of the following can be **inferred** as use of plant life but has not been directly mentioned in the passage?
(a) Food
(b) Industrial raw material
(c) Furniture-making
(d) Medicines
(e) Cultivation

9. Which of the following has the *opposite* meaning of the word **guard** as used in the passage?
(a) demolish (b) release
(c) relieve (d) consume
(e) protect

10. Which of the following statements is **false** in the context of the given passage?
(a) There are around ten times the plant species undiscovered as compared to the discovered ones.
(b) Scientists know the usefulness of most plant species.
(c) Many times the food presently available is going waste in the wild.
(d) Chemicals for cancer treatment are available from plants.
(e) The diversity of plant life is essential for human existence.

11. Which of the following has the *same* meaning as the word **triggers** as used in the passage?
(a) starts (b) causes
(c) makes (d) finishes
(e) results

12. Which of the following has **not** been mentioned in the passage as a reason for depletion of natural resources?
(a) Bad agricultural practices
(b) Soil erosion
(c) Tree felling
(d) Destruction of forests
(e) Extraction of chemicals from plants

ANSWERS

1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (c)
5. (d)	6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (c)
9. (d)	10. (b)	11. (b)	12. (e)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 21

***Directions (Qs. 1-9) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are given in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

This happened not so long ago in a remote village in South India. There lived in this village a young man named Venkatesh. He earned a living by exchanging new stainless steel utensils for old clothes. For this he visited the houses of the rich people in the city. Later, he used to sell the clothes to the poor people in the village. He had **considerable** income from this business. However, not **content** with his earnings, he used to steal things from the houses he visited. The stolen items were then sold off in the pawn-shop. Near Venkatesh's house lived Naresh, who was of the same age as Venkatesh. Naresh had a small grocery shop in the village. Although he did not make large profits in his business, he was quite satisfied with what he gained. Venkatesh and Naresh were very good friends. However, Naresh did not approve of Venkatesh's habit of stealing. He always advised his friend to **lead** an honest life. But Venkatesh never **gave heed** to his friend's advice and **went on** with his activities.

One day Venkatesh went to the house of a young woman to ask for old clothes. The woman went inside her house and brought out a heap of old clothes. Seeing this Venkatesh thought that he was in for another good deal. But that was not to be. Just as he and the housewife were bargaining over the number of sarees to be exchanged for a large utensil, his eyes stopped at a long glittering chain dangling around the woman's neck. Without further thought, he grabbed the chain and fled, leaving behind his wares. After reaching home, he hid the chain under his bed. For the next few days he stopped going about his work and wasted away all the money he had saved. When he was desperately in need of money, he took out the chain he had looted and went straight to the jewellery shop in the village. The jeweller took the chain in his hand and after examining it carefully, declared that it was fake. Apparently, the necklace was shiny, but not made of real gold. It was worth a few rupees only.

Venkatesh stood dumb-founded on hearing the jeweller's words. He soon understood his folly and left the shop, realising the merit of the old proverb : "All that glitters is not gold".

Meanwhile, at the sudden **departure** of Venkatesh, the housewife coolly went back to her kitchen, amply satisfied at getting a basketful of utensils for a fake gold chain.

1. Naresh earned his living by .....
(a) stealing things from the shops
(b) running a shop in the village
(c) selling old clothes to the poor people
(d) doing small jobs in the city
(e) selling stolen items in the pawn-shop

2. The housewife was not unhappy at losing her chain because.....
(a) the chain did not belong to her
(b) she was thinking of exchanging it for some utensils
(c) she got a good bargain
(d) Venkatesh was very well known to her
(e) she thought that Venkatesh would get some money by selling it.

3. How did Venkatesh earn his living?
(a) He sold clothes and utensils in the city
(b) He bought clothes from the people in the village
(c) He took utensils and gave sarees in return
(d) He sold gold ornaments in the jewellery shop
(e) He sold old clothes to the poor people in the village

4. What did Venkatesh do with the chain soon after stealing it?
(a) He hid it under the ground
(b) He sold it to the jeweller
(c) He kept it below his own bed
(d) He hid it in his friend's house
(e) He took it to the jewellery shop in the village

5. What did the jeweller say after examining the chain?
(a) He said that he would give a few rupees for the chain
(b) He said that the chain was costly but not made of real gold
(c) He said that he would not buy stolen ornaments
(d) He said that the chain was not actually made of gold
(e) He said that the chain was not shiny, but was made of gold.

6. Which of the following is **not true** in the context of the passage?
(a) Venkatesh had the habit of stealing things from the houses he visited
(b) Venkatesh never acted on Naresh's advice regarding his activities
(c) Venkatesh knew that the chain was a fake one while stealing it
(d) Venkatesh understood his mistake only after showing the chain to the jeweller
(e) Venkatesh wasted away all his money after stealing the chain

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7. The sentence, **"But that was not to be"** (second paragraph, fourth sentence) means that.....
   (a) Venkatesh could not make a good bargain with the young woman
   (b) Venkatesh succeeded in running away with the chain
   (c) The young woman could not prevent Venkatesh from stealing her chain
   (d) The number of sarees was not sufficient enough to be exchanged for a large utensil
   (e) The young woman succeeded in getting all the utensils
8. Which of the following statements is **true** in the context of the passage?
   (a) Venkatesh realised that shiny things are not essentially made of gold
   (b) In order to sell the chain, Venkatesh had to go to the city
   (c) Naresh made large profits in his business
   (d) Venkatesh was satisfied with the earning he got by selling old clothes
   (e) Naresh was the brother of Venkatesh
9. What can be inferred from the passage regarding the ages of Venkatesh and Naresh?
   (a) Naresh was older than Venkatesh
   (b) Venkatesh was a young man but, Naresh was a middle-aged man
   (c) Naresh and Venkatesh were both young men of the same age
   (d) Naresh was younger than Venkatesh
   (e) Naresh and Venkatesh were both middle-aged men of the same age

Directions (Qs. 10-12) : **Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word or group of words given in bold as used in the passage.**

10. **give heed**
    (a) felt happy (b) took notice
    (c) gave chance (d) went against
    (e) sought help
11. **went on**
    (a) continued (b) worked
    (c) decided (d) returned
    (e) increased
12. **lead**
    (a) try (b) guide
    (c) perform (d) live
    (e) earn

Directions (Qs. 13-15) : **Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.**

13. **considerable**
    (a) large (b) satisfactory
    (c) extra (d) small
    (e) specific
14. **departure**
    (a) disappearance (b) rushing
    (c) exit (d) bringing
    (e) coming
15. **content**
    (a) satisfied (b) disagreed
    (c) proud (d) anxious
    (e) displeased

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (c)
5. (d) 6. (c)
7. (e) *Note :* the sentence quoted refers to what happened subsequently
8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (a)
12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (e)
15. (e) *Note* : the proper antonym should be "discontent" or "dissatisfied".

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 22

Directions (Qs. 1-10) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/groups of words in the passage have been printed in bold type to help you locate them easily for answering some of the questions.**

By analysing concrete village situations existing in the country, it is seen how the very **structure** of the Indian society, particularly at the village level, is responsible for poverty and injustice and thus for the low economic status of the rural people. Rural people are poor not because they are anti-development, ignorant, **conservative** but because of the **negative** influence of the oppressive socio-economic and political structure of the Indian society.

In developing countries like India, 'development' has been so far understood as 'economic development' alone where the main emphasis has been on increasing production and income. According to this definition, the main objective of 'development' is to increase Gross National Product (GNP) without **bothering** to see who is benefiting from the increase. In India this is the kind of development that has been going on for the last so many years. As a result of this emphasis, production has indeed increased due to the 'green revolution' or some industrialisation. But the benefits of this development have not accrued to everyone equitably. Most benefits have gone to the already **well-off** people, the so-called 'progressive people' because they have better 'receiving mechanism'. The big fish have gobbled up all the aid programmes and in the same bite have swallowed the small fish as well.

Thus, inequalities have **multiplied** instead of the **'trickle down'** theory which assumes that the benefits accruing to progressive sections of the society will **automatically** trickle down to the less well-off, the **'evaporation theory'** seems to have worked. As a result of 'development' whatever little the poor had, has **evaporated** and reached the higher ups or better-offs.

The problem may be studied from one more angle. The tendency in the past years has been to give importance to the welfare activities more than the economic development activities. This is because of the fact that the former gain popularity sooner, are easier to be achieved, are more eye-catching and impress the **casual** observer more than the latter do. An uneducated Indian villager who does not understand even the meaning of 'Community Development Programme' and 'National Extension Service' feels obliged to the people who have arranged these amenities for him and expresses every praise and gratitude for them. In short, the socio-economic and political structure of the Indian society as a whole and of the rural community in particular, has proved very **oppressive** to the weaker sections of the rural population who have reached the stage from where they cannot rise without help from outside.

1. Which of the following is the **first and direct outcome** of the green revolution and industrialisation?
   (a) Decrease in the rift between the rich and the poor
   (b) Increase in gross national product
   (c) Growing importance of welfare activities
   (d) Improvement in the receiving mechanism of the progressive people
   (e) Inequality of distribution of benefits among the people
2. According to the passage the basic reason for the low economic status of rural people in our country is
   (a) injustice inflicted on them by urbanites
   (b) the analysis of concrete village situations
   (c) the structure of the Indian society at village level
   (d) their anti-development and conservative nature
   (e) their ignorance and resistance to change
3. "The big fish ..... the small fish as well" (second para, last sentence) as used in the passage means.....
   (a) the aid programmes were directed only towards breeding big fish
   (b) the aid was not evenly distributed among all the poor people
   (c) the rich and the poor could benefit equally from the aid programmes

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(d) the rich have grown richer and the poor have become even poorer
(e) the poor people tried to develop at the cost of the rich

4. According to the passage, in developing countries like India, the term **'development'** has been
(a) only partly understood
(b) fully and correctly understood
(c) thoroughly misinterpreted
(d) laying emphasis on undesirable aspects
(e) mistaken as a mechanism to distribute the benefits equitably

5. The purpose of the passage seems to
(a) uphold the development programmes in high esteem
(b) defend the socio-economic and political structure of our society
(c) bring out the lacunae in our socio-economic development
(d) discuss the effects of the green revolution and industrialisation
(e) highlight the strong points of our progressive socio-economic system

6. Which of the following best explains the **"trickle down"** theory as used in the passage?
(a) Flow of benefits from the rich to the poor
(b) Flow of benefits from the poor to the rich
(c) Multiplication of inequality due to defective systems
(d) More flow of aid to the already well-off people
(e) Disproportionate apportioning of benefits among the rich and the poor

7. Which of the following statements (A), (B) and (C) is/are **true** in the context of the passage?
(A) Poverty in rural areas in our country is due to the ignorance and conservative and anti-development attitude of the people
(B) The weaker sections of the rural population have deteriorated so badly that they cannot improve on their own
(C) Although we have attained the goal of economic development to some extent, we lack a proper system of channelisation of benefits
(a) Only statement (A) is true
(b) Only statement (B) is true
(c) Only statements (A) and (B) are true
(d) Only statements (A) and (C) are true
(e) Only statements (B) and (C) are true

8. According to the passage, welfare activities were given more importance because
(a) they were directed towards the well-being of the rural masses
(b) economic development can be automatically achieved through them
(c) they yield popularity with even less efforts
(d) they can help eradicate oppression of the weaker sections of the society
(e) they can easily substitute economic development activities

9. The 'trickle-down theory' and the 'evaporation theory' as used in the passage are
(a) opposite of each other though the beneficiaries are the same
(b) opposite of each other since their respective beneficiaries are different
(c) same since their respective beneficiaries are the same
(d) same though their respective beneficiaries are different
(e) two terms for the same principle according to which the beneficiaries are only the well-off people

10. According to the passage, illiterate villagers feel indebted to such people
(a) who put in efforts to save them from being exploited
(b) who plan for their multi-dimensional development
(c) who help them for the upliftment of their socio-economic status
(d) who express every praise and gratitude for them
(e) who provide them the amenities

Directions (Qs. 11-15) : **Pick out the word/group of words which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word/group of words printed in bold type as used in the passage.**

11. **Negative**
(a) nodding (b) undesirable
(c) negligible (d) refusing
(e) hindering

12. **Very structure**
(a) changing structure
(b) many elements
(c) traditional set-up
(d) basic structure
(e) different structure

13. **Oppressive**
(a) modifiable (b) adamant
(c) ineffective (d) unsurmountable
(e) tyrannical

14. **Evaporated**
(a) passed on
(b) turned into vapour
(c) vanished suddenly
(d) degenerated
(e) confiscated

15. **Bothering**
(a) disturbing (b) intruding
(c) caring (d) annoying
(e) provoking

Directions (Qs. 16-20) : **Pick out the word/group of words which is the most opposite of the word/group of words printed in bold type as used in the passage.**

16. **Multiplied**
(a) increased (b) divided
(c) aggravated (d) dislodged
(e) minimised

17. **Conservative**
(a) clinging to traditions
(b) open to admit shortcomings
(c) open to accept new thoughts
(d) resistant to change
(e) reluctant to admit faults

18. **Casual**
(a) regular (b) accidental
(c) careless (d) keen
(e) formal

19. **Well-off**
(a) unhealthy (b) poor
(c) uneducated (d) undeserving
(e) frustrated

20. **Automatically**
(a) with conscious efforts
(b) without efforts
(c) involuntarily
(d) spontaneously
(e) unconditionally

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (a)
5. (c)	6. (a)	7. (e)	8. (c)
9. (e)	10. (c)	11. (b)	12. (d)
13. (d)	14. (d)	15. (c)	16. (e)
17. (c)	18. (a)	19. (b)	20. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 23

Directions (Qs. 1-11) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Some words in the passage have been printed in bold for your convenience in locating them while answering some of the questions.**

Ironically enough, the very "success" of Operation Flood which is to make the cities flush with milk, has proved its undoing. Farmers in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are now faced with a surplus of supplies for which there are no takers. Indeed, some experts in the Union Agriculture Ministry are even going so far as to suggest that the country should export to neighbouring countries-Bangladesh, for example, which imports milk and dairy products. Does this mean that the needs of

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consumers at home are met? Far from it. The fact that a dairy technology mission was created to improve the nutritional status of the rural poor speaks for itself. The **protagonists** of Operation Flood argue that the per capita consumption of milk has gone up from 108 g in 1967 to 158 g in 1987 and about 196 g in 1995 which was the expectation, when the third phase of the programme came to an end. But it is clear that consumption has been limited to the cities and that too to the relatively better off households. Four out of every ten citizens in larger cities, officially estimated to be living in slums, are unable to afford sufficient milk for all their needs. What the much-vaunted "surplus" thus amounts to therefore, is a saturation of the market comprising the other half. Even in Mumbai, the most affluent metropolis, housewives find it difficult to meet their milk bills because it is priced the highest in the country.

The inadequate offtake of milk is, thus, related to its price. The anomaly should be sufficient to prompt a thorough revaluation of Operation Flood, which is based on improving technology in the dairy industry to increase yields though at higher costs. Somewhat like the Green Revolution in cereals, the "White Revolution" has its share of critics who argue that instead of concentrating on increasing the supply of milk in a few pockets (though the co-operatives are inherently preferable to private suppliers), the authorities ought to spread the benefits of improved dairying throughout the countryside. Like the Green Revolution which demands capital-intensive inputs and energy, Operation Flood requires genetically superior cattle which in turn have to be provided with fodder, now in extremely short supply all over the country. What is more, schemes such as Operation Flood only **sharpen** the urban-rural **divide**, instead of narrowing it, which should surely be the objective of any development scheme.

1. What is the expectation regarding milk consumption in 1995?
   (a) It will be the same as in 1987
   (b) It will be about twice as much as in 1967
   (c) It will be about three times as much as in 1987
   (d) It will be five times as much as in 1967
   (e) None of these
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
   (a) Milk needs of the entire country are being met
   (b) Milk needs of the urban group are being met
   (c) Milk needs of only the affluent people in urban areas are being met
   (d) Six out of ten people in urban areas buy milk
   (e) No one buys milk in rural areas
3. Which of the following has the same meaning as the word **protagonist** as used in the passage?
   (a) supporter (b) opponent
   (c) preserver (d) intellectual
   (e) practitioner
4. Which of the following has the same meaning as the word **divide**, as used in the passage?
   (a) partition (b) separate
   (c) cut off (d) disagreement
   (e) difference
5. Which of the following according to the passage, is **true** regarding the price of milk?
   (a) It is high because of middlemen
   (b) It is low because co-operatives have been established
   (c) Price is high because cost of production is high
   (d) Price of milk is high only in metropolitan areas
   (e) None of these
6. Which of the following statements is **true** according to the passage?
   (a) Gujarat cities have less milk than cities in Maharashtra
   (b) Certain states like Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are facing milk shortage
   (c) Certain states are producing excess raw material for milk production
   (d) Certain states in India have excess production of milk
   (e) Operation Flood does not operate in Karnataka
7. What is the charge being levelled against Operation Flood by its critics?
   (a) It is not increasing the milk production
   (b) Milk products have limited export market and hence useless
   (c) It is benefiting only certain areas
   (d) Milk is being sold at high prices
   (e) None of these
8. Which of the following is **true** according to the passage?
   (a) People living in slums buy some milk
   (b) People living in slums do not buy milk at all
   (c) People living in slums are not affected by milk prices
   (d) People living in slums get sufficient milk
   (e) People living in slums get half their requirement only
9. Which of the following, as can be inferred from the passage, is **not** an outcome of 'Operation Flood'?
   (a) Milk output has increased in the country
   (b) It has hiked up the price of milk
   (c) It has improved the per capita milk intake
   (d) The urban areas are benefited by improved milk supply
   (e) Nutritional standard of rural poor has gone down
10. Which of the following, according to the author, should be the main objective of schemes like Operation Flood?
   (a) To increase the production of milk in rural areas
   (b) To decrease the poverty in rural areas and bring down differences
   (c) To increase the availability of milk products in urban areas
   (d) To make use of surplus inputs available in plenty in the country
   (e) None of these
11. Which of the following has the same meaning as the word **sharpen** as used in the passage?
   (a) provide (b) prepare
   (c) widen (d) force
   (e) surmount

ANSWERS

1. (e)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (e)
5. (c)	6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (a)
9. (e)	10. (d)	11. (c)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 24

Directions (Qs. 1-16) : **Study the following passage and answer the questions given below it. Certain words in the passage are printed in bold type to help you answer some of the questions.**

This past decade has witnessed a **surge** in wildlife tourism that has doubled and tripled the tourist load in several of our more accessible national parks and reserves. But serious infrastructural shortcomings have brought us precariously close to a breakdown of the eco-system's capacity to absorb this load. The result is an unsatisfactory tourist experience (and an opportunity to impart conservation values lost), over-worked, pressurised and confused wildlife staff, and occasional man-animal confrontation crises such as man-killings by tigers.

Not to speak of eco-systems that are being battered by humans. A road area, which accommodated four vehicles a day, ten years ago, is now being used by 12 a day. The road area is the same, the forest area is the same, and wildlife population of that area has in many cases gone up. A collision of interests is inevitable. An important function of wild-

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life refuges is to encourage tourism, recognising that it forms an ideal **"hands-on"** method of orienting, educating and winning the hearts and minds of the general public over to conservation values and concepts. This can only be achieved by communicating with tourists before and during their visits to a wildlife **refuge**. This "interpretation" as it is generally referred to, is properly done by having an interpretation centre, consisting of photographic, written and audio-visual exhibits, supplemented by free or priced literature and a person **on hand** to answer the queries of visitors. Tourists should perforce be routed through this facility by the simple expedient of having a waiting area in or near it and ensuring they have some time to see it while their entry permits are being prepared. The general message should be the history of the wildlife refuge as a conservation microcosm, interesting facets of some of the species it supports, and an explanation of the mechanics of an eco-system and its relevance to man, plus codes of conduct specific to the area and to wildlife and jungles in general.

This should be backed up by a cadre of trained naturalist guides, preferably from the local population, who should accompany the tourists in the refuge. In some of our wildlife refuges, very poor facilities for this sort of thing exist. In most, none exists at all. The result is tourist traffic, which is generally quite ignorant of wildlife, ecology and conservation values, who leave the refuge no wiser than when they came in. Leaving behind for good measure the **detritus** of their presence: plastic bags, cigarette packets, bottles, paper, a lot of which is non-biodegradable and toxic. Added to this is the fact that wildlife guards and rangers are often diverted from their normal work—monitoring and managing wildlife and the eco-system—and made to guide tourists and generally be at the beck and call of people, irrelevant to the priorities of the wildlife refuge.

1. According to the passage the main purpose of bringing in tourists in the forest areas is
   (a) to involve the general public in maintaining the eco-system
   (b) to encourage more tourist traffic
   (c) to educate the general public about wildlife and eco-system
   (d) to reduce the wildlife population
   (e) to make them understand the codes of conduct of the jungles.
2. The main concern expressed by the author in the above passage is to
   (a) improve facilities for tourists
   (b) build more road areas
   (c) restrict wildlife population
   (d) balance the eco-system by careful planning
   (e) employ more trained forest staff
3. What, according to the author, should be the step to improve the situation?
   (a) tourists should be briefed about the nature of wildlife and jungle
   (b) tourists should be briefed about the inter-relation between man and animals
   (c) tourists should be provided with the information before they enter the jungle
   (d) tourists should be provided with trained guides picked up from the local area
   (e) all of these
4. What, according to the passage, should the forest staff be engaged in?
   (a) they should look after the well-being of wildlife
   (b) they should take care of the habits of wildlife
   (c) they should provide tourists with necessary information about wildlife
   (d) they should take help of the local people to take care of the tourists
   (e) none of these
5. "A collision of interests is inevitable" —which of the following best explains this according to the passage?
   (a) unwillingness to build more road area *vis-a-vis* the load of vehicular traffic
   (b) development of tourism vis-a-vis the conservation of eco-system
   (c) better tourist facility vis-a-vis lack of funds
   (d) orienting people to eco-system vis-a-vis destruction of the eco-system
   (e) none of these
6. Which of the following words is most nearly the same in meaning as the words **"on hand"** as used in the passage?
   (a) practical (b) available
   (c) useful (d) knowledgeable
   (e) expert
7. What, according to the author, will win the hearts and minds of the general public?
   (a) providing them better facilities
   (b) providing them with trained guides
   (c) providing them with good food articles
   (d) providing them with better communication about the wildlife refuge
   (e) none of these
8. Which of the following is **not true** in the context of the passage?
   (a) the forest staff are diverted from their normal work
   (b) the priorities of the wildlife are sometimes ignored by the forest staff
   (c) the tourists are generally equipped with the necessary knowledge of wildlife
   (d) the tourists leave behind lots of toxic disposals
   (e) the road area is inadequate to the proportion of vehicular traffic
9. Which of the following words is most nearly the same in meaning as the word **"detritus"** as used in the passage?
   (a) useful (b) disposal
   (c) valuable (d) gravel
   (e) fruit
10. Which of the following words is most nearly the same in meaning as the words **"hands-on"** as used in the passage?
   (a) practical (b) handy
   (c) sufficient (d) easy
   (e) necessary
11. Man-animal confrontation, according to the passage leads to
   (a) killing of tigers by man
   (b) killing of animals by other animals
   (c) confusion of wildlife staff
   (d) destruction of mutual bond
   (e) none of these
12. Which of the following words is most nearly the same in meaning as the word **"surge"** as used in the passage?
   (a) increase (b) flux
   (c) drop (d) backward
   (e) hindrance
13. The author's attitude seems to be
   (a) critical (b) cynical
   (c) constructive (d) pessimistic
   (e) regressive
14. Which of the following is **true** in the context of the passage?
   (a) every group of tourists should come with a trained guide of their own
   (b) tourists should be asked to come with information about wildlife
   (c) tourists should undergo screening before entering wildlife refuge
   (d) no tourist should be allowed to enter the wildlife area without an entry permit
   (e) every tourist must bring an entry permit from the place of his origin
15. Which of the following words is most nearly the same in meaning as the word **"refuge"** as used in the passage?
   (a) waste (b) dirt
   (c) shelter (d) shift
   (e) reject

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16. What, according to the author, is the main reason for the near collapse of the capacity of the eco-system of wildlife refuges?
(a) increase in tourist inflow
(b) felling of trees indiscriminately
(c) absence of adequate wildlife habitat
(d) lack of adequate forest staff
(e) absence of adequate infrastructural facilities

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (e)	4. (c)
5. (d)	6. (b)	7. (e)	8. (c)
9. (b)	10. (a)	11. (e)	12. (a)
13. (a)	14. (d)	15. (c)	16. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 25

Directions (Qs. 1-8) : **Each of the following questions contains a small paragraph followed by a question on it. Read each paragraph carefully and answer the question given below it.**

1. To forgive an injury is often considered to be a sign of weakness; it is really a sign of strength. It is easy to allow oneself to be carried away by resentment and hate into an act of vengeance; but it takes a strong character to restrain those natural passions. The man who forgives an injury proves himself to be the superior of the man who wronged him and puts the wrong-doer to shame.
This paragraph best supports the statement that—
(a) a person with calm and composed nature has depth of thought and vision.
(b) people tend to forgive the things that happened in the past.
(c) natural passions are difficult to suppress
(d) the sufferer alone knows the intensity of his sufferings
(e) mercy is the noblest form of revenge

2. The consumption of harmful drugs by the people can be prevented not only by banning their sale in the market but also by instructing users about their dangerous effects which they must understand for their safety. Also the drug addicts may be provided with proper medical facilities for their rehabilitation. This will help in scaling down the use of drugs.
The paragraph best supports the statement that consumption of harmful drugs—
(a) may be channelised through proper system.
(b) can be eliminated with the help of banning their sale.
(c) are on increase in the society
(d) are due to lack of medical facilities.
(e) can always be reduced

3. The only true education comes through the stimulation of the child's powers by the demands of the social situations in which he finds himself. Through these demands he is stimulated to act as a member of a community to emerge from his original narrowness of action and feeling and to conceive himself from the standpoint of the welfare of the group to which he belongs.
The paragraph best supports the statement that real education—
(a) is not provided in our schools today.
(b) comes from the self-centred approach of the students.
(c) comes through the interaction with social situations.
(d) will take place if the children are physically strong.
(e) will take place if the children imbibe action and feeling.

4. One of the important humanitarian by-products of technology is the greater dignity and value that it imparts to human labour. In a highly industrialized society, there is no essential difference between Brahmin and Dalit, Muslim and Hindu; they are equally useful and hence equally valuable, for in the industrial society individual productivity fixes the size of the pay cheque and this fixes social status.
This paragraph best supports the statement that—
(a) there are numerous side-effects of technology.
(b) labour force is treated well in modern day industries.
(c) division of labour based on caste was justified.
(d) there are individual differences in industrial productivity.
(e) size of the pay and social status contradict each other.

5. The virtue of art does not allow the work to be interfered with or immediately ruled by anything other than itself. It insists that it alone shall touch the work in order to bring it into being. Art requires that nothing shall attain the work except through art itself.
The paragraph best supports the statement that—
(a) art is for the sake of art and life.
(b) art is for the sake of art alone.
(c) artist should use his art for the sake of society.
(d) art is governed by external rules and conditions.
(e) artist realizes his dreams through his artistic creation.

6. One of the important humanitarian by-products of technology is the greater dignity and value that it imparts to human labour. In a highly industrialized society, there is no essential difference between Brahmin and Dalit, Muslim and Hindu; they are equally useful and hence equally valuable, for in the industrial society individual productivity fixes the size of the pay cheque and this fixes social status.
The paragraph best supports the statement that—
(a) industrial society is a great leveller of men.
(b) technology decides individual's social status.
(c) all individuals, irrespective of caste and creed, are born equal.
(d) castes and religions are man made.
(e) human labour has dignity and value.

7. There is a shift in our economy from a manufacturing to a service orientation. The increase in the service-sector will require the managers to work more with people rather than with objects and things from the assembly line.
This paragraph best supports the statement that—
(a) interpersonal skills will become more important in the future work-place.
(b) service organisations will not deal with objects and things.
(c) manufacturing organisations ignore importance of people.
(d) assembly line will exist in service organisations.
(e) managers should have a balanced mind.

8. Satisfaction with co-workers, promotion opportunities, the nature of work, and pay goes with high performance among those with strong growth needs. Among those with weak growth needs, no such relationship is present-and, in fact, satisfaction with promotion opportunities goes with low performance.
This paragraph best supports the statement that—
(a) high performance is essential for organisational effectiveness.
(b) every organisation has few employees having weak growth need.
(c) relationship between job satisfaction and performance is moderated by growth need.
(d) job satisfaction and performance are directly and closely related.
(e) satisfaction is an inevitable organisational variable.

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ANSWERS

1. (e)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (d)
5. (b)	6. (e)	7. (a)	8. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 26

Directions (Qs. 1-12) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it in the context of the passage. Certain words in the passage are *italicised* to help you locate them when answering some of the questions.**

If the Central Advisory Board on Education is congratulating itself on its *clarion call* to the government to raise the expenditure on education to 6 per cent of the national income, it ought to remember that this demand was first raised by the Kothari Commission an entire quarter of a century ago. At present, only a little more than 3 per cent of GNP is spent on this *vital* need and it is *unrealistic* to expect that it can be doubled overnight. For that matter, the decline in allocations for education is *mirrored* in the Five-Year Plans; while the first *devoted* an all-time high of 7.86 per cent, it had *progressively* declined to 2.59 per cent, in the Sixth Plan and rose marginally to 3.55 per cent in the next. As the Advisory Board recognises, a *paucity* of funds will render it impossible to meet long overdue targets, like the universalisation of primary education and the eradication of illiteracy. At the same time when the allocation in the Eighth Plan is decided later this year, there will be several conflicting claims on scarce resources and in all likelihood education, like health and family welfare, will get short shrift.

And yet, there is *no room for despair*. Funds are an essential requisite, but by no means the only one. Even within existing constraints, there is a lot that both the Centre and State Governments can do. For example, each State can reduce the amount it spends out of its total education budget on staff, which has reached as much as 92 per cent in some instances. Besides, there is a strong case for revising fees in some professional education institutions. Both medical colleges and IITs could charge a great deal more than they now do and most entrants would be happy to bear the increased burden, considering what they would otherwise spend on similar education abroad or in colleges charging capitation fees. IITs now charge a measly Rs. 500 a year from students, presumably in the belief that these institutes are engaged in an altogether nobler mission than in the pursuit of greater financial independence, although surveys show that almost all such students *hail from* reasonably well-off families. Another reform which many institutions could consider—and many already do—is to hold morning and evening classes, which *amounts* to shifts. Given the pressure on all resources, physical as well as financial, there is no reason why all such innovations should not be experimented with—provided, of course, that poor students do not suffer as a consequence and standards as a whole are maintained.

1. Which of the following is the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board regarding allocation on education?
   (a) 6 per cent increase from that of the Seventh Plan
   (b) 3 per cent of GNP
   (c) Reduction of amount spent on staff
   (d) Increase in fee in professional institutions
   (e) None of these
2. Which of the following conveys the meaning of "no room for despair"?
   (a) No scope for improvement
   (b) Not much need to worry
   (c) No place for hope
   (d) No need to panic
   (e) No chance for increase
3. Which of the following is **false** in the context of the passage?
   (a) Some innovations in education should be tried out
   (b) A high percentage out of the total budget of education is spent on staff
   (c) IITs should charge capitation fees
   (d) Professional education in foreign countries is expensive
   (e) None of these
4. According to the passage which sector, apart from education, gets small budgetary allocation?
   (a) Adult Literacy
   (b) Child Welfare
   (c) Women Welfare
   (d) Not mentioned
   (e) None of these
5. The need for 6 per cent of the national income to be spent on education was earlier raised around which of the following years?
   (a) 1950 (b) 1955
   (c) 1960 (d) 1965
   (e) 1970
6. Which of the following, according to the passage, is one of the long overdue targets of education?
   (a) Free primary education
   (b) Higher education
   (c) 100 per cent literacy
   (d) Spread of education in rural areas
   (e) Higher allocation for education
7. Which of the following is **true** in the context of the passage?
   (a) The demand for 6 per cent allocation for education is unrealistic
   (b) Funds are not essential for education
   (c) Medical colleges charge less fee than IITs
   (d) Most of the students in IITs are from poor families
   (e) There are few "two-shifts" institutions in our country
8. In which of the Five Year Plans was the allocation for education the highest?
   (a) First (b) Second
   (c) Sixth (d) Seventh
   (e) None of these
9. According to the passage, in the Eighth Plan, which of the following is the likelihood of allocation on education?
   (a) It would be drastically reduced
   (b) It would be substantially increased
   (c) 6 per cent of the national income will be allocated
   (d) There may not be any increase
   (e) The expenditure on staff would be reduced
10. Within the budgetary constraint, which of the following has been recommended to be done?
   (a) Spend less on professional education
   (b) Discontinue some programmes
   (c) Admit less number of students
   (d) Charge capitation fee
   (e) Increase fee for professional education
11. Which of the following best describes the meaning of "clarion call"?
   (a) Natural call
   (b) Significant order
   (c) Distinct need of the hour
   (d) Emergency appeal
   (e) Humble request
12. Which of the following is the central theme of the passage?
   (a) To improve educational facilities within the constraints
   (b) To make a case for additional allocation for education
   (c) To highlight Government's apathy towards education
   (d) To bring out the recommendations of Central Advisory Board on Education
   (e) To review the educational facilities over the Five Year Plans

Directions (Qs. 13-17) : **Pick out the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in capitals.**

13. **MIRRORED**
   (a) imaged (b) imitated
   (c) reflected (d) copied
   (e) followed

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14. **HAIL FROM**
(a) greet with (b) born in
(c) admitted from (d) come from
(e) are known as

15. **PROGRESSIVE**
(a) promoting (b) liberal
(c) intermittant (d) continuous
(e) constant

16. **AMOUNT**
(a) sum (b) mean
(c) total (d) number
(e) decide

17. **DEVOTED**
(a) loyal (b) applied
(c) supported (d) doomed
(e) allocated

Directions (Qs. 18-20) : **Pick out the word that is most nearly the opposite in meaning of the word given in capitals.**

18. **UNREALISTIC**
(a) reasonable (b) actual
(c) visionary (d) intelligent
(e) natural

19. **VITAL**
(a) dead (b) unimportant
(c) lead (d) outer
(e) peripheral

20. **PAUCITY**
(a) want (b) richness
(c) presence (d) scarcity
(e) surplus

ANSWERS

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (e)
5. (d)	6. (a)	7. (e)	8. (a)
9. (a)	10. (e)	11. (d)	12. (a)
13. (c)	14. (d)	15. (d)	16. (b)
17. (e)	18. (a)	19. (b)	20. (e)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 27

Directions (Qs. 1-15) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are underlined to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Construction in India is as old as its civilisation. However, Indian construction underwent a seachange with the induction of British technology into the country. The post-independence period also provided a fillip with massive projects coming up all over following the launching of the Five Year Plans. Perforce, the contractors acquired expertise in many challenging fields of construction activity.

One result of the boom was that the Indian contractors embarked on construction projects abroad. The oil boom in the Middle East provided further momentum to India's efforts in project exports.

This had beneficial effects for the Indian economy. Some of these spin-offs were substantial while others were marginal. First, Indian contractors were exposed to new technology and equipments. Secondly, project exports offered scope for large-scale employment of skilled, unskilled and managerial personnel.

An indication to this effect is the outflow of contract migrant workers to the major construction centres. The annual outflow from India went up from 33.9 thousand in 1977 to 1.72 lakhs in 1979 and to 2.68 lakhs in 1981. There has been a decline in the migration rate since then. The number of migrant workers in 1987 was 1.22 lakhs.

Thirdly, earnings from project exports eased the country's foreign exchange problems. According to the Exim Bank, an estimated 30 per cent of the project value was repatriated into the country, which means over Rs. 2,000 crore.

Finally, India also exported construction building materials as part of the project export efforts. The precise data is not available. However, the Exim Bank estimates it at 6 per cent of the project value. The low volume of material content in the project export is due to higher price of materials, insistence of the client on local material and transport problems.

The project exports fall into two distinct phases : The first phase coincided with the oil boom and the second with the post-boom period. The boom phase lasted till 1982. During this period, India's construction project exports exceeded Rs. 5,000 crore. This works out to projects worth Rs. 1,000 crore annually. The performance in the second phase shows a declining trend. The average volume of work has come down to Rs. 150 crore since 1982. There were 54 project exporters operating abroad during the first phase and 45 in 1989.

1. According to the passage, during which year did the export of construction projects reach its peak?
(a) 1979 (b) 1982
(c) 1987 (d) 1977
(e) None of these

2. What was the immediate outcome, according to the passage, of the expansion of construction projects in India?
(a) Indian contractors were exposed to new technology
(b) Indian contractors made huge profits
(c) India's self-sufficiency in construction
(d) Exporting construction projects
(e) None of these.

3. According to the passage, what was the approximate percentage increase in migrants from India for overseas construction projects from 1979 to 1981?
(a) 60 (b) 40
(c) 80 (d) 140
(e) 20

4. According to the passage, the contractors in India had to venture into challenging fields after independence for which of the following reasons?
(a) Introduction of British technology
(b) Implementation of Five Year Plans
(c) Beginning of large projects under the Five Year Plans
(d) Opportunity to expand in the domestic sector
(e) None of these

5. According to the passage, what was the effect on construction in India during the British regime?
(a) It lost its unique status
(b) It was brought to a minimum
(c) It was modified to a large extent with the help of modern technology
(d) It helped the British to build many monuments in Britain
(e) None of these

6. According to the passage, what was the approximate total value of the construction projects exported by India?
(a) Rs. 2,000 crore (b) Rs. 4,000 crore
(c) Rs. 1,500 crore (d) Rs. 6,500 crore
(e) None of these

7. What, according to the passage, are the main factors for low volume of material content in the project export?
(a) Higher price of materials
(b) Insistence on local material
(c) Transport problems
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

8. According to the passage, what approximate percentage of the total value of the construction projects abroad was funnelled into India?
(a) 30 (b) 50 (c) 40
(d) Not mentioned in the passage
(e) None of these

9. What, according to the passage, was the approximate percentage drop in the project exports from the first phase to the second phase?
(a) 10 (b) 16 (c) 90
(d) 84 (e) None of these

10. According to the passage, in addition to scope of employment and exposure to new technology what was the other significant outcome of exporting construction projects?

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(a) Bringing in sophisticated technology
(b) Employing highly skilled workers
(c) Opportunity to venture into new fields
(d) Accommodation of larger employee dimensions
(e) Foreign exchange earning

11. Which of the following words is most nearly the **same** in meaning as the word 'ease' as given in the passage
(a) comfort (b) create
(c) relieve (d) pain
(e) change

12. Which of the following words is most nearly the **same** in meaning as the word 'scale' as given in the passage?
(a) measurement (b) number
(c) indication (d) balance
(e) ruler

13. Which of the following words is most nearly the **same** in meaning as the word 'content' as given in the passage?
(a) satisfied (b) material
(c) constituent (d) part
(e) requirement

14. Which of the following words is most nearly the **same** in meaning as the word 'field' as given in the passage?
(a) area (b) garden
(c) pasture (d) courtyard
(e) arena

15. Which of the following words is most nearly the **same** in meaning as the word 'launch' as given in the passage?
(a) initiate (b) begin
(c) vessel (d) steamer
(e) implement

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (c)
5. (c)	6. (e)	7. (d)	8. (a)
9. (e)	10. (e)	11. (c)	12. (b)
13. (d)	14. (a)	15. (a)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 28

***Directions (Qs. 1-5) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Diesel fuel, as the name implies, is the petroleum fraction used as a fuel in diesel or compression ignition engines. Various qualities are marketed depending on the type of engine operated. Thus, the small high-speed engine used for automotive applications is supplied with a distillate fuel which is very little different from gas oil. The most important characteristic of automotive gas oil is its ignition quality, since this controls its performance in the engine. Ignition quality is determined in an engine as the 'octane number'. Volatility also affects engine performance and is generally controlled by the distillation range.

Stationary diesel engines do not, on the whole, make such great demands on their fuels as automotive engines, since they are generally larger and slower, and the longer time available for combustion allows them to run satisfactorily on lower octane number fuels. These fuels are generally of the distillate type and may be somewhat less volatile than automotive diesel fuels.

Marine diesels are even less critical of fuel quality and it is customary to provide them with a more viscous fuel containing a proportion of residual fuel. The amount of residue incorporated is controlled by a 'coking test' which measures the amount of 'coke' left by the fuel when it is burned in a laboratory apparatus under controlled conditions. By limiting the coke value it is possible to control the amount of deposit built up by the fuel in the engine.

The sulphur content of diesel fuels is higher than that of gasolines of kerosenes. It is generally lowest in the automotive diesel fuel and may vary up to one per cent by weight for this grade. For marine diesel fuel up to twice this amount (two per cent) can be tolerated without any harmful effects.

1. By "marine diesels are even less critical of fuel quality" the writer means
(a) that marine diesels do not bother about fuel quality
(b) that marine diesels are bad fuels
(c) that the quality of diesels used to operate the engines of ships need not be of a very high standard
(d) that marine diesels are basically crude petroleum oil.

2. Stationary engines are
(a) engines which have no moving parts
(b) engines which are located in one place like in factories or farms
(c) engines used for making paper and pencils
(d) engines which do not work with petrol

3. Gas oil is
(a) liquefied petroleum gas
(b) one form of crude oil
(c) a sort of gas
(d) a high-grade distillate of petroleum.

4. Viscous fuel means
(a) a fuel that is bad.
(b) a fuel that is stickier than most other fuels
(c) a fuel that is sticky
(d) a fuel that is solid in nature.

5. This passage seems
(a) to be a concise documentation of the various types of diesels used in the world today
(b) to be in praise of the use of diesel
(c) to inform us about the various types of engines which use diesel
(d) None of these.

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c)
5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 29

***Directions (Qs. 1-6) :* Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it. Certain words in the passage are printed in bold to help you to locate them easily for answering some of the questions.**

The same high mental faculties which first **led** man to believe in unseen spiritual agencies, then in fetishism, polytheism, and ultimately in monotheism, would **infallibly** lead him, as long as his reasoning power remained poorly developed, to various strange superstitions and customs. Many of them are terrible to think of, such as the sacrifice of human beings to a blood-loving God; the trial of innocent persons by the **ordeal** of poison or fire, witchcraft, devil-worship; necromancy—yet it is well occasionally to reflect on these superstitions, these **conjurations** of diabolic occult powers, for they show us what an infinite debt of gratitude we owe for the improvement of our reason to science, and to the accumulated knowledge science has granted us.

1. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which one/two or three of the following statements?
(A) Monotheism motivated people to the sacrifice of human beings.
(B) Monotheism evolved with the development of the intellect.
(C) Polytheism preceded the belief in unseen spiritual forces.
(a) Only (A) (b) Only (B)
(c) Only (C) (d) (A) and (B) only
(e) None of these

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers the kind of underdeveloped reasoning described in the passage to be a cause of----------
(a) apathy (b) spontaneity
(c) barbarity (d) scepticism
(e) lethargy

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3. Human belief in superstitions can effectively be countered only by--------
   (a) the high mental faculties
   (b) underdeveloped reasoning powers
   (c) sympathy for the innocents
   (d) witchcraft and devil worship
   (e) none of these
4. If the above passage is the core part of an article, the best title of that could be-----
   (a) witchcraft (b) theology
   (c) scientific method (d) anthropology
   (e) organic evolution
5. According to the passage, we are indebted to science for our------
   (a) original intellectual capacity
   (b) belief in fetishism
   (c) development of laws to protect the innocent
   (d) liberation from irrational primitive beliefs
   (e) powers of conjuration
6. According to the passage, man's belief in unseen spiritual powers can largely be attributed to------
   (a) monotheism (b) polytheism
   (c) fetishism (d) witchcraft
   (e) none of these

Directions (Qs. 7-8) : **Pick out the word which is most nearly same in meaning as the word printed in bold type as used in the context of the passage.**

7. **CONJURATIONS**
   (a) invoking (b) appeasement
   (c) withdrawal (d) sentiments
   (e) demands
8. **LED**
   (a) forced (b) desired
   (c) appealed (d) made
   (e) followed

Directions (Qs. 9-10) : **Pick out the word which is most opposite in meaning to the words printed in bold type as used in the context of the passage.**

9. **INFALLIBLY**
   (a) erringly
   (b) certainly
   (c) indefinitely
   (d) uncompromisingly
   (e) clearly
10. **ORDEAL**
   (a) trial (b) felicitation
   (c) calamity (d) endowment
   (e) gift

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (e)
5. (d) 6. (e) 7. (a) 8. (a)
9. (a) 10. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 30

Directions: **In questions 1-5 you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

Eminent microsurgeons from Sweden and Australia are of the opinion that "lack of awareness and the will to approach qualified doctors" among the rural populace of India is the reason for most hand injuries being badly treated or not at all.

Experts are firmly of the view that hands are the third eye of the human body. Not only is hand injury common, but inadequate treatment leaves a patient traumatised. The experts are of the view that if a patient is brought to them in proper time with the injured limb or part of it in good condition, surgeons can even "rejoin amputated parts which, by and large, function normally later." It was also pointed out that, in cases of amputated parts, it is necessary to keep that part "cool and not frozen, otherwise the chances of development of frost bite are there."

1. According to microsurgeons, most hand injuries in India are being badly treated or not at all because
   (a) the rural people are aware that they cannot approach qualified doctors
   (b) the qualified doctors charge the rural people very heavily
   (c) the rural people lack general awareness and the will to consult qualified doctors
   (d) there are no qualified doctors in the rural areas
2. According to experts, hand injuries are
   (a) uncommon (b) common
   (c) rare (d) adequate
3. Inadequate treatment of injured hands makes a patient
   (a) satisfied (b) dissatisfied
   (c) shocked (d) handicapped
4. 'Amputated parts' refers to those parts which are
   (a) taken from donors
   (b) cut off
   (c) refrigerated
   (d) injured
5. It is necessary to keep the amputated parts cool and not frozen because otherwise
   (a) the development of frost will bite the patient
   (b) the developed frost will get a chance to bite the patient
   (c) there are possibilities of frost bite killing the patient
   (d) there are possibilities of frost bite developing in the patient.

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 31

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Television has caused a considerable fall in cinema attendance and has materially affected leisure habits in many ways. The cinema remains, however, the most popular form of indoor entertainment outside the home. A third of all adults, including two-thirds of those under 25 years of age, and one out of two school children go to the cinema, on an average, at least once a week. Attendance at theatres is much smaller, though most people visit them occasionally. Throughout the country as a whole there is known to be an enthusiastic and growing public for concerts, ballets and operas.

Dancing is popular, especially with those under 25 years of age. It has been estimated that there are 500 ball-rooms in Great Britain, and dances and other social gatherings are often held in these balls or in club-rooms.

1. The most popular indoor entertainment outside the house is
   (a) television (b) games
   (c) cinema (d) dancing
2. The proportion of school children who go to the cinema every week is
   (a) one-third (b) two-third
   (c) not stated (d) half
3. The word 'fall' in the first sentence can be replaced by
   (a) decline (b) defeat
   (c) shortage (d) collapse
4. The word 'materially' in the first sentence means
   (a) bodily (b) substantially
   (c) gravely (d) essentially
5. In Great Britain, dancing mostly takes place in
   (a) homes (b) ball-rooms
   (c) theatres (d) parks

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d)
5. (b)

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MODEL PASSAGE NO. 32

Directions : **In questions 1-5, you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

Mountaineering is now looked upon as the king of sports. But men have lived amongst the mountains since pre-historic times and in some parts of the world, as in the Andes and Himalayas, difficult mountain journeys have inevitably been part of their everyday life. However, some of the peaks were easily accessible from most of the cities of Europe. It is quite interesting that while modern mountaineers prefer difficult routes for the greater enjoyment of sport, the early climbers looked for the easiest ones, for the summit was the prize they all set their eyes on. Popular interest in mountaineering increased considerably after the ascent of the Alpine peak of Matterhorn in 1865 and Edward Whymper's dramatic account of the climb and fatal accident which occurred during the descent.

In the risky sport of mountaineering the element of competition between either individuals or teams is totally absent. Rather one can say that the competition is between the team and the peaks themselves. The individuals making up a party must climb together as a team, for they depend upon one another for their safety. Mountaineering can be dangerous unless reasonable precautions are taken. However, the majority of fatal accidents happen to parties which are inexperienced or not properly equipped. Since many accidents are caused by bad weather, the safe climber is the man who knows when it is time to turn back, however tempting it may be to press on and try to reach the summit.

1. Mountaineering is different from other sports because
   (a) it is risky and dangerous
   (b) it can be fatal
   (c) it is most thrilling and exciting
   (d) there is no competition between individuals
2. People living in the Andes and the Himalayas made mountain journeys because
   (a) it was a kind of sport
   (b) they had to undertake them in their day-to-day life
   (c) they lived in pre-historic times
   (d) of the challenge offered by the difficult journey
3. Mountaineers climb as a team because
   (a) the height is too much for one individual
   (b) the competition is between the team and the peak
   (c) they have to rely on each other for safety
   (d) there is no competition among them
4. ".....the summit was the prize they all set their eyes on." In the context of the passage this means
   (a) reaching the top was their exclusive concern
   (b) they kept their eyes steadily on reaching the summit
   (c) they cared for nothing but the prize of reaching the summit
   (d) they chose a route from which they could see the summit clearly
5. "to press on" in the last sentence of the passage means
   (a) to struggle in a forceful manner
   (b) to force upon others
   (c) to work fearlessly
   (d) to continue in a determined manner

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE N0. 33

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

On the morning of 31 August 1573, 3000 horsemen of the imperial Mughal army paused at the banks of the Sabarmati. The rebels, they were after, lay just beyond the swollen river but the soldiers were exhausted; they had traversed 960 kilometres of difficult terrain in nine days, riding almost continuously. Suddenly a warrior on a chestnut charger plunged into the raging torrent. As man and horse struggled on to the opposite bank, a thrill ran through the army. It was the emperor, Jalal-ud-din Akbar! With a roar the soldiers followed him across and within two days they had put down the rebellion so thoroughly that Gujarat remained in Mughal hands for the next 185 years.

1. The rebels were camped
   (a) across the Sabarmati river
   (b) on the banks of the Sabarmati river
   (c) in Gujarat
   (d) in imperial Mughal courts
2. The expression 'swollen river' means
   (a) a river in flood
   (b) a calm and serene river
   (c) a deep river
   (d) a shallow river
3. The Mughal soldiers didn't cross the river because
   (a) they were cowards
   (b) they had joined hands with the rebels
   (c) they were waiting for the king to arrive
   (d) they were tired after a difficult journey
4. The sudden arrival of King Akbar
   (a) surprised the soldiers
   (b) angered the soldiers
   (c) dismayed the soldiers
   (d) enthused the soldiers
5. The attack on the rebels turned out to be
   (a) a dismal failure
   (b) a grand success
   (c) of no particular significance
   (d) an ordinary affair

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 34

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

He saw nothing, he had no knife or sharp instrument, the grating of the window was of iron and he had too often assured himself of its solidity. His furniture consisted of a bed, a chair, a table, a pail and a jug. The bed had iron clamps, but they were screwed to the wall and it would have required a screwdriver to take them off.

Dantes had but one resource which was to break the jug and with one of the sharp fragments attack the wall. He let the jug fall on the floor and it broke in pieces. He concealed two or three of the sharpest fragments in his bed, leaving the rest on the floor. The breaking of the jug was too natural an accident to excite suspicion, and next morning the gaoler went grumblingly to fetch another, without giving himself the trouble to remove the fragments. Dantes heard joyfully the key grate in the lock as the guard departed.

1. Dantes was in
   (a) a hostel
   (b) a dining room
   (c) an army barracks
   (d) a prison
2. Dantes was planning to
   (a) carve his name
   (b) make his escape
   (c) tease the guard
   (d) call for breakfast
3. The guard left the fragments because he
   (a) didn't notice them
   (b) wished to punish Dantes

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(c) was too lazy to bother
(d) wanted Dantes to clear up

4. Dantes probably broke the jug
(a) in the morning
(b) during the night
(c) after breakfast
(d) at exactly 3 p.m.

5. Dantes heard the key grate in the lock when the
(a) cell door was shut
(b) cell door was opened
(c) store-room was opened
(d) store-room was shut

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 35

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Wild peacocks live together in large flocks in the forests of Central Africa. They scratch about in the ground during the day for seeds to eat and at nightfall they fly up to the trees where they perch and sleep. Every peacock has several wives known as peahens. The female birds build their nests on the ground and lay from four to six whitish, sometimes spotted eggs. During the mating season the male utters a harsh raucous cry.

1. Why do peacocks live in flocks?
(a) They are frightened of wild animals
(b) They cannot fly very well
(c) They can get more food
(d) The passage does not tell us

2. 'Perch' in the passage means
(a) rest (b) nest
(c) climb (d) fly

3. Peacock eggs are
(a) pure white (b) whitish
(c) spotted (d) both 'b' and 'c'

4. 'Harsh raucous cry' in the passage means
(a) loud cry
(b) deep cry
(c) roaring cry
(d) loud and hoarse cry

5. A suitable title for the passage could be
(a) Peacock Eggs
(b) The habitat of the Peacock
(c) Wild Peacocks
(d) Wild Birds of Africa

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 36

Directions: **In questions 1-5, you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

In the technological systems of tomorrow-fast, fluid and self-regulating-machines will deal with the flow of physical materials; men with the flow information and insight. Machines will increasingly perform tasks. Machines and men both, instead of being concentrated in gigantic factories and factory cities, will be scattered across the globe, linked together by amazingly sensitive, near-instantaneous communications. Human work will move out of the factory and mass office into the community and the home. Machines will be synchronised, as some already are, to the billionth of a second; men will be desynchronised. The factory whistle will vanish. Even the clock, "the key machine of the modern industrial age," as Lewis Mumford called it a generation ago, will lose some of its power over humans, as distinct from purely technological affairs. Simultaneously, the organisation needed to control technology will shift from bureaucracy to Ad-hocracy, from permanence to transience, and from a concern with the present to a focus on the future.

In such a world, the most valued attributes of the industrial age become handicaps. The technology of tomorrow requires not millions of lightly lettered men, ready to work in unison at endlessly repetitive jobs, it requires not men who take orders in unblinking fashion, aware that the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority, but men who can make critical judgments, who can weave their way through novel environments, who are quick to spot new relationships in the rapidly changing reality. It requires men who, in C.P. Snow's compelling terms, "have the future in their bones".

1. 'Near-instantaneous communications' may be regarded as a symbol of
(a) anachronisation
(b) mischronisation
(c) desynchronisation
(d) synchronisation

2. If a person believes that 'the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority', he is
(a) a believer in devotion to duty
(b) a believer in taking things for granted
(c) a believer in doing what he is told, right or wrong
(d) a believer in the honesty of machines

3. The type of society which the author has mentioned makes a plea for
(a) a mind assimilative of modern scientific ideas
(b) a critical mind having insight into the future
(c) a mind well-versed in cultural heritage
(d) a mind with firm principles of life

4. The technological system of tomorrow will be marked by
(a) dehumanisation
(b) perfection
(c) automation
(d) unpredictability

5. The future man, according to this passage, must be
(a) most adaptative and intelligent
(b) most capable of dealing with the changing reality
(c) more concerned with the present than the future
(d) trained and obedient

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 37

Directions : **In questions 1-5, you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

A certain Ameer was on a voyage in his ship when a great storm arose. One of the slaves on board, who had never been to sea, began to wail and cry out in fear. This went on for some time and no one could silence him. In anger the Ameer asked, "Is there no one here who can silence this wretched coward ?'

A philosopher, who happened to be a passenger, said, 'I think I can quiet this man, Sir, if you give me full permission to do as I please with him.'

'Go ahead, 'said the Ameer, 'you have my permission'.

1. The word 'voyage' means
(a) travelling by sea
(b) walking on foot
(c) riding a horse
(d) swimming in sea

2. The verb 'to wail' means
(a) to smile (b) to call
(c) to weep (d) to speak

3. The slave was afraid because
(a) the Ameer was about to beat him
(b) there was a storm in the sea
(c) he was about to be thrown into the sea
(d) the journey was not coming to an end

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4. The philosopher volunteered to
   (a) throw off the slave
   (b) persuade the slave
   (c) silence the slave
   (d) please the slave
5. What kind of prose is used in this extract?
   (a) informative (b) argumentative
   (c) lyrical (d) narrative

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 38

***Directions (Qs. 1-5) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The difficulty in the education of young infants is largely the delicate balance required in the parents. Constant watchfulness and much labour are needed to avoid injury to health : these qualities will hardly exist in the necessary degree except where there is strong parental affection. But where this exists, it is very likely not to be wise. To the devoted parents, the child is immensely important. Unless care is taken, the child feels this, and judges himself as important as his parents feel him. In later life, his social environment will not regard him so fondly, and habits which assume that he is the centre of other people's universe will lead to disappointment. It is, therefore, necessary, not only in the first year, but afterwards also, that the parents should be breezy and cheerful and rather matter-of-fact where the child's possible ailments are concerned. In the old days, infants were too much petted, sung to, rocked and dandled. This was wrong since it turned them into helpless pampered parasites. The right rule is : encourage spontaneous activities but discourage demands on others. Do not let the child see how much you do for him or how much trouble you take. Let him, wherever possible, taste the joy of success, achieved by his own efforts, not extracted by tyrannising over the grown-ups.

1. 'Delicate balance' required in parents in sentence first refers to
   (a) cautiousness
   (b) possessiveness
   (c) indifference
   (d) matter-of-factness
2. A child pampered by his parents is likely to become
   (a) disappointed
   (b) demoralised
   (c) dependent
   (d) independent
3. For the possible ailments of the child, the writer advises the parents to be
   (a) indifferent (b) demanding
   (c) unsympathetic (d) matter-of-fact
4. In the past the excessively fondled children became
   (a) troublesome (b) mischievous
   (c) parasites (d) abnormal
5. The author wishes the parents to let the child
   (a) manage his own things
   (b) be absolutely free
   (c) work under their guidance
   (d) seek anybody's help if needed

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 39

***Directions (Qs. 1-4):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The joy of discovery is a very real incentive to research, despite the rareness of its realization. It is an error to suppose that the scientist is unemotional, or could succeed if he were. The error has arisen through a misconception. The absolute necessity that a scientist's findings shall not be changed from objective truth in response to emotional urges of any kind does not result in his becoming a particularly unemotional person : whether a discoverer or anyone else is pleased with a discovery has no effect on its validity. "I have been working like a madman at Drosera", wrote Darwin to Sir J.D. Hooker in reference to his study of insectivorous plants and a few days later, to the geologist, Lyell, "at the present moment I care more about Drosera than the origin of all the species in the world ...I am frightened and astounded at my results". Kropotkin once wrote, 'There are not many joys in human life equal to the joy of the sudden birth of a generalization.... He who has once in this life experienced this joy of scientific creation will never forget it.'

1. The author of the passage counters the misconception that a scientist is unemotional by pointing out that
   (a) the objectivity of a scientist cannot make emotional compromises
   (b) even such a great scientist as Darwin cared so much for Drosera
   (c) he has the capacity to react to emotional appeals made by others
   (d) he considers scientific discovery equal to the joy of creation
2. In this passage the author tells us that scientific research leads one to
   (a) rare discoveries
   (b) sure success
   (c) success, sometimes
   (d) finding the objective truth
3. Darwin's letter to Lyell reveals to us that he
   (a) attached greater importance to his discovery of insectivorous plants than to his discovery of the origin of the species
   (b) used to get deeply involved in whatever research, big or small, he had on hand at a given point of time.
   (c) was rather uncertain about his success in his research on insectivorous plants
   (d) was worried that insectivorous plants would destroy all species of insects
4. The findings of scientific researchers
   (a) are universally welcome
   (b) result in robbing the researcher of all emotions
   (c) are objective in nature
   (d) have universal validity

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 40

***Directions (Qs. 1-3):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

One often comes across the remark, "It's not <u>what</u> you know that gets you ahead; it's <u>who</u> you know." We do not subscribe to this cynical remark, but neither do we wish to minimize the importance of having influential people back you up in your application. Often the recommendation of a person whose word is respected is a deciding factor in getting a job. This is perhaps especially true when an employer is considering a number of applications from graduates who do not have professional experience. The academic records alone might not provide a clear basis for a choice.

1. The recommendation letter of an influential person
   (a) matters much because it has come from someone important.
   (b) proves the candidate's ability better than his or her academic record
   (c) significantly helps where academic records are not decisive
   (d) provides a clear basis for selection to a job

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2. A recommendation letter is important because, it
   (a) is given by an influential person
   (b) helps an employer to oblige an influential person by appointing the person recommended by him or her
   (c) helps an employer to choose from many who are not otherwise distinctive
   (d) shows one's high connections
3. The writer does not affirm; he makes a tentative statement by using expressions like
   (a) "cynical remark" , "professional experience."
   (b) "We do not subscribe ...", "neither do we wish ..."
   (c) "What you know ....", "who you know..."
   (d) "often", "perhaps", "especially", "alone"

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 41

***Directions (Qs. 1-4):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

I had hardly settled to work on the next issue of the morninger when the boss stormed into the room, raging. Having joined his tabloid only a couple of months ago, I had come to think of him as an urbane, upright and meticulous man. The outburst, caused by a minor slip in the report filed by me yesterday, unnerved me completely. "Was this the man who had patted me on the shoulder only the other day for covering the Prime Minister's visit to the State?"I asked myself in vain.I wrote out my resignation and walked out of the office in a stupor.

1. The boss stormed into the room, raging, because
   (a) he was sure that something terrible had happened
   (b) the author had made some mistake
   (c) he came to know that the author had come late
   (d) the author had not carried out his orders
2. From reading the passage one can conclude that the author worked in
   (a) a government office collecting and disseminating information about the visits of ministers and other VIPs
   (b) one of the departments of a privately owned daily newspaper
   (c) a private company bringing out a weekly newsmagazine
   (d) a publicity and public relations office run by a ruling political party
3. The author left the office in a stupor because
   (a) the sudden display of temper by the boss had unsettled him completely
   (b) he had to resign his position because of a minor slip on his part
   (c) he felt that he had failed utterly in the task assigned to him
   (d) the boss's behaviour towards him had often been harsh
4. The boss of the establishment where the author worked was a/an
   (a) nice man who insisted on perfection in work
   (b) quarrelsome man quick to find fault with others' work
   (c) decent man
   (d) unpleasant man of capricious moods

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 42

***Directions (Qs. 1-4):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Then a terrible thing happened. While we were waiting for the coffee, the head waiter, with an ingratiating smile on his false face, came up to us bearing a large basket full of huge peaches. They had the blush of an innocent girl; they had the rich tone of an Italian landscape. But surely, peaches were not in season then? Lord knew what they cost. I knew too-a little later-for my guest, going on with her conversation, absent-mindedly took one.

'You see you've filled your stomach with a lot of meat'-my one miserable little chop-'and you can't eat more. But I've just had a snack and I shall enjoy the peach.'

The bill came, and when I paid it I found that I had only enough for a quite inadequate tip. Her eyes rested for an instant on the three francs I left for the waiter, and I know that she thought me mean. But when I walked out of the restaurant I had the whole month before me and not a penny in my pocket.

1. Which one of the following words/groups of words suggests that the peaches were attractive?
   (a) Huge
   (b) In season
   (c) Blush of an innocent girl
   (d) Ingratiating
2. Which one of the following statements about the passage is **true**?
   (a) The incident happened at the author's home
   (b) There were a number of guests
   (c) The incident happened at a hotel
   (d) The writer enjoyed the party
3. The author knew that the peaches would be expensive because
   (a) they appeared huge
   (b) they looked as beautiful as the Italian landscape
   (c) the lady liked them
   (d) they were difficult to come by at that time of the year
4. The lady might have thought him mean because
   (a) he left three francs as a tip
   (b) he did not eat any peach
   (c) he had filled his stomach with a lot of meat
   (d) he walked out rather abruptly

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 43

***Directions (Qs. 1-12) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Out of the four responses given; choose the one that is the best possible answer, in each case.**

A car drew up outside the Swan Hotel and a young man got out. Pausing only for an instant to see that he had come to the right place, he went into the hotel and rang the bell on the counter of the bar.

Mrs. Crump, the landlady, who was busy in the kitchen at the time, hurried out, wiping her hands. The young man raised his hat "Excuse me", he said, "I'm looking for my uncle, Mr. White. I believe he is staying here".

"He was staying here," Mrs. Crump corrected him. "But I'm afraid that he went back to London yesterday."

"Oh dear," said the young man, looking disappointed. "I understood that he was going to stay here until the end of the month. At least, that is what his servant told me when I rang up his house."

"Quite right," said Mrs. Crump. "He intended to stay here the whole of July, as he always does. But yesterday he got a telegram to say that one of his relatives was ill. So he caught the train back to London immediately."

"I wish he had let me know," the young man said. "I wrote him a letter saying that I was coming. I've had all this trouble for

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nothing. Well, since he isn't there, there is no point in waiting."

He thanked Mrs. Crump and went out. Mrs. Crump went to the window and watched him drive off. When his car was out of sight, she called out:

"You can come out of the kitchen, Mr. White. He's gone."

Mr. White came out of the kitchen, where he had been waiting.

"Many thanks, Mrs. Crump," he said laughing. "You did that very well. These nephews of mine never give me any peace. That young man is the worst of them all. As you see, when he needs money, he even follows me into the country. Well, perhaps next time he won't warn me by writing me a letter!"

1. This story is about a man who
   (a) did not like his nephew
   (b) did not want to meet his nephew
   (c) was not able to meet his nephew
   (d) wanted to spend a quiet holiday in the country
2. When his nephew came to the hotel, the man
   (a) avoided giving him any money
   (b) caught the train back to London
   (c) went to see a sick relative
   (d) hid in the kitchen
3. The nephew came in order to
   (a) meet his uncle, Mr. White.
   (b) spend a few days in the country.
   (c) to ask for money.
   (d) give some money to his uncle, Mr. White.
4. Mrs. Crump knew that someone had come because
   (a) she saw him
   (b) he rang her up
   (c) a servant came and told her
   (d) he rang the bell on the counter of the bar
5. Mrs. Crump watched the young man drive off because
   (a) she was afraid of him
   (b) she did not like him
   (c) she was fond of him
   (d) she wanted Mr. White to come out of the kitchen.
6. The synonym of 'drew up' is
   (a) waited (b) stopped
   (c) paused (d) appeared
7. The synonym of 'no point in' is
   (a) no time to
   (b) unnecessary
   (c) boring
   (d) serves no purpose.
8. The antonym of 'got out' is
   (a) came out (b) got in
   (c) got up (d) pulled up
9. The antonym of 'stay' is
   (a) arrive
   (b) to live in a place for a while
   (c) to continue to live at a place
   (d) leave
10. The young man came to the Swan Hotel expecting
    (a) to have a quiet holiday
    (b) to meet Mrs. Crump
    (c) to meet his uncle, Mr. White
    (d) to meet his girl friend
11. The young man was disappointed when he heard that
    (a) his uncle has not come there
    (b) his uncle would come next week
    (c) his uncle had left for London
    (d) he had come to the wrong hotel
12. Mr. White thanked Mrs. Crump for
    (a) a pleasant stay at the hotel
    (b) a quiet holiday in the country
    (c) excellent food
    (d) turning away his nephew

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (d)
5. (d)	6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (b)
9. (d)	10. (c)	11. (c)	12.(d)

MODEl PASSAGE NO. 44

Directions : **In questions 1-5, you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d).**

In this world of incessant and feverish activity, men have little time to think, much less to consider ideals and objectives. Yet how are we to act, even in the present, unless we know which way we are going and what our objectives are? It is only in the peaceful atmosphere of a university that these basic problems can be adequately considered. It is only when the young men and women, who are in the university today and on whom the burden of life's problems will fall tomorrow, learn to have clear objectives and standards of values that there is hope for the next generation. The past generation produced some great men but as a generation it led the world repeatedly to disaster. Two world wars are the price that has been paid for the lack of wisdom on man's part in this generation.

I think that there is always a close and intimate relationship between the end we aim at and the means adopted to attain it. Even if the end is right but the means are wrong, it will vitiate the end or divert us in a wrong direction. Means and ends are thus intimately and inextricably connected and cannot be separated. That, indeed, has been the lesson of old taught us by many great men in the past, but unfortunately it is seldom remembered.

1. People have little time to consider ideals and objectives, because
   (a) they are excessively engaged in their routine activities
   (b) they have no inclination for such things
   (c) they do not want to burden themselves with such ideals
   (d) they consider these ideals meaningless
2. 'The burden of life's problems' in the fourth sentence refers to
   (a) the sorrows and sufferings
   (b) the onerous duties of life
   (c) the burden of family responsibilities
   (d) the incessant and feverish activities
3. The two world wars are the price that man paid due to
   (a) his excessive involvement in feverish activities
   (b) his ignoring the ideals and objectives of life
   (c) his not caring to consider life's problems
   (d) the absence of wisdom and sagacity
4. According to the writer the adoption of wrong means even for the right end would
   (a) deflect us from the right path
   (b) impede our progress
   (c) bring us dishonour
   (d) not let us attain our goal
5. The word 'vitiate' used in the second paragraph means
   (a) tarnish (b) destroy
   (c) debase (d) negate

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2.(b) 3.(d) 4.(a)
5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 45

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Idiomatic expressions are given after the meanings have been listed. An idiom is a phrase or sentence of two or more words that has a meaning different from the meanings of the words that make it up. We have already seen some of the meanings of the word 'man'. When, however, it is used in a fixed expression it can have a very different meaning. For instance, a 'man of letters' is a writer or scholar; 'to be one's own man, means to do as one pleases, to act freely; and 'every man for himself' means that each person must take

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care of his own safety. Very often the meaning of phrases and idioms may have no connection with what the words say. For example, 'to hit the nail on the head' means to give a correct explanation and 'to be all ears' means to listen eagerly. The meanings of phrases and idioms should be looked for under the most important word in the phrase or idiom, e.g., 'to hit the nail on the head' should be looked for under 'nail' and 'to be all ears' under 'ears'.

1. The passage appears to have been taken from
   (a) a company report
   (b) a personal letter
   (c) a school textbook
   (d) an interesting novel
2. In this passage, the writer teaches us how to
   (a) use a dictionary
   (b) define an idiom
   (c) learn phrases
   (d) read a book
3. While being used in an idiom, a word
   (a) retains its original meaning
   (b) becomes meaningless
   (c) changes its meaning
   (d) gives more than one meaning
4. The phrase 'a man of letters' means
   (a) a writer of letters
   (b) a well-read person
   (c) a stupid fellow
   (d) a literate person
5. 'To be all ears' means
   (a) to read and listen by oneself
   (b) to have some ear problem
   (c) to pay little attention
   (d) to listen attentively

ANSWERS

1.(c) 2.(b) 3.(c) 4. (b) 5.(d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 46

***Directions (Qs. 1-5) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Youth today do not realise that one is modern only when his thoughts and actions bring out something new, which can set an example to the rest of the world. Imitating only the Western outlook in life-style, leaving aside their values, is not what modernism is. Should we consider a youth modern if he opts for a dozen girl-friends and then pretends to be ignorant when dowry in marriage is concerned ?

The family also plays a vital role in shaping one's life. If the urban population in India is divided into two broad divisions, the elite and the middle-class, we will find that youths belonging to both these classes suffer from severe frustrations. The parents in the higher society are so busy with their work and status that their children are left neglected. Loneliness, tensions arising out of the parent's unhappy relations and family feuds result in the depression of the youth.

The case is similar with the middle-class families, though with a difference. Lack of attention at home ruins them. The situation is not so grave with the girls as they generally prefer to stay at home, whatever its conditions. But young men, desperate to find some refuge quite often come in contact with drugs, alcohol and other illegal activities. Neither are they happy with the society nor is the society happy with them.

1. The passage is concerned with
   (a) the urban youth
   (b) the elite class youth
   (c) the middle-class youth
   (d) the modern girls
2. Being truly modern means
   (a) imitating the West
   (b) opting for a dozen girl-friends
   (c) accepting dowry in marriage
   (d) doing something exemplary
3. Youths in the elite class families are
   (a) lonely and depressed
   (b) prone to drug-addiction
   (c) desperate for revenge
   (d) angry and defiant
4. Young men seek refuge in
   (a) a dozen girl-friends
   (b) modernism
   (c) drugs, alcohol, etc.
   (d) dowry in marriage
5. The situation in the case of the girls is
   (a) desperate (b) menacing
   (c) not so serious (d) gloomy

ANSWERS

1.(a) 2.(d) 3. (a) 4.(c) 5.(c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 47

***Directions (Qs. 1-5) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

That artificial intelligence quotient should seek to replace the time-tested I.Q. as a measure of mental ability is perfectly in consonance with the present-day standards in a plastic society. However, the battle over grey cells, whether in human or mechanical minds, whose latest round has found Uncle Sam shedding crocodile tears over Japan's failure to deliver on its promise to produce a fifth generation computer, may find the Asian Tiger Cubs-The under-35 Japanese researchers-having the last laugh. For, though all the boastful Tokyo talk a decade ago to build 1,000 processor computers to process knowledge-and not merely numbers which is all the Silicon Valley chips supposedly do-has remained just talk, the 180 young scientists in the 10-year venture have neverthless made the big brains at Silicon Valley look rather silly with their product which has a yen for logical programming. The jubilation in the Valley may turn to depression when the inexorable logic of this development pulls down Washington from its pedestal of super-computer supremacy.

1. Asian Tiger Cubs are
   (a) mechanical minds
   (b) young Japanese researchers
   (c) fifth generation computers
   (d) the big brains at Silicon Valley
2. What have the cubs failed to produce?
   (a) A plastic society
   (b) The fifth generation computer
   (c) Numbers processing computer
   (d) Grey cells
3. What have they succeeded in producing?
   (a) A knowledge-processing computer
   (b) A product which has a yen for logical programming
   (c) Grey cells
   (d) A fifth generation computer
4. Uncle Sam reacts to their failure with
   (a) jubilation
   (b) depression
   (c) sorrow
   (d) insincere sorrow
5. How is their success likely to affect Washington's supremacy?
   (a) It is likely to dislodge it
   (b) It is likely to make it look silly
   (c) It is likely to produce jubilation in the valley
   (d) It is likely to have the last laugh

ANSWERS

1.(b) 2. (b) 3.(b) 4.(d) 5.(a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 48

***Directions (Qs. 1-3):* Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Out of the four responses given, choose the one that is the best possible answer, in each case.**

My profession progressed satisfactorily,

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but that was far from satisfying me. The question of further simplifying my life and of doing some concrete act of service to my fellowmen had been constantly agitating me. When a leper came to my door, I had not the heart to dismiss him with a meal. So I offered him shelter, dressed his wounds, and began to look after him. But I could not go on like that indefinitely. I could not afford it, I lacked the will, to keep him always with me. So I sent him to the government hospital for indentured labourers.

1. One of the things troubling the author's mind is to
   (a) become more professional
   (b) do some act of service
   (c) do some professional act
   (d) become less professional
2. A leper is a
   (a) helper (b) boss
   (c) servant (d) patient
3. The author treated the leper
   (a) carelessly
   (b) dismissively
   (c) carefully
   (d) grudgingly

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 49

***Directions (Qs. 1-4):* Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Out of the four responses given, choose the one that is the best possible answer, in each case.**

In a close passage, some words are left out. In each case, four options are provided. Out of these, only one option is correct. What the candidates have to do is to choose the most appropriate option in the given context. The best way is to read the passage first to get an idea of the theme. Many of the blanks can be filled even without looking at the answers if the passage is read carefully and the candidate knows what it is all about. Some of the blanks can be filled by getting the grammatical clues from the passage and the others from the meanings of sentences in which they occur. For some blanks, the clues may be from back references. It is necessary to read the passage carefully and thoroughly.

1. Each blank has
   (a) clues (b) answers
   (c) options (d) references
2. The best way to do the cloze passage is
   (a) to look at the answers carefully
   (b) to read the passage thoroughly and with care
   (c) to get the right grammatical clues
   (d) to fill the blanks with back references
3. Clue means
   (a) point (b) idea
   (c) hint (d) signal
4. Reading a cloze passage with close attention is
   (a) necessary (b) desirable
   (c) compulsory (d) advisable

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 50

***Directions (Qs. 1-3):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

I felt the wall of the tunnel shiver. The master alarm squealed through my earphones. Almost simultaneously, Jack yelled down to me that there was a warning light on....Fleeting but spectacular sights snapped into and out of view, the snow shower of debris, the moon, looming close and big, the dazzling sunshine—for once unfiltered by layers of air. The last twelve hours before re-entry were particularly bone-chilling. During this period, I had to go up into the command module. Even after the fiery re-entry and splashing down in 81° water in the South Pacific, we could still see our frosty breath inside the command module.

1. The word, `Command module' used twice in the given passage indicates perhaps that it deals with
   (a) an alarming journey
   (b) a commanding situation
   (c) a journey into outer space
   (d) a frightful battle
2. The statement that the dazzling sunshine was "for once unfiltered by layers of air" means
   (a) that the sun was very hot
   (b) that there was no strong wind
   (c) that the air was unpolluted
   (d) none of the above
3. Which one of the following reasons would we consider as more possible for the warning lights to be on?
   (a) There was a shower of debris
   (b) Jack was yelling
   (c) A catastrophe was imminent
   (d) The moon was looming close and big

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 51

***Directions (Qs. 1-3):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The low unit of gas is a real temptation to anyone choosing between gas and electric processes. But gas-fired processes are often less efficient, require more floor space, take longer and produce more variable product quality. These drawbacks negate the savings many businesses believe they make.

By contrast, electricity harnesses a unique range of technologies unavailable with gas. and many electric processes are well over 90% efficient, so far less energy is wasted. With benefits in terms of product quality and overall cleanliness, it can so often be the better and cheaper choice. Isn't that tempting?

1. What does the writer mean by 'variable quality'?
   (a) Products from gas-fired processes are inefficient
   (b) The quality of the product cannot be assessed
   (c) The quality of the products is not the same
   (d) The kind of products vary from time to time
2. "Electricity harnesses a unique range of technologies"-What does the writer mean?
   Electricity
   (a) has developed new technologies
   (b) ensures power for several technologies
   (c) makes use of several technologies
   (d) depends on new kinds of technology
3. The passage can be described as
   (a) an advertisement for electricity and its efficiency
   (b) an extract from a science journal
   (c) an appeal not to use gas
   (d) an account of the growth of technology

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a)

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MODEL PASSAGE NO. 52

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Religion is the greatest instrument for so raising us. It is amazing that a person not intellectually bright, perhaps not even educated, is capable of grasping, and living by, something so advanced as the principles of Christianity. Yet that is a common phenomenon. It is not, however, in my province to talk about religion, but rather to stress the power which great literature and the great personalities whom we meet in it and in history have to open and enlarge our minds, and to show us what is first-rate in human personality and human character by showing us goodness and greatness.

1. The phrase "so raising us" means
   (a) making us realise that we all are children of God.
   (b) improving our mental abilities
   (c) making us feel that we are more important than we really are
   (d) giving us a sense of spiritual superiority
2. What surprises the author is that
   (a) Christianity is practised by a large number of people
   (b) even uneducated people are attracted towards Christianity
   (c) despite being difficult and complex, the principles of Christianity are practised by so many people
   (d) even very intelligent people cannot understand the principles of Christianity
3. The author hesitates to talk about religion because
   (a) he does not fully understand its importance
   (b) he does not believe in any religion
   (c) nobody around him likes to talk about it
   (d) he does not feel himself competent to talk about it
4. According to the author, we come across examples of greatness and nobility in
   (a) books on Christianity
   (b) historical records
   (c) literary and historical works
   (d) great works of literature
5. In the passage the author's ultimate intention is to talk about
   (a) education (b) character
   (c) religion (d) history

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 53

Directions (Qs. 1-4): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Some prophets of doom assert that we shall soon exhaust the Earth's resources or pollute ourselves to death. Optimists assert the Earth's systems are robust and that improved technologies will ease all the pressures on the planet. Others see the main concerns as political, with environmental issues carrying the seeds of inequity and war.

Scientific understanding is too limited to say where the truth lies. If the care of the planet is a management task, our species is in the position of a child who has to fly a jet plane without knowing what all the switches and levers do.

1. Which one of the following statements is **true** according to the passage?
   (a) Sometimes political motives influence people's concern for the planet
   (b) Wars will cause greater pollution on Earth
   (c) People will feel exhausted owing to the green house effect
   (d) Men should feel responsible towards society
2. According to the passage nobody knows the truth because
   (a) people do not think of what the future holds for them
   (b) scientists often are used by politicians
   (c) there are very few scientists capable of research in this area
   (d) objective analyses are not thorough or exhaustive
3. The blame for the environmental crisis facing the earth lies with
   (a) Man's greed and selfishness
   (b) inadequate management of Earth's resources
   (c) rapid technological growth
   (d) pressures of overpopulation
4. What does the comparison in the last sentence of the passage convey?
   (a) We, on Earth, are inexperienced in managing Earth's resources
   (b) Most of the people do not know how to fly an aeroplane
   (c) Our efforts to save the planet are childish
   (d) We are as ignorant as infants

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 54

Directions : **In questions 1-5, you have a brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

The awareness of equal corruption will be a better emotional basis for the so-called multi-racial Commonwealth, of which much is made, than its professed principle - the pursuit of common aims in world politics, aims which are so rarefied that a large volume of artificial political oxygen is needed to keep that body-politic breathing. After all, it cannot be denied that even the United States and the Soviet Union are pursuing common aims in world affairs, such as peace, disarmament, democracy, technological progress, as well as freedom as understood by each. But that is not preventing them from doing things which might lead to the destruction or near destruction of mankind. Thus, common aims would seem to be very undependable as a guarantee for goodwill and cooperation among nations. On the contrary, a frank admission of being equal sinners would at least encourage charity and discourage moral arrogance. That would be a better foundation for international and multi-racial cooperation.

1. The Commonwealth is characterised by
   (a) the failure of the constituents to work for the same goals
   (b) the racial nature of its membership
   (c) uniform lack of moral standards
   (d) constant redefining of objectives.
2. The superpowers may claim to have the same laudable objectives, but they
   (a) do not work earnestly to achieve them
   (b) undo each other's efforts
   (c) still act against the interests of mankind
   (d) do not see them in the right perspective
3. Common goals are desirable, but these
   (a) do not ensure international cooperation
   (b) lead to unnecessary tensions
   (c) encourage rivalry between superpowers
   (d) lead to destruction of mankind
4. International cooperation can come about, if
   (a) nations become aware of their own failings and discard pride
   (b) charitable organisations are encouraged
   (c) different races are treated on the basis of equality
   (d) nations guilty of immoral actions are exposed

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5. The thrust of the author's argument is that
   (a) Commonwealth has outlived its utility
   (b) membership of Commonwealth be restricted to the superpowers
   (c) members are equally responsible for the present state of world politics
   (d) international peace and cooperation are unattainable

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 55

Directions (Qs. 1-10): **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Out of the four responses given, choose the one that is the best possible answer, in each case.**

While I was walking along the road the other day I happened to notice a small brown leather purse lying on the pavement. I picked it up and opened it to see if I could find out the owner's name.

There was nothing inside it except some small change and a rather old photograph - a picture of a woman and a young girl about twelve years old, who looked like the woman's daughter. I put the photographs back and took the purse to the police station, where I handed it to the sergeant in charge. Before I left, the sergeant made a note of my name and address in case the owner of the purse wanted to write and thank me.

That evening I went to have dinner with a uncle and aunt of mine. They had also invited another person, a young woman, so that there would be four people at table. The young woman's face was familiar but I could not remember where I had seen her. I was quite sure that we had not met before. In the course of conversation, however, the young woman happened to remark that she had lost her purse that afternoon. I at once remembered where I had seen her face. She was the young girl in the photograph, although she was now much older. Of course she was very surprised when I was able to describe her purse to her. Then I explained that I had recognised her face from the photograph I had found in the purse. My uncle insisted on going round to the police station immediately to claim the purse. As the police sergeant handed it over he said that it was a remarkable coincidence that I had found not only the purse but also the person who had lost it.

1. The purse which the writer found
   (a) had some money in it.
   (b) was empty
   (c) had a few coins and photograph in it.
   (d) had an old photograph in it.
2. The writer recognised the young woman because
   (a) he had met her somewhere before
   (b) she was the woman in the photograph
   (c) she often had dinner with his uncle and aunt
   (d) she looked rather like the young girl in the photograph
3. The sergeant made a note of the writer's name and address because
   (a) the police might need to contact him
   (b) it was necessary to know who had found it
   (c) the owner of the purse might want to thank him
   (d) he may be rewarded for his honesty.
4. They went to
   (a) the restaurant
   (b) the police station
   (c) the writer's residence
   (d) the young woman's residence (to get the purse back.)
5. The young woman was
   (a) happy (b) sad
   (c) surprised (d) shocked
6. The writer found the purse
   (a) on the pavement
   (b) on the road
   (c) in a restaurant
   (d) outside the restaurant
7. The writer's uncle and aunt had invited the young woman because
   (a) they wanted to entertain her
   (b) they wanted to have her company
   (c) they wanted to introduce her to the writer
   (d) they wanted to have four people at table
8. It was a remarkable coincidence
   (a) that the writer had found the purse.
   (b) that the purse contained the young woman's photograph
   (c) that the young woman was known to the writer's uncle
   (d) the writer found not only the purse but also the person who had lost it
9. 'Familiar' means
   (a) common (b) known
   (c) famous (d) domestic
10. 'Claim' means
   (a) pretend (b) identify
   (c) ask for (d) take

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (d)
9. (b) 10. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 56

Directions : **In questions 1-5, you have a brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four given alternatives.**

I climbed into bed and rolled myself in my blankets, after first extinguishing the light that burnt steadily near the door. I lay still, trying to go to sleep, but my fears made that impossible and soon I sat up in bed peering into the darkness and occasionally glancing at the round window in the side of the ship, which seemed like a plate suspended in the blackness. For an hour I must have sat like this, and then I was suddenly roused by a draught of air. I jumped out of bed; not having allowed for the motion of the ship. I was instantly thrown violently across the room.

1. The writer sat up peering into the darkness, because
   (a) he had put out the light
   (b) he wanted to see the window
   (c) the window had looked like a plate
   (d) he was afraid
2. When was the writer suddenly roused?
   (a) As he sat up
   (b) When he jumped out of bed
   (c) When he felt a draught
   (d) When a plate appeared in the darkness
3. He was thrown across the room, because
   (a) he was lying sleepless in bed
   (b) he was looking at the round window
   (c) he tried to jump from the bed
   (d) he was on a moving ship at sea
4. Which of the following is **opposite** in meaning to the word 'steadily' in the opening line of the passage?
   (a) Fitfully (b) Dimly
   (c) Brightly (d) Occasionally
5. Which of the following moods of the author is reflected in the passage?
   (a) Reflective (b) Narrative
   (c) Nostalgic (d) Expansive

ANSWERS

1.(d) 2.(c) 3.(d) 4.(a) 5.(b)

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MODEL PASSAGE NO. 57

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **In the following questions, you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

It will be a mistake to think that he was given only 'bouquets', he also received many 'brickbats'. The Christian missionaries took alarm at his popularity. They used to raise funds by preaching that India was a land of heathens waiting to be saved by Christianity. The American press now began to say that it was a shame that anybody should try to teach India religion; rather the world should sit at her feet to learn it. Vivekananda also said that India did not need religion; rather the world should sit at her feet to learn it. Vivekananda also said that India did not need religion, but material support. The missionaries found that the subscriptions they had so long been receiving from the people were steadily declining. They blamed it on Swamiji. They now started denigrating him in all manner of ways. They even began to spread scandals against his personal character. Strangely enough, even some of his own countrymen joined them in this for reasons of their own. But "Truth alone prevails," as Swamiji always preached. He did not try to defend himself, but others stood up for him and vehemently protested. Finally, all such mean attempts failed and his reputation only rose higher and higher.

1. Vivekananda was criticised by missionaries in America because
   (a) he opposed the tenets of Chritianity.
   (b) he was a bad student of Western theology.
   (c) Americans had become very fond of him.
   (d) he did not allow them to raise funds in India.
2. He told the American people that India
   (a) was self-sufficient in religion though poor.
   (b) required religious and material help.
   (c) would teach religion to those who sit at her feet.
   (d) did not approve of the Catholic Church.
3. Vivekananda did not defend himself because
   (a) he was in a foreign land.
   (b) he had brought many friends along to fight for him.
   (c) he believed in the ultimate triumph of truth.
   (d) some of his countrymen were opposing him.
4. Vivekananda's rapport with the American people
   (a) caused a drop in the Church's collections.
   (b) annoyed the American Government.
   (c) made his friends desert him.
   (d) helped India get substantial aid.
5. The passage teaches us
   (a) not to visit foreign lands.
   (b) not to believe in religions other than our own.
   (c) not to deviate from the path of truth.
   (d) not to get involved in scandals.

ANSWERS

1.(b) 2.(a) 3.(c) 4.(a) 5.(c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 58

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

There are few books which go with midnight, solitude and a candle. It is much easier to say what does not please us than what is exactly right. The book must be anyhow something benedictory by a sinning fellowman. Cleverness would be repellant at such an hour. Cleverness, anyhow, is the level of mediocrity today; we are all infernally clever. The first witty and perverse paradox blows out the candle. Only the sick mind craves cleverness, as a morbid mind turns to drink. The late candle throws its beams a great distance, and its rays make transparent much that seemed massy and important. The mind at rest beside that light when the house is asleep, and the consequential affairs of the urgent world have diminished to their right proportions because we see them distantly, from another and a more tranquil place in the heavens, where duty, honour, witty arguments, controversial logic on great questions appear such as will hardly leave the trace of fossil in the indurated mud which will over them—the mind then smiles at cleverness. For though at that hour the body may be dog tired, the mind is white and lucid like that of a man from whom a fever has abated. It is bare of illusions. It has a sharp focus small and star-like, as a clear and lonely flame left burning by an altar of a shrine from which all have gone but one. A book that approaches that light in the privacy of that place must come, as it were, with open and honest pages.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
   (a) books for clever people
   (b) books for sick minds
   (c) books for midnight reading
   (d) books for daylight reading
2. A book for bedtime reading must be
   (a) sick and morbid
   (b) clever and witty
   (c) open and honest
   (d) infernal and repellant
3. What is the state of mind in the lighted privacy of one's room at midnight?
   (a) Witty (b) Sharp
   (c) Controversial (d) Tired.
4. What is easier to say?
   (a) What is exactly right
   (b) What is benedictory
   (c) What is infernally clever
   (d) What does not please
5. What does a morbid mind crave?
   (a) Drink
   (b) A clear and lonely flame
   (c) The altar of a shrine
   (d) A tranquil place

ANSWERS

1.(c) 2.(c) 3.(b) 4.(d) 5.(a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 59

Directions : **In questions 1-4 you have one brief passage with questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives given.**

Africa, once so rich and fertile, is in a deep crisis. Today, most of its nations, are *riven* by debt, strife and decay, its peoples are hungry for land, fuel and food. In some countries, the human population is multiplying at *terrifying* rates, in others, it is dying at terrifying rates. Nothing seems properly under control, such stability as there is evidently depends on *unsustainable* conditions of exploitation. The ordinary citizens of the developed world look on in confusion and *anguish*, waiting for an explanation that fits, wishing for an intervention that works, and willing at least to pay if only to *deport* those starving children from their consciences and the after dinner television programmes. The welfare of the peoples of Africa has never been in sharper focus than it is now.

1. The majority of nations of Africa
   (a) are in a happy situation
   (b) are in a very difficult situation
   (c) are in a somewhat difficult situation
   (d) are in a state of stupor
2. The common people in Africa
   (a) have a craving for luxury
   (b) have a longing for fun
   (c) have a hunger for land, fuel and food
   (d) have a thirst for religion

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3. The citizens of the developed world look on Africa
   (a) with hope
   (b) with pain
   (c) with curiosity
   (d) with confusion and anguish
4. The central idea of the passage is best expressed in these words.
   (a) The people of the developed world are prepared to help the people of Africa.
   (b) The plight of Africa is not fully known to the developed world.
   (c) The situation in Africa is completely hopeless.
   (d) The rulers in Africa are greedy and corrupt.

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 60

Directions (Qs. 1-6): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Both plants and animals of many sorts show remarkable changes in form, structure, growth habits, and even mode of reproduction in becoming adapted to different climatic environments, types of food supply, or mode of living. This divergence in response to evolution is commonly expressed by altering he form and function of some part or parts of the organism, the original identity of which is clearly discernible. For example, the creeping foot of the snail is seen in related marine peteropods to be modified into a flapping organ useful for swimming, and changed into prehensile arms that bear suctorial disks in the squids and other cephalopods. The limbs of various mammals are modified according to several different modes of life—for swift running (cursorial) as in the horse and antelope, for swinging in trees (arboreal) as in the monkeys, for digging (fossorial) as in the moles and gophers, for flying (volant) as in the bats, for swimming (aquatic) as in the seals, whales and dolphins, and for other adaptations. The structures or organs that show main changes in connection with this adaptive divergence are commonly identified readily as homologous, in spite of great alterations. Thus, the finger and wristbones of a bat and whale, for instance, have virtually nothing in common except that they are definitely equivalent elements of the mammalian limb.

1. The best **title** for the passage is
   (a) Adaptive Divergence
   (b) Evolution
   (c) Unusual Structures
   (d) Changes in Organs
2. "Homologous" means
   (a) altered
   (b) corresponding
   (c) divergent
   (d) mammalian
3. Plants and animals change in form
   (a) as they evolve
   (b) to adjust to the environment
   (c) because of their structure
   (d) in swimming
4. Horses, monkeys, moles, bats and whales are
   (a) fossorial (b) volant
   (c) aquatic (d) mammals
5. Cepholopods have
   (a) suctorial disks
   (b) flapping organs
   (c) discernible organs
   (d) creeping feet
6. Marine peteropods
   (a) crawl (b) cling
   (c) suck (d) swim

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d)
5. (a) 6. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 61

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

In the past, man's worst enemy was nature. He lived under the continual threat of famine and pestilence; a wet summer could bring death to a whole nation and every winter was a menace. Mountains stood like barriers between people and people; a sea was less a highway than an impassable division. Today Nature, though still an enemy, is an enemy almost completely conquered. Modern agriculture assures us of an ample food supply. Modern transportation has made the resources of the entire planet accessible to all its inhabitants. Modern medicine and sanitation allow dense population to cover the ground without risk of pestilence. True, we are still at the mercy of the more violent natural convulsions. Against earthquake, flood, and hurricane man has, as yet, devised no adequate protection. But these major cataclysms are rare. At most times, Nature is no longer formidable; she has been subdued.

1. What role did Nature play in the past ?
   (a) It helped man to do everything
   (b) It opened all the avenues to man
   (c) It acted as the main source of man's pleasure
   (d) It acted as the worst enemy of man
2. What has made the resources of the entire planet accessible to all ?
   (a) Modern agriculture
   (b) People's hard work
   (c) A number of earthquakes
   (d) Modern transportation
3. What did man get from the mountains ?
   (a) They provided free access
   (b) They made people prosperous
   (c) They made them less prosperous
   (d) They acted as barriers
4. Has man devised adequate protection against natural convulsions ?
   (a) Yes, he has succeeded in doing it
   (b) Man has devised all the methods to protect himself fully
   (c) Man is planning for the future
   (d) Man has yet to devise adequate protection
5. Is Nature still considered formidable ?
   (a) Yes
   (b) No, it is not certain
   (c) Nature is no longer formidable
   (d) Yes, man is trying to conquer Nature

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d)
5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 62

Directions (Qs. 1-10) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Now the question arises, what is the secret of the longevity and imperishability of Indian culture ? Why is it that such great empires and nations as Babylon, Assyria, Greece, Rome and Persia, could not last more than the footprints of a camel on the shifting sands of the desert, while India which faces the same ups and downs, the same mighty and cruel hand of time, is still alive and with the same halo of glory and splendour ? The answer is given by Prof. J.B. Pratt of America. According to him Hindu religion is 'self-perpetuating and self renewing'. Unlike other religions "not death, but development" has been the fate of Hinduism. Not only Hindu religion but the whole culture of the Hindus has been growing, changing, and developing in accordance with the needs of time and circumstance without losing its essential and imperishable spirit. The culture of the Vedic ages, of the ages of the Upanishads the philosophical systems, the Mahabharata, the Smritis, the Puranas, the commentators, the medieval saints and of the age of the modern reformers is the same in spirit and yet very

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different in form. Its basis principles are so broad based that they can be adapted to almost any environment of development.

1. The author has compared India with all of the following except :
   (a) Greece (b) Rome
   (c) Babylon (d) Egypt
2. In what respect is India implied to be superior to all other nations and empires?
   (a) material development
   (b) cultural advancement
   (c) military strength
   (d) territorial expansion
3. What according to J.B. Pratt, is the secret of the longevity and imperishability of Indian culture ?
   (a) It has its origin in the remote past
   (b) It issues from the minds and hearts of its sages
   (c) It is self-perpetuating and self-renewing
   (d) It is founded on religion
4. Which of the following has not been mentioned as a particular period of Indian culture ?
   (a) The Vedic age
   (b) The age of the Upanishads
   (c) The British period
   (d) The age of the Puranas
5. What changes has the spirit of Indian culture undergone during its long history right from the Vedic age down to the present times ?
   (a) The precedence of moral values was eclipsed at certain periods of time.
   (b) Materialism was the hall-mark of Indian culture during certain periods of time.
   (c) During certain periods military development was the be-all and end-all of Indian culture.
   (d) The spirit of Indian culture has not undergone any change.
6. What according to the author has always characterized the Hindu religion ?
   (a) Development
   (b) Stagnation
   (c) Sometimes development and sometimes stagnation
   (d) Lack of moral values
7. Which other religion has been mentioned in the passage as self-renewing as Hindu religion ?
   (a) Christianity (b) Islam
   (c) Judaism (d) None
8. "Could not last more than the footprints of a camel on the shifting sands of the desert". What does it mean ?
   (a) It lost itself in deserts
   (b) It was transient
   (c) It lacked solidity
   (d) It was limited only to deserts
9. What is the characteristic quality of the basic principles of Indian culture ?
   (a) They are static
   (b) They derive their strength from the genius of the people
   (c) They can be adapted almost to any environment of development
   (d) They believe in the purity of Indian culture
10. Which of the following may be the best **title** of the passage ?
   (a) The secret of the imperishability of Indian culture
   (b) Indian Civilization
   (c) Indian Religion and Civilization
   (d) The culture that grows

ANSWERS

1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (c)
5. (d)	6. (a)	7. (d)	8. (b)
9. (c)	10. (a)		

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 63

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

In most Western countries, it is required that every young man, when his education is complete, shall give three, four or five years to military service. He goes into barracks, is regimented and drilled, makes a unit in the standing army and passes out usually when his term is ended, an efficient soldier, to remain for the rest to his life ready at any moment to join in the armed defence of his country.

1. In the passage the author opines that
   (a) military training must be included in the curricula of schools and colleges
   (b) military is as important as general training
   (c) military training should precede college education since it builds up one's mental and physical abilities
   (d) military training is more important than general education.
2. The author, writing in the early part of twentieth centrury, does not seem to talk about the need of military training for women because.
   (a) she thinks women are not physically strong enough to undergo military training
   (b) according to her, women should remain indoors
   (c) women's education was a new thing then
   (d) women taking part in military service is only a recent phenomenon
3. Every young man has to undergo military training because he can
   (a) join the army whenever his country needs to be defended in war
   (b) get a job after such training
   (c) learn and practise discipline
   (d) supplement his general education according to his wish
4. Military training is as important as mental training because
   (a) one gets a chance to live in barracks
   (b) otherwise young men are useless
   (c) war has become a daily affair
   (d) it is good that every scholar should also be an efficient soldier and be available for the country's defence
5. In Eastern countries like India, military training to students should be made compulsory
   (a) as it can solve the unemployment problems by providing more jobs
   (b) to fight the anti-social elements in every village or town
   (c) to repress communal riots
   (d) to make youth serve the nation during times of war and peace

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (d)
5. (d)			

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 64

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Through the break between the trees, she looked into one of the lighted windows above the shop. She could see the cartons of biscuits neatly piled near the far wall. Against her conscious wishes Cissy's saliva glands started pumping the fluid into her mouth. She felt her heart beating strongly, from the top of her throat into the back of her mouth. There is nobody, she thought. I can dash in and take a box and dash out again. I know it is a sin but the Lord will not punish us if we are so hungry.

1. How do you know that Cissy felt guilty?
   (a) She knew what she was doing was morally wrong
   (b) She felt her heart pounding inside her chest
   (c) She was saying her prayers before she went to steal
   (d) She knew that she was about to do something selfish
2. The whole passage is a description of
   (a) cissy's courage for stealing
   (b) cissy's plans before stealing
   (c) cissy's temptation before stealing
   (d) cissy's greed for stealing

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3. How was Cissy able to see the cartons of biscuits ?
   (a) She had very good eyesight
   (b) She was able to smell the biscuits
   (c) She saw another child eating biscuits
   (d) She was aided by a light in the room
4. What was Cissy's reaction when she saw the biscuit cartons ?
   (a) She wanted to eat all the biscuits
   (b) She felt like vomiting
   (c) Her mouth started watering
   (d) She thought of all the toffees she had eaten
5. Why did her heart beat strongly ?
   (a) She thought nobody was watching her
   (b) She was thinking of stealing the biscuits
   (c) She was eager to taste the biscuits
   (d) She was ill and was running temperature

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 65

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Religion can be defined as a system of beliefs and practices by means of which a group of people struggle with the ultimate problem of human life. It is the refusal to capitulate to death, to give up in the face of frustration, to allow hostility to tear apart one's human associations.

All men experience these wrenching difficulties to some degree. For some persons, however, they stand out as the most significant experiences of life. These individuals are impelled to try to discover some meaning in what seems to be senseless suffering, some road to salvation through the obstacles of human life. The beliefs and rites that make up a religion are the expressions of those who have felt the problems most intensively, who have been most acutely sensitive to the tragedies of death, the burdens of frustration, the sense of failure, the disruptive effects of hostility. Powered by the strength of their feelings, such religious innovations have created 'solutions' that frequently have burst the bonds of man's senses and of nature, that have brought their adherents some relief. Thus religions are built to carry the 'peak load' of human emotional need.

Defined in this way, religion is and seems likely to remain an inevitable part of human life. Although the ways of struggling with these ultimate problems are enormously diverse, and seem destined for continuous change, the problems themselves are universal. A society that did not furnish its members with beliefs and practices that sought to deal with an enormous burden of tragedy unallayed with hostility unrestrained could not flourish, if indeed it could survive at all.

1. A society that has no religion
   (a) cannot thrive
   (b) can flourish.
   (c) can solve the problem of human life
   (d) cannot become wealthy
2. The definition of religion found in the passage presupposes that
   (a) the human problem can be solved
   (b) the human problem cannot be solved within the limits of reason and nature
   (c) human societies cannot be improved
   (d) the 'peak load' of emotional stress can be allayed by science
3. What, according to the writer, is "experience" as it is understood by some?
   (a) going through the difficulties of life
   (b) resigning oneself to death, frustration and hostility
   (c) means by which some sense is made of suffering, frustration and hostility
   (d) trial and error
4. Religious beliefs and rites are "innovations" made by
   (a) those who defied suffering
   (b) those who were keenly sensitive to the problem of human life
   (c) those who were sceptical
   (d) those who were irrational
5. The religious "solutions" made in order to overcome the human problem are
   (a) rational
   (b) transcendental
   (c) fanciful
   (d) unimaginative

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 66

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Modern economics does not differentiate between renewable and non-renewable materials, as its method is to measure everything by means of a money price. Thus, taking various alternative fuels, like coal, oil, wood or water power : the only difference between them recognized by modern economics is relative cost per equivalent unit. The cheapest is automatically the one to be preferred, as to do otherwise would be irrational and 'uneconomic'. From a Buddhist point of view, of course, this will not do; the essential difference between non-renewable fuels like coal and oil on the one hand and renewable fuels like wood and water-power on the other cannot be simply overlooked. Non-renewable goods must be used only if they are indispensable, and then only with the greatest care and the highest concern for conservation. To use them carelessly or extravagantly is an act of violence, and while complete non-violence may not be possible on this earth, it is none the less the duty of man to aim at the ideal of non-violence in all he does.

1. Which of the following statements may be assumed to be **false** from the information in the passage ?
   1. The writer finds the attitude of modern economists towards natural resources to be uneconomic
   2. Buddhist economists are indifferent to the cost of fuels
   3. To use oil on non-essentials is contrary to the Buddhist economic philosophy
   4. To fell a tree is an act of violence not permitted by Buddhist economists.

   Of the above statements
   (a) 1 and 2 are false
   (b) 1,2 and 4 are false
   (c) 3 and 4 are false
   (d) All 1,2,3 and 4 are false
2. The Buddhist economist's attitude implies that fuels like coal and oil must be used only if
   (a) there is a plentiful supply
   (b) wood and water power can be dispensed with
   (c) the relative cost of each is lower than that of wood and water
   (d) there is no alternative fuel available
3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pair of phrases :
   The passage suggests that while a modern economist, considers it uneconomic to use _____ form of a fuel, a Buddhist economist considers it uneconomic to use _____ form of a fuel.
   (a) a cheap ..... a renewable
   (b) an irrational ..... an essential
   (c) an expensive ..... an unrenewable
   (d) a rational ..... an unessential
4. According to the passage, Buddist economists are not in favour of
   (a) measuring everything in terms of money

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(b) using non-renewable sources
(c) economic development
(d) applying non-violence to every sphere of life

5. In this passage the author is trying to
(a) differentiate between renewable and non-renewable materials
(b) show that the modern economist is concerned only with costs
(c) underline the need for conserving natural resources
(d) differentiate between two economic philosophies

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 67

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Mahatma Gandhi believed that industrialization was no answer to the problems that plague the mass of India's poor and that villagers should be taught to be self-sufficient in food, weave their own cloth from cotton and eschew the glittering prizes that the twentieth centrury so temptingly offers. Such an idylic and rural paradise did not appear to those who inherited the reins of political power.

1. Mahatma Gandhi's views opposed industrialisation of village because
(a) it would help the poor and not the rich
(b) it would take away the skill of the villagers
(c) it would affect the culture of the Indians
(d) it would undermine self-sufficiency and destroy the beauty of the life of the villager
2. Which one of the following best illustrates the relationship between the phrases :
(i) 'eschew the glittering prizes' and
(ii) 'idyllic and rural paradise ?
(a) unless you do (i),you cannot have (ii)
(b) (i) and (ii) are identical in meaning
(c) first of all you must have (ii) in order to do (i)
(d) the meaning of (i) is directly opposite to (ii)
3. Mahatma Gandhi's dream of 'an idyllic and rural paradise' was not shared by
(a) those who did not believe in the industrialisation of the country
(b) those who called him the Father of the Nation
(c) those who inherited political power after independence
(d) those who believed that villages should be self-sufficient in food and cloth
4. The basis of 'an idyllic and rural paradise' is
(a) rapid industrialisation of villages
(b) self-sufficiency in food and clothes and simplicity of lifestyle
(c) bringing to the villages the glittering prizes of the twentieth century
(d) supporting those holding powerful political postitions
5. The meaning of 'the glittering prizes that the twentieth century so temptingly offers' is
(a) pursuit of a commercialized material culture
(b) replacement of rural by urban interests
(c) complete removal of poverty
(d) absence of violence and corruption

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 68

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Over all the countryside, wherever one goes, indications of technique are visible to the seeing eye. By technique is meant an exercise of skill acquired by practice and directed to a well-foreseen end. It is the name for the action of any of our powers after they have been so improved by training as to perform that action with certainty and success:

1. The definition of the word 'technique' as given in the passage does not overemphasize
(a) theoretical knowledge
(b) practice and performance
(c) scientific methods
(d) results
2. The implied intention of the writer is to
(a) reject the popular meaning of the term 'technique'
(b) widen the scope of the term 'technique'
(c) uphold the superiority of traditional techniques
(d) mock at the modern craze for gadgets
3. The underlined phrase in the sentence "Over all the countryside, wherever one goes, indications of technique are visible to *the seeing eye*" implies
(a) seeing with a clear eyesight
(b) perception caused by understanding
(c) application of some special device for the analysis of the things seen
(d) seeing the particular characteristics of things
4. 'Skill' in this passage means
(a) the ability to do things well by hand
(b) the ability that has been tested by experience which makes success sure
(c) 'any of our powers'
(d) the ability to master techniques
5. The most important aspect of 'technique', as defined in the passage, is the use of skill
(a) for observation and analysis
(b) for handling tools and machines
(c) for an understanding of the functions of tools and machinery
(d) for a definite purpose

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 69

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Courage is not only the basis of all virtue; it is its expression. Faith, hope, charity and all the rest don't become virtues until it takes courage to exercise them. There are roughly two types of courage. The first, an emotional state which urges a man to risk injury or death, is physical courage. The second, a more reasoning attitude which enables him to take coolby his career, happiness, his whole future, or his judgement of what he thinks either right or worthwhile, is moral courage.

I have known many men, who had marked physical courage, but lacked moral courage. Some of them were in high places, but they failed to be great in themselves because they lacked moral courage. On the other hand, I have seen men who undoubtedly possessed moral courage but were very cautious about taking physical risks. But I have never met a man with moral courage who couldn't, when it was really necessary, face a situation boldly.

1. A man of courage is
(a) cunning (b) intelligent
(c) curious (d) careful

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2. All virtues become meaningful because of
   (a) faith (b) charity
   (c) courage (d) hope
3. Physical courage is an expression of
   (a) emotions (b) deliberation
   (c) uncertainty (d) defiance
4. A man with moral courage can
   (a) defy his enemies
   (b) overcome all difficulties
   (c) face a situation boldly
   (d) be very pragmatic
5. People with physical courage often lack
   (a) mental balance
   (b) capacity for reasoning
   (c) emotional stability
   (d) will to fight

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 70

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse, for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we have hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of men.

1. Speech can be a curse, because it can
   (a) hurt others
   (b) lead to carelessness
   (c) create misunderstanding
   (d) reveal our intentions
2. The best way to win a friend is to avoid
   (a) irony in speech
   (b) pomposity in speech
   (c) verbosity in speech
   (d) ambiguity in speech
3. A 'slip of the tongue' means something said
   (a) wrongly by chance
   (b) unintentionally
   (c) without giving proper thought
   (d) to hurt another person
4. While talking to an uneducated person, we should use
   (a) ordinary speech
   (b) his vocabulary
   (c) simple words
   (d) polite language
5. If one used the same style of language with everyone, one would sound
   (a) flat (b) boring
   (c) foolish (d) democratic

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 71

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

After submitting his resignation, Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city. Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job, Albert looked around for a cigarette shop. He walked up to the end of the road but found no tobacconist. It was odd that such a busy thoroughfare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop. He suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job. He decided to open a tobacco shop himself. It was bound to be profitable, he felt.

1. Albert was sad and depressed because
   (a) he was not able to buy cigrettes
   (b) he was worried about finding a job
   (c) he had to walk on a long road
   (d) he had no money for the train journey
2. After submitting his resignation Albert came out worrying about
   (a) a job
   (b) cigarettes
   (c) a shelter
   (d) the next available train
3. Albert decided not to look for a new job because
   (a) he did not want to work at all
   (b) there was no hope of finding a job
   (c) the thought of having to look for a job greatly distressed him
   (d) he saw the possibility of self-employment
4. A cigarette shop on a busy road was bound to be profitable because
   (a) cigarettes are inexpensive items and people buy them willingly
   (b) cigarette shops are known to make a great deal of profit
   (c) a cigarette shop on a busy road would attract a large number of customers
   (d) any shop on a busy street would attract a large number of customers
5. There was no cigarette shop on that road because
   (a) it was a very narrow road
   (b) smoking is banned in that area
   (c) cigarette-shop owners do not make any profit
   (d) just by chance nobody had opened one on that road

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 72

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Sometimes we went off the road and on a path through the pine forest. The floor of the forest was soft to walk on; the frost did not harden it as it did the road. But we did not mind the hardness of the road because we had nails in the soles and heels of our boots and the heel nails bit on the frozen ruts and with nailed boots it was good walking on the road and invigorating. It was lovely walking in the woods.

1. Sometimes we walked through the pine forest as
   (a) the path was unaffected by the forest
   (b) it was good walking with nails in the boots
   (c) the walk was invigorating
   (d) it was sheer joy to walk in the forest
2. The floor of the forest was soft because
   (a) the frost did not harden it on account of trees
   (b) the travellers were wearing boots
   (c) the shoes had nails on their sole and heel
   (d) they enjoyed walking in the woods
3. We did not mind the hardness of the road because
   (a) we had nailed boots on
   (b) it was good walking on the road
   (c) the walk was refreshing
   (d) the nails bit on the frozen roads
4. 'Frozen ruts' means
   (a) very cold roads
   (b) wheel marks in which frost had become hard
   (c) the road covered with frost
   (d) hard roads covered with snow

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5. We found great joy on account of
   (a) wearing nailed boots
   (b) the good long walk on the road
   (c) walking occasionally through the forest
   (d) walking on frost with nailed boots on

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 73

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Most of us are not very good listeners. We tend to believe that at meetings we shall be judged by the amount we can contribute in sheer volume of words rather than how much we absorb other people's ideas. When we are listening, or think we are, we find it almost impossible to stop talking to ourselves. We assume that what the other person is saying is dreary and pointless. We don't open our mouth, of course, because that is just plain bad manners; but we do tend to use our listening moments to work out and rehearse what we hope to say. Again and again at meetings you will hear people hotly denouncing views that have never been put forward or defending to the last breath those that have never been attacked. We live in a competitive world and most of us are concerned with putting our own ideas across or beating the other in argument about their ideas.

1. At meetings, we believe we shall be judged by the
   (a) number of questions we put to the speaker
   (b) noise we make while others are speaking
   (c) volume of words we contribute
   (d) amount of ideas we absorb from others
2. "It is just plain bad manners". This refers to
   (a) talking to ourselves
   (b) using offensive language
   (c) sleeping soundly while somebody is talking
   (d) interrupting the speaker frequently
3. Often at times, you will hear people hotly denouncing
   (a) views held universally
   (b) views that have never been put forward
   (c) absurd arguments put forward by others
   (d) views that are opposed to their own
4. "defending to the last breath" means
   (a) refusing to yield before enemy attack
   (b) trying to save somebody from an attack of breathlessness
   (c) sacrificing one's own life for defending positions on the battle front
   (d) desperately defending or supporting arguments or points of view
5. "dreary" in the present context means
   (a) humorous (b) lively
   (c) provocative (d) uninteresting

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 74

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

At this stage of the civilisation, when many nations are brought into close and vital contact for good and evil, it is essential, as never before, that their gross ignorance of one another should be diminished, that they should begin to understand a little of one another's historical experience and resulting mentality. It is a fault of the English to expect the people of other countries to react as they do, to political and international situations. Our genuine goodwill and good intentions are often brought to nothing, because we expect other people to be like us. This would be corrected if we knew the history, not necessarily in detail but in broad outlines, of the social and political conditions which have given to each nation its present character.

1. The need for a greater understanding between nations
   (a) was always there
   (b) is no longer there
   (c) is more today than ever before
   (d) will always be there
2. According to the author the 'mentality' of a nation is mainly a product of its
   (a) history
   (b) international position
   (c) politics
   (d) present character
3. Englishmen like others to react to political situations like
   (a) us (b) themselves
   (c) others (d) each other
4. According to the author his countrymen should
   (a) read the history of other nations
   (b) have a better understanding of other nations
   (c) not react to other nations
   (d) have vital contacts with other nations
5. The character of a nation is the result of its
   (a) mentality
   (b) cultural heritage
   (c) gross ignorance
   (d) socio-political conditions

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 75

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Corduroy is fast establishing itself as this year's fabric. While the ribbed cotton itself provides utilitarian tenacity, texture and warmth, it is the fabric's long-held associations that may provide a hint to its current revival as a fabric for all seasons.

It is corduroy's link with good breeding and country living that made it an essential ingredient in the gentleman's wardrobe along with Wellington boots and a decent woolly. It combines the comfortable no-nonsense appeal of cotton with the perfectly correct luxury finish of velvet. Corduroy has the ability to appear either supremely sophisticated or rough and ready.

1. According to the passage, corduroy is essential in a gentleman's wardrobe because
   (a) it goes with Wellington boots
   (b) its current revival gives a taste of the latest fashion
   (c) it has its associations with good upbringing and a conservative lifestyle
   (d) it can be an ideal alternative to woollen clothes
2. Which one of the following best describes the passage ?
   (a) It tells us about the usefulness of corduroy
   (b) It talks about the virtues of corduroy
   (c) It persuades us to buy corduroy
   (d) It makes us understand the everlasting appeal of corduroy to the young
3. When the writer refers to corduroy's 'utilitarian tenacity' he means that
   (a) though expensive, it is economical in the long run
   (b) it is useful because it is durable
   (c) it has remained fashionable over several years
   (d) it does not need frequent washing

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4. Corduroy is a fabric for all seasons because
   (a) it can be worn not only in winter but also in summer
   (b) of its peculiar texture and warmth
   (c) it is made popular by catchy advertisements
   (d) gentlemen can wear it on both formal and informal occasions
5. According to the author, the special quality of corduroy is that
   (a) it needs no ironing
   (b) it combines the virtues of both cotton and velvet
   (c) it contains the correct mixture of cotton and velvet
   (d) both the rich and the not-so-rich can afford to buy it

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 76

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The first word-book to embody the ideals of the age was Nathaniel Bailey's *Universal Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, originally published in 1721, and then, in a beautiful volume with illustrations by Flaxman, in 1731. This edition was the basis of Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary* of 1755; through Johnson, it influenced all subsequent lexicographical practice. The position of the dictionary pioneer, commonly granted to Johnson or to Noah Webster, belongs in reality to one of the few geniuses lexicography ever produced: Nathaniel Bailey. Johnson extended Bailey's crude etymologies on the basis of Francis Junius' book. Most Englishmen used the word *dictionary* as a mere synonym for Johnson's *Dictionary*. Being regarded as the ideal word-book, it continued in common use until 1900.

1. Nathaniel Bailey's *Dictionary* had
   (a) no influence on later dictionaries
   (b) a direct influence on later dictionaries
   (c) an indirect influence on later dictionaries
   (d) an influence on Francis Junius' *dictionary* only
2. In the 19th century most Englishmen used the word "dictionary" as a synonym for Johnson's *Dictionary* probably because
   (a) it was the oldest English dictionary
   (b) it was the only English dictionary published till then
   (c) it was more convenient for them to use this shortened form
   (d) it was the ideal and most commonly used dictionary
3. Johnson's *Dictionary* was
   (a) an improvement upon Bailey's *Dictionary*
   (b) a simplified version of Bailey's *Dictionary*
   (c) nothing but a copy of Bailey's *Dictionary*
   (d) fundamentally different from Bailey's *Dictionary*
4. The publication of Johnson's dictionary was separated from the Flaxman edition of Bailey's dictionary by
   (a) 24 years (b) 10 years
   (c) 125 years (d) 34 years
5. According to the author, the real pioneer of lexicography was
   (a) Noah Webster
   (b) Samuel Johnson
   (c) Flaxman
   (d) Nathaniel Bailey

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 77

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

We stand poised precariously and challengingly on the razor's edge of destiny. We are now at the mercy of atom bombs and the like which would destroy us completely if we fail to control them wisely. And wisdom in this crisis means sensitiveness to the basic values of life; it means a vivid realisation that we are literally living in one world where we must either swim together or sink together. We cannot afford to tamper with man's single-minded loyalty to peace and international understanding. Anyone who does it is a traitor not only to man's past and present, but also to his future, because he is mortgaging the destiny of unborn generations.

1. According to the writer "wisdom" in the present crisis means
   (a) responsibility to the "unborn generations"
   (b) awareness that we stand poised precariously on the razor's edge of destiny
   (c) awareness of the basic values of life
   (d) determination to ban nuclear weapons
2. The author is so concerned about the threat of nuclear weapons because he feels that
   (a) his country is threatened by a nuclear power
   (b) a nuclear war will destroy human civilisation
   (c) all countries are interlinked and one cannot escape the consequences of what happens to another country
   (d) the world is on the brink of disaster
3. The phrase "razor's edge of destiny" stands for
   (a) an enigma that cuts through the pattern of life like the edge of a razor
   (b) a critical situation that foreordains the future
   (c) a sharp line of division that marks the alternative courses of action in the future
   (d) destiny having sharp edges
4. The best way to escape complete annihilation in an atomic war is
   (a) to ban nuclear weapons
   (b) to turn to religion
   (c) to work for international understanding and harmony
   (d) to invent more powerful weapons
5. From the tone and style of the passage it appears that the writer is
   (a) unaware of the global power situation
   (b) a humanist with a clear foresight
   (c) a prose writer with a fascination for images and metaphors
   (d) a traitor who wishes to mortgage the destiny of future generations

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 78

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Whales present such a picture of massiveness and power that you would never imagine they could be threatened by something as puny as a human. But once a year the International Whaling Commission (IWC) meets to decide whether they can be hunted again. Since the commercial whaling moratorium came into effect in 1986, what started out looking like at least a long pause in whaling soon became a period of permanent tension between those who believe that humans have an inherent right to kill whales and those

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who believe that whales have an inherent right to live.

1. Before the creation of the International Whaling Commission.
   (a) whales were not killed
   (b) whales were worshipped by aboriginals
   (c) whales were treated as near extinct species
   (d) whales were killed indiscriminately
2. There is permanent tension between two groups of people with regard to the killing of whales because
   (a) many people believe whales have an equal place on earth as humans
   (b) whales are helpless animals
   (c) some people fear that whales will become extinct
   (d) whales are indirectly man's friends
3. The passage suggests that some people resort to whaling
   (a) because they consider it a sport
   (b) for the consumption of its flesh
   (c) for commercial purposes
   (d) because they think whales to be a threat to fishermen
4. "You would never imagine that they could be threatened by something as puny as a human" implies that
   (a) man can never be a threat to the whale
   (b) it is true that man is whale's enemy
   (c) man's greed makes him small
   (d) human beings, though small, are not threatened by whales
5. The expression '*massiveness and power*' can be aptly replaced by
   (a) largeness and grace
   (b) cheer and hugeness
   (c) strength and vitality
   (d) strength and fragility

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 79

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Failure and success are the go of life. Constant efforts despite initial set-backs have brought us from the chrysalis of failure into the bright opportunity of triumphs. The conquest of the Everest is a fitting example. Success eluded men for nearly twenty-five years. The leader of an unsuccessful expedition stated, "The Everest cannot add to its heights, but the spirit of man heightens under repulse." Subsequent conquest of Everest has proved the truth of this. Indeed, every newborn day is in itself an opportunity teeming with splendid chances for those who are alert, wide awake and aspiring.

1. The expression "teeming with" in the passage can be replaced by
   (a) multiplying (b) abounding
   (c) fruitful (d) promising
2. In this passage 'chrysalis of failure' means that
   (a) failure involves a closed situation from which one cannot escape
   (b) failure can be compared to the pupa of the gold-coloured butterflies
   (c) failure is a transitional state
   (d) as an insect emerges in a different shape from a chrysalis, so a human being turns different after every failure
3. According to the writer, the conquest of the Everest proved that
   (a) the spirit of man heightens under demanding circumstances
   (b) man can attain the unattainable
   (c) success is not always elusive
   (d) Everest cannot add to its heights
4. Every new day brings fresh challenges for a person
   (a) who is young
   (b) whose head is teeming with bright ideas
   (c) who has come out of the chrysalis of failure
   (d) who is watchful and daring
5. The very style of the prose suggests that the writer intends the last sentence of the passage to be
   (a) poetic
   (b) inspiring
   (c) vague
   (d) contradictory to the first sentence of the passage

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 80

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The artificial ways of inducing sleep are legion, and are only alike in their ineffectuality. In *Lavengro* there is an impossible character, a victim of insomnia, who finds that a volume of Wordsworth's poems is the only sure soporific, but that was Borrow's malice. The famous old plan of counting sheep jumping over a stile has never served my turn. I have herded imaginary sheep until they insisted on turning themselves into white bears or blue pigs, and I defy any reasonable man to fall asleep while mustering a herd of stupid swine.

1. According to the author the character in *Lavengro*
   (a) is an avid reader of poetry
   (b) in an admirer of Wordsworth
   (c) spends sleepless nights reading Wordsworth
   (d) resorts to external aids to get some sleep
2. The author points out that
   (a) the artificial means of inducing sleep is not good
   (b) artificial ways of inducing sleep are ineffective
   (c) the artificial ways of inducing sleep are expensive
   (d) sleep can easily be induced
3. In order to cure his insomnia, the writer
   (a) does a lot of reading
   (b) keeps a flock of sheep
   (c) counts sheep jumping over a stile
   (d) vainly tries to concentrate on imaginary situations
4. Borrow's malice is most probably directed at
   (a) Wordsworth's poetry
   (b) poetry in general
   (c) the artificial ways of inducing sleep
   (d) sleeplessness
5. The author uses "impossible" for the character in *Lavengro* in the sense of
   (a) unrealistic (b) funny
   (c) queer (d) imaginary

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 81

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

In Asia and much of the Third World, trees are still destroyed the old-fashioned way: they are cut down for fuel and crop-land. In Europe, there is a new and potentially more deadly culprit. The Germans call it 'Waldsterben', the dying-forest syndrome. But the disease is far more than a German phenomenon. Since it was first observed by German scientists in the autumn of 1980, the mysterious malady has raced across Europe, blighting woods in countries as far apart as Sweden and Italy.

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Explanations for the epidemic range from a cyclic change in the environment to a baffling form of tree 'cancer'. But the most convincing evidence points to air pollution. Indeed, saving the rapidly deteriorating forests of Europe will probably require a two-pronged strategy: an offensive campaign that includes the breeding of pollution-immune trees and a defensive scheme that calls for reductions in toxic emissions. But both will require more money than is currently being spent on such measures, as well as an overweaning commitment to protecting the environment.

1. Which one of the following statements may be assumed to be **correct** according to the information in the passage ?
   (a) There is less tree damage in Asia than in Europe
   (b) More forests are dying in Germany than anywhere else in Europe
   (c) A cyclic change in the environment is responsible for deforestation
   (d) Air pollution is the main culprit guilty of destroying European forests.
2. The 'dying forest syndrome' is a disease that
   (a) is peculiar to the forests of Asia
   (b) has spread rapidly over the forests of Europe
   (c) is confined to the forests of Germany
   (d) has affected forests all over the world
3. The writer suggests that
   (a) it is no longer possible to grow trees in industrialised areas
   (b) it is possible to grow new types of trees that are not affected by pollution
   (c) all pollution-prone trees should be destroyed
   (d) pollution-immune trees will absorb toxic omissions
4. The writer's attitude toward the problem of forest devastation is one of
   (a) tolerance (b) indifference
   (c) urgency (d) despondency
5. Saving the trees of European forests
   (a) appears to be a hopeless task and therefore pointless to undertake
   (b) should not be difficult because of advances in experimental research
   (c) demands vigilance and punitive measures against those who cut down the trees
   (d) requires a substantial budget for pollution control and afforestation, and stringent measures for environmental protection

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 82

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

To those who do listen, the desert speaks of things with an emphasis quite different from that of the shore, the mountains, the valleys or the plain. Whereas they invite action and suggest limitless opportunity, exhaustless resources, the implications and the mood of the desert are something different. For one thing the desert is conservative, not radical. It is more likely to provoke awe than to invite conquest. The heroism which it encourages is the heroism of endurance, not that of conquest. It brings man up against his limitations, turns him in upon himself and suggests values which more indulgent regions minimise. Sometimes it inclines to contemplation men who have never contemplated before. And of all the answers to the question "What is a desert good for ?" "Contemplation" is perhaps the best.

1. In order to receive the desert's message the beholder needs to be
   (a) courageous in his reactions
   (b) conservative in his responses
   (c) a good listener
   (d) sensitive to nature
2. The desert is unique among landscapes in that it encourages only
   (a) contemplation
   (b) indolence
   (c) heroic endeavour
   (d) adventurous spirit
3. If one responds with **insight** to the mood of the desert, it evokes
   (a) an inclination for **deep** thought
   (b) the possibility of unending resources
   (c) the desire for heroic conquest
   (d) a sense of intensive revulsion
4. The writer calls the desert conservative rather than radical because it provides an environment that
   (a) inspires man to explore it
   (b) offers unlimited opportunity to conquer
   (c) tests one's endurance
   (d) makes one gloomy
5. "It brings man up against his limitations" means the desert
   (a) makes man feel hopeless about his limitations
   (b) makes man aware of his limitations
   (c) compels man to fight against his limitations
   (d) persuades man to overcome his limitations

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2 (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 83

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

A child who has once been pleased with a tale likes, as a rule, to have it retold in identically the same words, but this should not lead parents to treat printed fairy stories as sacred texts. It is always much better to tell a story than read it out of a book, and, if a parent can produce what, in the actual circumstances of the time and the individual child, is an improvement on the printed text, so much the better.

A charge made against fairy tales is that they harm the child by frightening him or arousing his sadistic impulses. To prove the latter, one would have to show in a controlled experiment that children who have read fairy tales were more often guilty of cruelty than those who had not. Aggressive, destructive, sadistic impulses every child has and, on the whole, their symbolic verbal discharge seems to be rather a safety valve than an incitement to overt action. As to fears, there are, I thihk, well authenticated cases of children being dangerously terrified by some fairy story. Often, however, this arises from the child having heard the story once. Familiarity with the story by repetition turns the pain of fear into the pleasure of a fear faced and mastered.

1. According to the author, a fairy tale is more effective when it is
   (a) told for the first time
   (b) adapted by the parent
   (c) treated with reverence
   (d) set in the present situation
2. Some people dislike fairy stories because they feel that they
   (a) tempt people to be cruel to children
   (b) show the primitive cruelty in children
   (c) increase a tendency to sadism in children
   (d) lend themselves to considerable experiments with children
3. The advantage claimed by the author, for repeating fairy stories to young children is that it
   (a) makes them come to terms with their fears
   (b) develops their power of memory
   (c) convinces them that the world is a happy place
   (d) encourages them not to have ridiculous beliefs

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4. Great fear can be stimulated in a child when the story is
   (a) told for the first time
   (b) in a realistic setting
   (c) repeated too often
   (d) dramatically told
5. According to this passage, fairy stories are a means by which children's impulses may be
   (a) held back until maturity
   (b) effectively suppressed
   (c) given a destructive tendency
   (d) beneficially channelled

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 84

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion. General recognition of this fact is shown in the proverbial phrase. "It is the busiest man who has time to spare". Thus an elderly lady of leisure can spend the entire day in writing a postcard to her niece. An hour will be spent in finding the postcard, another in hunting for spectacles, half an hour in search for the address, an hour and a quarter in composition and twenty minutes in deciding whether or not to take an umbrella when going to the pillar-box in the street. The total effort that would occupy a busy man for three minutes all told may in this fashion leave another person completely exhausted after a day of doubt, anxiety and toil.

1. "Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion", means :
   (a) The more work there is to be done, the more time will be needed
   (b) Whatever time is available for a given amount of work, all of it will be used
   (c) If you have more time, you can do more work
   (d) If you have some important work to do, you should always have some additional time
2. The person likely to take more time to do some work is
   (a) a busy man
   (b) a man of leisure
   (c) an elderly person
   (d) an exhausted person
3. The expression "pillar-box" stands for
   (a) a box attached to the pillar
   (b) a box in the pillar
   (c) box office
   (d) a pillar type post-box
4. When time to be spent on some work increases
   (a) the work is done smoothly
   (b) the work is done leisurely
   (c) the work consumes all the time
   (d) the worker asks for additional time
5. The total time spent by the elderly lady described here in writing a postcard comes to
   (a) three minutes
   (b) four hours and five minutes
   (c) half an hour
   (d) full day

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 85

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

So wonderfully is the airplane shaped that in flight it will largely take care of itself. It always wants to do the right thing. Whatever is necessary to keep itself flying. Many people think that piloting is a balancing stunt, much like walking a tightrope. Actually the art of piloting consists of about nine-tenths of doing nothing and trusting the airplane. Many people think that on the slightest lapse of the pilot's attention an airplane will go into a spin. Actually a stall or spin is brought on only by heavy misuse of the controls.

1. The most important factor that gives an airplane stability is its
   (a) pilot (b) shape
   (c) propeller (d) controls
2. When a plane stalls or spins the pilot should
   (a) do nothing
   (b) prepare to eject
   (c) restore all controls to their normal positions
   (d) call for help
3. What will happen immediately to a plane if the pilot's hands are tied by a hijacker?
   (a) It will start stalling or spinning
   (b) It will lose its direction
   (c) It will start losing height
   (d) It will take care of itself
4. Is piloting a balancing stunt ?
   (a) Yes, it is the pilot's skill that keeps the plane balanced
   (b) No, pilot does precious little to keep the plane balanced
   (c) Yes, without the pilot's proper control, the plane would start spinning
   (d) No. It is no stunt; every pilot uses his skill to keep the plane properly balanced
5. "Stall" here means
   (a) loss of direction
   (b) loss of speed
   (c) instability
   (d) stoppage of engines

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 86

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Better economic organisation, allowing mankind to benefit by the productivity of machines, should lead to a very great increase of leisure, and much leisure is apt to be tedious except to those who have considerable intelligent activities and interests. If a leisured population is to be happy, it must be an educated population and must be educated with a view to mental enjoyment as well as to the direct usefulness of technical knowledge.

1. Which of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage ?
   (a) All economic development should be aimed at the creation of leisure
   (b) Use of machines will make mankind happy
   (c) Only an educated population can best make use of the benefits of economic progress
   (d) Leisure can produce much happiness
2. On the basis of the information given in the passage, which of the following statements is most likely to be **true** ?
   (a) Only economic development can make people happy
   (b) When people have leisure, they can get better education
   (c) Leisure will automatically lead to happiness
   (d) Only through education we learn how to derive happiness from leisure
3. Which of the following statements is **correct?**
   (a) Better economic organisation produces more machines
   (b) An increase in the production of machines increases the organisational efficiency of the economy
   (c) Better economic organisation leads to a more efficient use of machines

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(d) Machines produce money leading to an increase in the productivity of the economy

4. On the basis of the information given in the passage, which of the following statements is likely to be most **true** about the attitude of the author ?
   (a) The author believes that economic progress is the only requirement for human happiness
   (b) He believes that leisure gives rise to much human happiness
   (c) He believes that the highest human happiness is derived from intelligent mental activities and interests
   (d) He believes that education is the only source of happiness
5. Which of the statements is most likely to be **correct** about the author's concept of the use of leisure as revealed in the passage ?
   (a) Leisure helps us to be free from work
   (b) It makes you idle and so it is a curse
   (c) It can be enjoyed by all
   (d) It should be an opportunity for enjoyable activies

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 87

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Insects, by far the most abundant creatures on earth, might have taken over long ago if hordes of them weren't eaten away everyday by birds, reptiles, frogs or spiders. But these tiny, six-legged invertebrates have many ways of protecting themselves : a speedy get away, venomous stings, repugnant odours, poisonous flesh or irritating hairs.

However, camouflage is the most spectacular form of insect trickery. Some deceive their enemies by taking on the appearance of a dreaded species. This is called mimesis. It's how small wasp moths imitate wasps, thanks to the black and yellow rings on their armour, their diaphanous wings and irregular flight.

Some butterflies simply disappear by becoming exactly the colour of their host plant. Others disguise their shape with disruptive patterns of colours — the principle used to design military uniforms.

1. The main theme of the passage is
   (a) eco-balance (b) fearful insects
   (c) environment (d) camouflage
2. "Some butterflies simply disappear .....", means that butterflies
   (a) fly away to save themselves
   (b) are destroyed by their enemies
   (c) only appear to have gone
   (d) cannot be found any more
3. Small wasp moths protect themselves by
   (a) a speedy get away
   (b) imitating wasps in colour
   (c) venomous stings
   (d) irritating hairs
4. Which term in the passage describes the insects' ability to deceive their enemies by changing their appearance to resemble a more dreadful creature ?
   (a) Imitate (b) Trickery
   (c) Camouflage (d) Mimesis
5. "Might have taken over long ago" refers to the insects' ability to
   (a) frighten men
   (b) assert supremacy
   (c) camouflage themselves
   (d) run away from their enemies

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 88

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Gandhiji advises his followers to hate evil without hating the evil-doer. It sounds an impossible precept, but he has made it as true as it can be, in his own life. Great as he is as a politician, as an organiser, as a leader of men, as a moral reformer, he is greater than all these as a man, because none of these aspects and activities limit his humanity. They are rather inspired and sustained by it. Though an incorrigible idealist and given to referring all conduct to certain pet formulae of his own, he is essentially a lover of men and not of mere ideas, which makes him so cautious and conservative in his revolutionary schemes. If he proposes an experiment for society, he must first subject himself to its ordeal. If he calls for a sacrifice, he must first pay its price himself. While many socialists wait for all to be deprived of their privileges before they would part with theirs, this man first renounces before he ventures to make any claims on renunciation by others.

1. Which of the following traits of Gandhiji's character is best reflected in the passage ?
   (a) Organisational quality
   (b) As a moral reformer
   (c) As a leader of people
   (d) Humanity
2. Which of the following statements best reflects Gandhiji's philosophy ?
   (a) Make sacrifice for others
   (b) Be an incorrigible idealist
   (c) Love mankind
   (d) Example is better than precept
3. What does the author mean when he says, "he must first subject himself to itsordeal ?
   (a) He must himself preach people
   (b) He must be conservative in his experiment
   (c) He must overcome his hardships
   (d) He must first apply his experiment on himself
4. The nearest meaning of the expression 'an incorrigible idealist' is
   (a) He was an orthodox idealist
   (b) His idealism needed no improvement
   (c) His idealism was useless
   (d) He did not compromise with his idealism.
5. In the passage, the writer refers to 'an impossible precept'. Which one of the following statements best suggests this precept ?
   (a) Man should hate evil, not the evildoer
   (b) Man should hate the evil-doer
   (c) Man should not hate evil
   (d) Man should hate neither evil nor the evil-doer

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a)

MODELPASSAGE NO. 89

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Culture is not merely learning. It is discrimination, understanding of life. Liberal education aims at producing moral gifts as well as intellectual, sweetness of temper as much as sanity of outlook. Into the art of living, the cultured man carries a certain grace, a certain refinement, a certain distinction which redeems him from the sterile futility of aimless struggle. Culture is not a pose of intellect or a code of convention, but an attitude of life which finds nothing human alien, common or unclean. An education that brings up a young man in entire indifference to the misery and poverty surrounding him, to the general

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stringency of life, to the dumb pangs of tortured bodies and the lives submerged in the shadows, is essentially a failure. If we do not realise the solidarity of the human community, nor have human relations with those whom the world passes by as the lowly and the lost, we are not cultured.

1. Culture redeems a person from the sterile futility of aimless struggle because
   (a) culture brings about a better understanding of life
   (b) it makes man more intelligent
   (c) it makes man learned
   (d) it prepares man for struggle
2. According to the writer the function of liberal education is to
   (a) increase intellectual powers
   (b) change the outlook of persons
   (c) develop sensitivity to human dignity
   (d) improve a person morally
3. Consider the following.
   1. Brotherhood of man
   2. Understanding of pain and suffering.
   3. Better human relations
   4. Sweetness of temper

   Which of the above expressions describes proper education ?
   (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
   (c) 1 and 3 (d) All the four
4. Which one of the following statements best expresses the theme of the passage?
   (a) Culture and education are complementary to each other
   (b) Culture lends grace and sanity to man
   (c) Education brings man closer to life
   (d) Liberal education makes man cultured
5. Education is sometimes a failure. Which one of the following is the most likely reason for this ?
   (a) It improves the intellect only
   (b) It does not prepare man for struggle
   (c) It carries a man away from life around him
   (d) It does not make man refined

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 90

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

It is often said that a dying man re-lives his whole life in one rapid kaleidoscope. I merely thought gloomily of the Squadron returning, of my mother at home, and of the few people who would miss me. Outside my family, I could count them on the fingers of one hand. What did gratify me enormously was to find that I indulged in no frantic abasements or prayers to the Almighty. It is an old jibe of God-fearing people that the irreligious always change their tune when about to die : I was pleased to think that I was proving them wrong. Because I seemed to be in for an indeterminate period of waiting, I began to feel a terrible loneliness and sought for some means to take my mind off my plight. I took it for granted that I must soon become delirious, and I attempted to hasten the process: I encouraged my mind to wander vaguely and aimlessly, with the result that I did experience a certain peace.

1. Which of the following statements is **correct** on the basis of the passage ?
   (a) The speaker has a large family to remember
   (b) He has a limited number of associates outside his family
   (c) His friends are in large number
   (d) He has no one to remember
2. The statement 'a dying man re-lives his whole life in one rapid kaleidoscope' means that
   (a) the entire life passes quickly in the mind of the dying man
   (b) he remembers his life at the time of death
   (c) life is a bitter experience for a dying man
   (d) the dying man wants to live more
3. From the passage, which of the following meanings of 'I began to feel a terrible loneliness' is most likely to be **correct** ?
   (a) He felt that no one was there to save him from death
   (b) He began to miss the thoughts of his family and friends
   (c) He began to fear death
   (d) The writer began to miss his fellow-soldiers
4. The writer got peace only when
   (a) he remembered his friends
   (b) he indulged in religious thoughts
   (c) he began to think of death
   (d) he allowed his mind not to concentrate on anything
5. The observation that 'the irreligious always change their tune when about to die' means that
   (a) they become religious
   (b) they begin to hate religion all the more
   (c) the irreligious men do not want to die
   (d) they face death boldly

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 91

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The telephone rang.

"Now what —" Greta muttered as she smoothed her small white apron and picked up the receiver. "Mrs. Winters' residence."

The voice of her mistress sounded clear and musical in her ear.."Good morning, Greta. I'm still in New York. The doctor called me here last night and told me that Mr. Winters has a bad throat. He wants him to stay in bed today."

"Mrs. Winters, I can't keep Mr. Winters in bed ! He won't stay put. You are coming home today like you said — no ?"

"This evening, Greta. The pharmacologists' society is meeting today and I must fill in on a panel for a man who can't get here. So you must keep him in bed, Greta."

1. Mrs. Winters has gone to New York
   (a) to meet the doctor
   (b) to take the place of a man on a panel
   (c) to conduct the pharmacologist's society's meeting
   (d) for none of the above reasons
2. The telephone conversation is between
   (a) two women
   (b) a husband and wife
   (c) Greta and her friend
   (d) Mrs. Winters and her maid
3. Greta is
   (a) Mrs. Winters's neighbour
   (b) a pleasant woman
   (c) an anxious maid
   (d) a dutiful worker
4. Mrs. Winters is hoping to return home
   (a) at the earliest
   (b) by evening the same day
   (c) the next day
   (d) the same day
5. Mrs. Winters wants Greta
   (a) to keep Mr. Winters in bed
   (b) to put Mr. Winters to bed
   (c) to look after the house
   (d) to look after Mr. Winters

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)

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MODEL PASSAGE NO. 92

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

There are dull, mechanical fellows who turn out runs with as little emotion as a machine turns out pins. There is no colour, no enthusiasm, no character in their play. Cricket is not an adventure to them, it is a business. It was so with Shrewsbury. His technical perfection was astonishing, but the soul of the game was wanting in him. There was no sunshine in his play, no swift surprise of splendid unselfishness, And without these things, without gaiety, daring and the spirit of sacrifice, cricket is a dead thing.

1. Which of the following expressions best reflects the general idea of the passage ?
   (a) Machine versus man
   (b) The technically perfect cricketer
   (c) The style of a famous cricket player
   (d) The need for enthusiasm and daring in cricket
2. "It was so with Shrewsbury. "In the sentence Shrewsbury refers to
   (a) a city where cricket was played
   (b) an annual cricket match
   (c) a fine bowler
   (d) a famous cricketer
3. Which one of the following statements best conveys to the reader the writer's idea ?
   (a) The batsman's technical perfection should be astonishing and it is most important in cricket.
   (b) Without the spirit of sacrifice cricket is uninteresting
   (c) There was no sunshine in Shrewsbury's play, but that was not necessary
   (d) A good batsman must be able to turn out runs as quickly as a machine produces pins
4. In the above passage which of the following definitions of "mechanical fellows who turn out runs" is most appropriate ?
   (a) Skilled workmen who play cricket
   (b) Persons who repair or adjust machinery to turn out runs
   (c) Batsmen whose technical perfection is admirable and who score many runs
   (d) Unskilled batsmen securing runs easily
5. Which of the following may be assumed to be acceptable to the writer ?
   (a) Cricket is a business to many batsmen
   (b) Technical perfection is the most important quality of a cricketer
   (c) The soul of cricket is adventure rather than dead perfectionism
   (d) Risk-taking is unwise in cricket

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 93

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Thought begins to compare, judge, and say, 'I must have it again tomorrow'. The continuity of an experience that has given delight for a second is sustained by thought.

It is the same with sexual desire or any other form of desire. There is nothing wrong with desire. To react is perfectly normal. If you stick a pin in me I shall react unless I am paralysed. But then thought steps in and chews over the delight and turns it into pleasure. Thought wants to repeat the experience, and the more you repeat, the more mechanical it becomes; the more you think about it, the more strength thought gives to pleasure. So thought creates and sustains pleasure through desire, and gives it continuity, and therefore the natural reaction of desire to any beautiful thing is perverted by thought. Thought turns it into a memory and memory is then nourished by thinking about it over and over again.

Of course, memory has a place at a certain level. In everyday life we could not function at all without it. In its own field it must be efficient but there is a state of mind where it has very little place. A mind which is not crippled by memory has real freedom.

1. Real freedom is possible only
   (a) when there is no thought
   (b) when memory does not damage the mind
   (c) when there is no memory
   (d) when there is neither memory nor thought
2. Thought and experience are interrelated because
   (a) thought sustains a pleasant experience
   (b) experience is the child of thought
   (c) continuity of thought is because of experience
   (d) none of the above
3. The function of thought to
   (a) chew the delight
   (b) only chew over the delight
   (c) think over the delight and turn it into pleasure
   (d) turn all pleasure into unpleasantness
4. Thought and desire are
   (a) not interlinked
   (b) part of the mental framework of all animals
   (c) processes which grow from experience
   (d) necessary to sustain pleasure and give it continuity
5. The passage mainly deals with
   (a) the function of thought
   (b) the process by which experience becomes part of memory
   (c) how the mind can be crippled by memory
   (d) how to achieve real freedom

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 94

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Imagination, far from being a false and deceptive faculty, is exactly the most accurate and truth-telling faculty which the human mind possesses. It is all the more truth-telling because in its work, the vanity and individualism of the man himself are crushed and he becomes a mere instrument or mirror used by a Higher Power for the reflection to others of a truth which no effort of his could ever have ascertained. Hence its true force lies in its marvellous insight and foresight. Consequently, whenever we want to know what are the real and underlying facts of any case or object whatsoever, as for instance those of our religion, we must not go to mathematicians but to poets for they, and they alone, can see into the heart of things by this marvellous faculty of Imagination.

Constructing a thousand shrines of worship is not better than making a single soul happy. If you make one independent minded man your slave by showering kindness upon him, it is better than freeing one thousand slaves from captivity.

1. The writer seems
   (a) to have written when slavery existed
   (b) to belong to the modern age
   (c) to be mad
   (d) encourage slavery

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2. Imagination is
   (a) an aberration of the mind
   (b) false and deceptive
   (c) an accurate and truth-telling faculty
   (d) the essence of wisdom
3. Man becomes a mere instrument
   (a) when he possesses the faculty of imagination
   (b) when his vanity and individualism are crushed
   (c) when he refuses to follow the dictates of God
   (d) when he forgets who he is
4. The last paragraph shows
   (a) how to turn free men into slaves
   (b) that men are prone to constructing thousands of shrines
   (c) that it is necessary to free slaves
   (d) how important it is to be kind to people
5. Which of the following statements is most **correct** ?
   (a) Salvation of man lies in his capacity to imagine the future.
   (b) Mathematicians may lack the faculty of imagination.
   (c) Only poets have insight into things and not ordinary men.
   (d) The passage suggests that seeing is believing.

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 95

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

One asks, perhaps, about the endowments, about the benefactors of my ideal college. The benefactors are all dead : or at least they must act as if they were. Years ago on the prairies many authorities claimed that the only good Indian was a dead Indian. It may not have been true. But it is certainly true that the best college benefactor is a dead one. After all, the reward in the long run is his — those sculptured letters graven in the stones, 'To the greater glory of God and in memory of Johannes Smith' — that's worth a lifetime of gifts — given and given gladly. Such things should best be graven in Latin. In my college they will be — Latin and lots of it, all over the place, with the mystic conspiracy of pretence, the wholesome humbug, that these who see it know what it means. Latin lasts. English seems to alter every thousand years or so. It's like the tariff that I named above — too mobile for academic use.

1. 'Prairies' are
   (a) flat grassy plains with hardly any trees
   (b) marshy lands
   (c) mountainous regions of North America
   (d) deserts
2. Johannes Smith seems to be
   (a) a friend of the writer
   (b) a student of the college
   (c) a benefactor
   (d) a fictitious and dead benefactor of a fictitious college
3. 'Latin and lots of it' implies
   (a) that the writer knows Latin
   (b) Johannes Smith knew Latin
   (c) that the college will have a lot of dead benefactors
   (d) Latin will be the medium of instruction in the college
4. 'Latin lasts' whereas 'English seems ..... too mobile for academic use' means
   (a) that the meanings of English words and its grammar, change through the passage of time which is not the case with Latin.
   (b) English moves around whereas Latin does not.
   (c) Latin is a classical language whereas English is not.
   (d) Latin and English are different languages.
5. 'Humbug' means
   (a) a humming bug
   (b) fraud
   (c) sham
   (d) none of the above

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 96

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Physically, Akbar was extraordinarily strong and active, and he loved nothing better than hunting wild and dangerous animals. As a soldier he was brave to the point of recklessness. His amazing energy can be judged from a famous march of his from Agra to Ahmedabad in nine days. A revolt had broken out in Gujarat, and Akbar rushed with a little army across the desert of Rajputana, a distance of 450 miles. It was an extraordinary feat. There were no railways or motor cars then, I need hardly remind you.

But great men have something against them all these qualities : they have, it is said, a magnetism which draws people to them. Akbar had this personal magnetism and charm in abundant measure; his compelling eyes were, in the wonderful description of the Jesuits, "vibrant like the sea in sunshine". Is it any wonder that this man should fascinate us still, and that his most royal and manly figure should tower high above the crowds of men who have been but kings ?

As a conqueror, Akbar triumphed all over North India and even the South. He added Gujarat, Bengal, Orissa, Kashmir and Sindh to his Empire. He was victorious in Central India and South India also and took tributes. His defeat of Rani Durgavati, a ruler in the Central Province, does him little credit. The Rani was a brave and good ruler and she did him no harm. But ambition and the desire for empire care little for such obstacles. In South India his armies fought another woman ruler, the famous Chand Bibi, regent of Ahmed-nagar. This lady had courage and ability, and the fight she put up impressed the Mughal army so much that they granted her a favourable peace. Unfortunately, she was killed later by some discontented soldiers of her own.

Akbar's armies also laid siege to Chittor — this was before Rana Pratap's time. Chittor was defended very gallantly by Jaimal. On his death there was the terrible *jauhar* ceremony again, and Chittor fell.

1. In the passage what did Akbar do that was not creditable ?
   (a) Akbar went to Gujarat to quell a revolt.
   (b) He fought against all women rulers.
   (c) He defeated Rani Durgavati who was a good ruler.
   (d) He fought against Chand Bibi.
2. 'Magnetism' in the second paragraph means
   (a) the specific properties of a magnet
   (b) a personal quality that attracts.
   (c) forcefully bringing people together.
   (d) a charming nature.
3. Chittor was defended by
   (a) Akbar. (b) Rana Pratap
   (c) the Jesuits. (d) Jaimal.
4. Discontented soldiers killed
   (a) Rani Durgavati (b) Rana Pratap
   (c) Chand Bibi (d) the Jesuits.
5. This passage shows that
   (a) Akbar was a brave and ambitious man eager to extend his empire.
   (b) Akbar was friendly only with the Jesuits.
   (c) Akbar was a great traveller
   (d) Akbar and his army could travel 450 miles in nine days.

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (a)

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MODEL PASSAGE NO. 97

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Theory, I know, would suppose that every general election is to the representative a day of judgement, in which he appears before his constituents to account for the use of the talent with which they entrusted him, and for the improvement he has made of it for the public advantage. It would be so, if every corruptible representative were to find an enlightened and incorruptible constituent. But the practice and knowledge of the world will not suffer us to be ignorant that the Constitution on paper is one thing, and in fact and experience is another. We must know that the candidate, instead of trusting at his election to the testimony of his behaviour in Parliament, must bring the testimony of a large sum of money, the capacity of liberal expense in entertainments, the power of serving and obliging the rulers of corporations, of winning over the popular leaders of political clubs, associations, and neighbourhoods. It is ten thousand times more necessary to show himself a man of power than a man of integrity, in almost all the elections with which I have been acquainted. Elections, therefore, become a matter of heavy expense; and if contests are frequent, to many they will become a matter of an expense totally ruinous, which no fortunes can bear, but least of all the landed fortunes, encumbered as they often, indeed as they mostly are, with debts, with portions, with jointures, and tied up in the hands of the possessor by the limitations of settlement. It is a material, it is in my opinion a lasting consideration, in all the questions concerning election. Let no one think the charges of elections a trivial matter.

1. In order to win in an election a candidate must have
   (a) a large amount of money.
   (b) power to serve and oblige corporation magnates.
   (c) get the backing of the popular leaders in his constituency.
   (d) all the three above.
2. In an election power is more important than integrity because
   (a) power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.
   (b) power means money and that is what the electorate wants
   (c) power means that the candidate has the capacity to get what he wants and what his electorate may want.
   (d) integrity has little value in modern society.
3. In theory
   (a) every general election shows the representative to be corrupt.
   (b) a representative should feel that he is being judged by his constituentcy at every general election.
   (c) a representative must prove to his constituent that he is honest even if he is not.
   (d) a representative must believe that his constituency is incorruptible.
4. By 'testimony of a large sum of money' the writer means
   (a) that the candidate must show a legal document certifying that the candidate has a large sum of money.
   (b) that the candidate must give proof that he has a lot of money.
   (c) that the candidate must first bribe his constituency before he can hope to get its votes.
   (d) None of the above.
5. Landed fortunes are often encumbered
   (a) because of numerous tenants occupying the land.
   (b) with jointures, and debts.
   (c) with portions and tied up by the limitations of settlement.
   (d) with both (b) and (c).

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 98

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

After the lapse of a few days Mr. Jordan again offered combat, and threw himself into it with a frenzy.

'Look here ! he shouted at length, 'either you or I are going to leave this house. I can't live with you — understand ? I hate the sight of you !'

'Go on' retorted the other, with mild bitterness. 'Abuse me as much as you like, I can bear it. I shall continue to do my duty, and unless you have recourse to personal violence, here I remain. If you go too far, of course the law must defend me !'

This was precisely what Mr. Jordan knew and dreaded; the law was on his wife's side, and by applying at a police-court for protection she could overwhelm him with shame and ridicule, which would make life intolerable. Impossible to argue with this woman. Say what he might, the fault always seemed his. His wife was simply doing her duty — in a spirit of admirable thoroughness; he, in the eyes of a third person, would appear an unreasonable and violent curmudgeon. Had it not all sprung out of his obstinacy with regard to reading at breakfast ? How explain to anyone what he suffered in his nerves, in his pride, in the outraged habitudes of a lifetime?

That evening he did not return to Wood Green. Afraid of questions if he showed himself in the old resorts, he spent some hours in a billiard-room near King's Cross, and towards midnight took a bedroom under the same roof. On going to business next day, he awaited with tremors either a telegram or a visit from his wife; but the whole day passed, and he heard nothing. After dark he walked once more about the beloved streets, pausing now and then to look up at the windows of this or that well remembered house. Ah, if he durst but enter and engage a lodging ! Impossible— forever impossible !

1. Wood Green was
   (a) Mr. Jordan's house.
   (b) Mrs. Jordan's mother's house.
   (c) a place for recreation
   (d) Not specifically mentioned but the context implies that it was Mr. Jordan's house.
2. In the evening Mr. Jordan went to
   (a) Wood Green.
   (b) his old resorts.
   (c) King's Cross.
   (d) a billiard-room.
3. Mr. Jordan again 'offered combat' after a few days
   (a) because he had probably lost in the earlier quarrel.
   (b) because Mr. Jordan had fallen ill.
   (c) because he was in a state of frenzy.
   (d) Not mentioned in the passage.
4. Mrs. Jordan
   (a) always won in an argument.
   (b) always lost in an argument.
   (c) was full of life.
   (d) left her husband cold.
5. Mr. Jordan was afraid of the law because
   (a) he had broken the law.
   (b) he knew that the law would be on his wife's side.
   (c) he had always lost in arguments.
   (d) the law would ridicule him.

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b)

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MODEL PASSAGE NO. 99

Directions : **In questions 1-5, you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives, (a), (b), (c), and (d).**

The stock-taking done at the first national convention on consumer protection served to highlight the areas that called for special attention to sustain the momentum of the movement as a genuine forum for safeguarding the people's interests. Spreading awareness about the rights of the consumers and the relief open to them in case they did not get the money's worth of goods and services has rightly been identified as the first priority. While this may not be a difficult task in urban areas, where the movement is concentrated at present, taking it to the vast rural hinterland calls for a multi-media approach in which radio and television have a crucial role to play. The involvement of the 500-odd consumer organisations in the country in publicising the concept of fair trade practices and the remedies available against their violation will prove rewarding if the message is conveyed through village bodies.

Government efforts remain confined at best to setting up the infrastructure after the formal launch of the movement with the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act. The mounting backlog of cases in consumer courts, points to the need for toning up the district level redressal machinery.

The main objective of the movement is the creation of a culture that denies a place in the market for products that are not consumer friendly. This is possible only if consumer bodies take over the watchdog role performed by the Government till now and exercise social control over the market to see that the benefits of liberalisation are not reaped by traders alone. But the plea to industry to exercise self-regulation and maintain minimum standards of quality and devise appropriate pricing is bound to go unheeded unless strict measures are taken to ensure compliance.

1. The first national convention on Consumer Protection has
   (a) given it a momentum
   (b) highlighted the areas for special attention
   (c) spread awareness about consumer rights
   (d) specified in relief open to the consumer
2. Spreading the Consumer Protection Movement to the rural areas needs
   (a) a multi-media approach
   (b) consumer organisation to canvas this
   (c) message to be conveyed by village bodies
   (d) official patronage
3. Government contributed to the Consumer Protection Movement by
   (a) setting up infrastructure
   (b) enactment of the Consumer Protection Act
   (c) clearing the backlog cases in the consumer court
   (d) toning up a district level redressal machinery
4. Role of consumer bodies is
   (a) to exercise social control over the market
   (b) to make a plea to industry to exercise self-control
   (c) to function as a watchlog
   (d) to maintain minimum standards of quality
5. Consumer Protection Act proposes to give the consumer protection against
   (a) cheating by selling substandard goods
   (b) highly priced substandard goods
   (c) not getting his money's worth
   (d) denial of relief if the product is not up to the mark

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 100

Directions : **In questions 1-5, you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

The social Darwinist conception of evolution is not that of the biologist but of the propagandist looking for a justification for his political theories. The simplistic formulation of ferocious anti-social struggle finds no place in the theories of modern biologists. Even on the animal level the scientific picture is not that of "struggle" and ruthless elimination. If in the tropics a pigmented skin is an advantage, no one is swept to destruction in a fight for blackness. Modifications of that sort, which prove advantageous, gradually establish themselves without trouble. Even living on other animals for food does not imply savagery— fishermen are not unpleasant and aggressive persons; tribes living, as they once did, on shellfish are not haters of their kind; even pig breeders and chicken farmers can be kind to their neighbours and no worse that the rest of us. Lorenz, constantly quoted to defend innate aggression, points out that the predatory carnivores are not angry when bringing down an antelope. It is simply a matter of going to fetch the dinner. A lion can be angry, but not when going out to kill. One might go on and take the whole case to pieces bit by bit, but enough has been said to indicate that the picture of "nature red in tooth and claw" is the poet's view—the phrase was Tennyson's—not the scientist's: it is tendentious, controversial exaggeration, not objective science. Even the notion of the "survival of the fittest" begs the question. If we say that the fittest survive, we only mean that they do survive. It implies no other quality than survival ability. It holds just as well for the oyster or the flourishing flea as for the beautifully adapted camel or flying fox. It does not follow that the survivor is fittest even in being the finest specimen of its kind, let alone of the kind that we would prefer to see flourish.

1. The writer's attitude towards poets is that of
   (a) awe (b) scorn
   (c) anger (d) indifference
2. The instinct to kill in carnivores comes from their
   (a) need to survive
   (b) need to prove their might
   (c) inherently brutal nature
   (d) liking for flesh
3. The term 'survival of the fittest' suggests the survival of the
   (a) mightiest (b) finest
   (c) best (d) prepared
4. By citing various examples the writer tries to establish the fact that savagery does not entail
   (a) killing of any kind
   (b) killing of lesser animals
   (c) killing dispassionately to serve an end
   (d) ruthless killing
5. The concept of ferocious anti-social struggle finds credence with
   (a) Biologists (b) Scientists
   (c) Lorenz (d) Darwin

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)

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MODEL PASSAGE NO. 101

Directions (Qs. 1-10) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are printed in *italics* to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Morning and afternoon, all the young girls and maidens used to *gather* around the village well with their water pots. There they exchanged pleasantries, chatted and discussed. Lakshmi was the prettiest girl at the well. But, she was an orphan.

One day, a well-built man came to Lakshmi's house. He brought with him the richest clothes and jewels as presents for her, "I am your dead father's brother", he told the astonished girl. "You have not seen me before because I have been staying abroad. You must come and live with me now". Lakshmi believed his sweet words and in a short time, locked up her little house and set out with the man.

But a terrible surprise was in store for poor Lakshmi when she got to her new-found uncle's home. The man locked her in a room. "I am not your uncle, but a robber. And I am going to marry you, "he told her. Lakshmi howled and wept when she heard this. Saying he would be back in a day or two after making arrangements for the wedding, the man went away. Lakshmi continued sobbing for a while and then stopped. "I must think of a plan to escape," she told herself. Lakshmi guessed that the robber would try to enter her room. So she kept near her bed a sharp knife which she could find in the room.

One night the robber did enter her room but Lakshmi did not make any sound. She just kept a tight hold of the knife and pretended to be sound asleep. When the robber was near her bed, she stood up suddenly, brandishing the knife. The robber was taken aback and with a loud cry, he ran out. Lakshmi *gave chase* and he climbed up the nearest tall tree. Lakshmi then gathered some dry twigs and sticks around the foot of the tree and set them on fire. On seeing the rising flames, the robber gave a mighty yell and jumped down. But it was such a long way to the ground that he broke a couple of bones and was unable to move away from the place where he fell.

In the meantime, the police was informed by someone about the robber. Very soon they reached the spot and arrested the robber. The people who had gathered at the spot were all praise for Lakshmi's courage and presence of mind.

1. Which of the following is most nearly the **same** in meaning as the phrase, *gave chase* as used in the passage ?
   (a) escaped (b) continued
   (c) followed (d) prevented
   (e) raced
2. The reason given by the man for his inability to meet Lakshmi was that_____
   (a) he had not known earlier where she lived
   (b) he was not on friendly terms with her father
   (c) he was living in a foreign country
   (d) he was not sure whether she would recognise him
   (e) he was staying in another village, far away from her place
3. Why did Lakshmi go with the man ?
   (a) She was convinced that the man was her uncle
   (b) She wanted to accompany him and then get him arrested by the police
   (c) She intended to teach him a good lesson.
   (d) She wanted the man to marry her
   (e) She felt it necessary to verify his claim by accompanying him
4. How was the robber injured ?
   (a) Lakshmi stabbed him with the sharp knife
   (b) He fell down accidentally while climbing the tree
   (c) He was beaten by Lakshmi and his bones were broken
   (d) He jumped down from the tree to save his life
   (e) He got burnt in the rising flames
5. Why did the robber run out of the room?
   (a) He was stabbed by Lakshmi
   (b) He got scared of the rising flames
   (c) Lakshmi told him to go out as fast as possible
   (d) He was afraid that Lakshmi would strike him with the knife
   (e) He ran out to catch hold of Lakshmi and bring her back
6. Which of the following is **true** in the context of the passage ?
   (a) Lakshmi told the robber to climb up the tall tree
   (b) At night, the robber entered Lakshmi's room with a knife
   (c) Lakshmi had no near relatives and she stayed alone
   (d) The robber started running after jumping from the tree
   (e) The people who had gathered at the spot set fire to the tree
7. Which of the following is most **opposite** in meaning of the word *'gather'* as used in the passage ?
   (a) collect (b) reduce
   (c) distribute (d) break
   (e) disperse
8. Which of the following statements is **not true** in the context of the passage?
   (a) The police was summoned by Lakshmi hereself
   (b) The well-built man was not the real brother of Lakshmi's father
   (c) When the robber entered the room at night, Lakshmi was awake
   (d) Lakshmi used to go to the village well to collect water
   (e) Lakshmi's guess regarding the robber turned out to be correct
9. "But a terrible surprise was in store ..... uncle's home". What is the "terrible surprise" that is being referred to ?
   (a) The man told her that her father was dead
   (b) The man refused to marry her
   (c) The man took away her ornaments and locked her in a room
   (d) The man told her that he was her real uncle
   (e) The man turned out to be a robber interested in marrying her
10. Where did the robber apparently go after locking up Lakshmi ?
   (a) He went to her house to loot all the things
   (b) He went out to bring a sharp knife
   (c) He went away to bring clothes and jewels for her
   (d) He went away to make preparations for his marriage
   (e) He went out to bring the priest for performing the wedding ceremony

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (d)
5. (d)	6. (c)	7. (e)	8. (a)
9. (e)	10. (d)		

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 102

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The editiorial policy of a popular daily is controlled by two chief factors. The first is the interest of the advertisers from whom it gets the money which enables it to keep up its large circulation. No widely circulated newspaper dare support a public policy, however much in the national interest that might conflict with the vested interests of its advertisers. On the other hand, any product that refuses to pay the advertising rates of a powerful national organ will be denounced, smashed and driven off the market. You are not allowed to use any [illegible] that dissociates itself from the

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advertising ring. All this is understandable, since big circulation spells bankruptcy if the paper has to depend on its sales for its revenue.

1. Big circulation spells bankruptcy if the paper depends on its sale for its revenue because
   (a) to retain its big circulation, it will have to be sold far below the cost of its production
   (b) the advertisers will not be there to support its cost of production
   (c) the advertisers would drive it out of circulation
   (d) it will not be able to pursue the policy that would be in the interest of the nation.
2. A widely circulated newspaper cannot support a public policy
   (a) if it is not in the national interest
   (b) even if it is in the national interest
   (c) if it supports the interest of the advertiser
   (d) unless it supports the interest of the advertiser
3. According to this passage, one of the chief factors that controls the editorial policy of a newspaper is
   (a) the interest of the nation
   (b) the interest of the reader
   (c) the interest of the advertisers
   (d) its cost of production
4. The expression *'vested interests of its advertisers'* means
   (a) selfish motives of the advertisers
   (b) concerns securely possessed by the advertisers
   (c) something from which the advertisers get interest
   (d) something by which the advertisers' interests are enhanced
5. If a producer refuses to pay high rates of advertisement in a widely circulated newspaper
   (a) the circulation of the newspaper will decrease
   (b) the rival producers/advertisers will come forward with advertisements against that produced
   (c) the newspaper will see to it that the product of that producer is driven off the market
   (d) the newspaper will cut its number of pages to reduce its cost of production

ANSWERS

1. (b) : *Note :* alternative (a) is implied but not explicitly stated in the passage.
2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 103

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

All sources of energy upon which industry depends are wasted when they are employed, and industry is expanding them at a continually increasing rate. Already coal has been largely replaced by oil and oil is being used up so fast that the East and the West alike consider it to be necessary for their prosperity. And what is true of oil is equally true of other natural resources. Everyday, in fact, many miles of forests are turned into newspapers, but there is no known process by which newspapers can be turned into forests. You will say that this need not worry us, since newspapers will be replaced by the radio, but the radio requires electricity, electricity requires power, and power requires raw materials.

1. The statement 'many miles of forests are turned into newspapers' means
   (a) many miles of forests have become as dry as newspapers
   (b) devastation of vast areas of forests is a newsworthy item
   (c) a good part of forests has been felled and converted into newsprint
   (d) large numbers of trees in forests are converted into raw materials to supply power for the machines that print newspapers
2. The central contention of the passage is that
   (a) industries should be closed down, since they expend all sources of energy
   (b) newspapers should not be allowed to destroy forests
   (c) an all-out effort is necessary for the preservation of natural resources that ultimately supply power
   (d) power should be generated in abundance
3. The 'and' in the first sentence has the force of
   (a) as well as (b) besides
   (c) still (d) though
4. According to this passage, the most indispensable item for an industrialised society is
   (a) the radio (b) raw materials
   (c) power (d) electricity
5. According to this passage, oil has become necessary for the prosperity of a nation because
   (a) it is cheaper than coal
   (b) it is more useful than coal
   (c) the East and the West think so
   (d) it is now the chief source of energy

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (c) : *Note :* (d) is not explicitly stated in the passage.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 104

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The crowd surged forward through the narrow streets of Paris. There was a clatter of shutters being closed hastily by trembling hands—the citizens of Paris knew that once the fury of the people was excited there was no telling what they might do. They came to an old house which had a workshop on the ground floor. A head popped out of the door to see what it was all about. 'Get him ! Get Thimonier! Smash his devilish machines !" yelled the crowd.

They found the workshop without its owner. M. Thimonier had escaped by the back door. Now the fury of the demonstrators turned against the machines that were standing in the shop, ready to be delivered to buyers. They were systematically broken up and destroyed—dozens of them. Only when the last wheel and spindle had been trampled underfoot did the infuriated crowd recover their senses.

'That's the end of M'sieur Thimonier and his sewing machines', they said to one another, and went home satisfied. Perhaps now they would find work; for they were all unemployed tailors and seamstresses who believed that their livelihood was threatened by that new invention.

1. The people thought that
   (a) Thimonier was depriving them of their livelihood
   (b) their lives were in danger
   (c) the sewing machine was dangerous
   (d) Thimonier was mad
2. Shutters were being closed hastily because the shopkeepers
   (a) feared their shops would be invaded
   (b) wanted to show their solidarity with the crowd
   (c) wanted to protect Thimonier
   (d) wanted to attack the crowd
3. The crowd was protesting against
   (a) the misdoings of Thimonier
   (b) the closure of workshops
   (c) the newly invented sewing machine
   (d) Thimonier keeping the invention a secret

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4. The aim of the crowd was to
   (a) kill Thimonier
   (b) drive Thimonier away
   (c) bring discredit to Thimonier
   (d) destroy the sewing machines
5. The passage throws light on
   (a) what mischief an inventor can do to ordinary people
   (b) how dangerous an invention can prove to be
   (c) how a well-meant invention can be misunderstood
   (d) why inventions should be avoided altogether

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c)
4. (a) : *Note :* The use of the word "turned" suggests this.
5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 105

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Ernest Rutherford was the son of a Scot emigrant to New Zealand. His parents had 12 children, of whom Ernest was the fourth. His education was in a state primary school from which children at the age of 13 could get grants of scholarships to secondary schools and to the universities. Rutherford had no intention of following an academic career. He was no bookworm. He was good in any rough-and-tumble and a keen football player. But he was good at Latin and he had a passion for music and a mechanical bent of mind. At Nelson College, a state boarding school, he was an outstanding pupil; he sat for a scholarship to Canterbury College, and this was because his masters expected it of him, and he won it. There, Rutherford as a student was fascinated by Hertz's work on radio waves and he began to conduct his own experiments in the cloakroom of the college, where the students hung their gowns.

1. Nelson College was a
   (a) School in the United States
   (b) College in England
   (c) School in Scotland
   (d) State Boarding School in New Zealand
2. The phrase 'mechanical bent' suggests that Rutherford
   (a) was quite mechanical
   (b) had an aptitude for the science of machinery
   (c) did things and lived as thoughtlessly as a machine
   (d) was devoid of human warmth, emotion, feeling intelligence, etc.
3. Rutherford carried out his own private experiments in
   (a) a corner of the room allotted to him in the boarding house
   (b) in the laboratory of Nelson College
   (c) in some corner of the cloakroom of Canterbury College
   (d) in some corner of the cloakroom of Canterbury College
4. Rutherford was his parents'
   (a) fourth child (b) only child
   (c) last child (d) second child
5. Rutherford sat for a scholarship test because
   (a) he was a bookworm
   (b) he thought of following an academic career
   (c) his masters wanted him to do that
   (d) he was an outstanding student

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a)
5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 106

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The human brain is spherical. It is divided into two halves, called the two hemispheres. Though the two hemispheres are joined together, they seem to work independently. In the majority of cases the left hemisphere dominates over the right resulting in right-handed people who are better at mathematics and languages than at music and sports. In 65 per cent of the brains studied, it was found that the left hemisphere was larger and more highly developed than the right; in 14 per cent of the cases, the two hemispheres were more or less equal, while in 11 per cent, the right hemisphere was more developed than the left.

1. In the majority of cases the left hemisphere of brain is
   (a) larger and more highly developed than the right
   (b) smaller but more highly developed than the right
   (c) more or less equal to the right
   (d) less developed than the right
2. The author's observations on right-handedness and left-handedness are based on
   (a) prejudice against the left-handed people
   (b) prejudice against the right-handed people
   (c) national thinking
   (d) a scientific study
3. Right-handed people find it easier to learn
   (a) languages and mathematics
   (b) mathematics than music
   (c) music than sports
   (d) sports than mathematics
4. Left-handed people are better at
   (a) music than at sports
   (b) sports than at music
   (c) music and sports than at mathematics
   (d) mathematics and languages than at sports
5. Left-handed people are those
   (a) whose brain is not fully developed
   (b) who form the habit of using the left hand in their early childhood
   (c) whose right hemisphere of the brain is more developed than that of the right-handed people
   (d) whose left hemisphere of the brain is larger than that of the right-handed people

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c)
5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 107

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Man can speak, he has language. Animals have no language. Through the unifying force of language a mind, otherwise sunk in itself, combines with others. It is through speech that the mind I have is projected into other minds, and those in turn become part of my own.... When mankind learnt to preserve language through the written word, the area of contact between minds was extended.

1. The main function of language is
   (a) to communicate
   (b) to show that man is superior to animals
   (c) the creation of literature
   (d) to give power to human beings
2. According to this passage, mankind leant to preserve language by
   (a) reciting hymns
   (b) inventing the system of writing
   (c) using tape-recorders
   (d) using it constantly
3. According to this passage, the basic difference between human beings and animals is that
   (a) animals have four legs
   (b) animals cannot think
   (c) human beings have language
   (d) animals cannot communicate

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4. For social interaction human beings depend primarily on
   (a) gestures
   (b) the written language
   (c) body contact
   (d) the spoken language
5. According to this passage, written words help a man
   (a) to record his experience
   (b) to interact with other persons
   (c) to enjoy himself
   (d) to satisfy his vanity

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 108

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

I do not suggest that the cultural side of education should be ignored. On the contrary, I think, it is essential to the production of the sort of adult who best fits the modern word. But I think that what is important in cultural education should be conveyed, at any rate in the early stages, by methods far more attractive than those now used. History and Geography should be taught at first by means of the cinema. When taught this way, they will give pleasure; attention will be spontaneous and therefore the impression will be less temporary. In spite of reforming movements, there is still among educators a feeling that what is enjoyed without effort cannot have much educational value. I would have children made aware of the manners and customs of tribes and nations utterly remote from their own. Education conducted on these lines would do more than many books to cure provincialism in space and time and to make children realise that actual human beings with actual feelings can be outwardly very different from the people among whom they live, but inwardly composed of the same human material. A Zulu would not appear strange, remote or savage but one like themselves.

1. The writer thinks that the cultural side of education is needed to make man
   (a) appreciate one's heritage.
   (b) appreciate other civilisations.
   (c) suitable for modern civilisation.
   (d) admire his environment.
2. The writer criticised traditional educators for not
   (a) using cinema as a method of teaching.
   (b) making learning an enjoyable activity.
   (c) imparting information about remote tribes.
   (d) imparting information about various cultures.
3. The response of the learners to teaching through cinema is
   (a) absorbing. (b) long-lasting.
   (c) enthusiastic. (d) superficial.
4. The expression "to cure provincialism in space and time" means to get rid of
   (a) regional feelings.
   (b) obscure ideas.
   (c) narrow views.
   (d) selfish opinion.
5. One of the goals of education should be to make children realise that
   (a) human culture is diverse.
   (b) regional cultures should not be ignored.
   (c) they must respect values of alien culture.
   (d) there is a unified system of human values underneath cultural diversity.

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 109

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

No one knows when or by whom rockets were invented. In all probability the rocket was not suddenly 'invented' but evolved gradually over a long period of time, perhaps in different parts of the world at the same time. Some historians of rocketry, notably Willy Ley, trace the development of rockets to 13th century China, a land noted in ancient times for its fireworks display. In the year 1232 A.D., when the Mongols laid siege to the city of Kai-Feng Fu, the capital of Honan Province, the Chinese defenders used weapons that were described as "arrows of flying fire". There is no explicit statement that these arrows were rockets, but some students have concluded that they were because the record does not mention bows or other means of shooting the arrows. In the same battle, we read, the defenders dropped from the walls of the city a kind of bomb described as "heaven-shaking thunder". From these meagre references some students have concluded that the Chinese, by the year 1232, had discovered gunpowder and had learned to use it to make explosive bombs as well as propulsive charges for rockets.

1. According to this passage, rockets were invented by
   (a) unknown people.
   (b) Willy Ley.
   (c) the ruler of Honan Province.
   (d) the Mongols.
2. According to this passage, rockets were
   (a) invented in 1232 A.D.
   (b) developed over many centuries.
   (c) invented in the twentieth century.
   (d) a gift of God to the Chinese.
3. The phrase "arrows of flying fire"
   (a) is another name for rockets.
   (b) is assumed to refer to rockets.
   (c) refers to lightning and thunder.
   (d) means some ancient phenomenon in the skies.
4. The bombs have been referred to as "heaven-shaking thunder" because they
   (a) seem to fall from the heaven.
   (b) are propelled by rockets.
   (c) make thunderous noise.
   (d) contain gunpowder.
5. The passage gives primarily a history of
   (a) the battle against the Chinese Wall.
   (b) the attack on China by the Mongols.
   (c) the invention of rockets.
   (d) the bravery of the Chinese.

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 110

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

There is more than modicum of truth in a the assertion that " a working knowledge of ancient history is necessary to the intelligent interpretation of current events". But the sage who uttered these words of wisdom might well have added something on the benefits of studying, particularly, the famous battles of history for the lessons they contain for those of us who lead or aspire to leadership. Such a study will reveal certain qualities and attributes which enabled the winners to win—and certain deficiencies which caused the losers to lose. And the student will see that the same pattern recurs consistently, again and again, throughout the centuries.

1. The expression "more than a modicum of truth" means
   (a) some truth.
   (b) much truth.
   (c) more than a small amount of truth.
   (d) nothing but truth.

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2. In this context, "intelligent interpretation of current events" means
   (a) rational explanation of events.
   (b) appropriate understanding of events.
   (c) intellectual outlook on events.
   (d) skilful interpretation of events.
3. According to the writer, a study of the famous battles of history would
   (a) be beneficial to wise men.
   (b) provide food to modern leaders for reflection.
   (c) be more useful than a general knowledge of ancient history.
   (d) help us understand the art of modern warfare.
4. A person who aspires to lead could learn from the history of battles
   (a) what led the previous leaders to win a battle.
   (b) what made them lose a battle.
   (c) the qualities and deficiencies of commanders of these battles.
   (d) the strategies that they have evolved in the course of these battles.
5. A knowledge of history is necessary to interpret current problems because
   (a) they have roots in the past.
   (b) they can be contrasted with the past events.
   (c) they may be repetitions of past events.
   (d) only then they can be put in a proper context.

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 111

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Though it may be inessential to the imagination, travelling is necessary to an understanding of men. Only with long experience and the opening of his wares on many a beach where his language is not spoken, will the merchant come to know the worth of what he carries, and what is parochial and what is universal in his choice. Such delicate goods as justice, love and honour, courtesy, and indeed all the things we care for, are valid everywhere but they are variously moulded and often differently handled, and sometimes are nearly unrecognisable if you meet them in a foreign land, and the art of learning fundamental common values is perhaps the greatest gain of travelling to those who wish to live at ease among their fellows.

1. According to the passage, travelling leads to
   (a) selling out wares to the others.
   (b) establishing our superiority over foreigners.
   (c) exploiting foreign lands.
   (d) understanding human nature.
2. Travelling helps those who
   (a) wish to make money.
   (b) want to learn foreign languages.
   (c) wish to learn fundamental common values.
   (d) want to resolve differences amongst people.
3. When we meet other people while we travel, we learn to differentiate between
   (a) friends and foes.
   (b) local and universal values.
   (c) imagination and understanding.
   (d) communities and nationalities.
4. The author terms justice, love, honour and courtesy as delicate goods because they are
   (a) fragile. (b) perishable.
   (c) desirable. (d) important.
5. The things we care for are available in foreign lands in
   (a) some form or the other.
   (b) unrecognisable forms.
   (c) plenty.
   (c) easily recognisable forms.

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 112

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

"The history of science is the real history of mankind." In this striking epigram a nineteenth century writer links science with its background. Like most epigrams, its power lies in emphasising by contrast an aspect of truth which may be easily overlooked. In this case it is easy to overlook the relations between science and mankind, and to treat the former as some abstract third party, which can sometimes be praised for its beneficial influences, but frequently and conveniently blamed for the horrors of war. Science and mankind cannot be divorced from time to time at men's convenience. Yet we have seen that, in spite of countless opportunities of improvement, the opening years of the present period of civilisation have been dominated by international conflict. Is this the inevitable result of the progress of science or does the fault lie elsewhere?

1. The epigram given in the passage highlights
   (a) an elusive truth about human nature.
   (b) the contrast between science and civilisation.
   (c) the real history of man.
   (d) the evolution of science.
2. The writer implies that international conflict is the result of
   (a) progress of science.
   (b) invention of deadly weapons.
   (c) human weaknesses.
   (d) faulty relations between nations.
3. The sentence "The history of science is the real history of mankind" means
   (a) mankind has progressed as science has developed.
   (b) the good and bad uses of science reflect the character of man.
   (c) science and mankind cannot always be divorced.
   (d) science has given man countless opportunities for improvement.
4. The aspect of truth likely to be overlooked is that science
   (a) is beneficial to man.
   (b) has made war horrible.
   (c) has created international conflicts.
   (d) is what man has made it.
5. The **last** sentence suggests that
   (a) the horrors of modern life are the inevitable result of the progress of science.
   (b) people have missed opportunities to improve their lot.
   (c) the trouble lies with human beings themselves.
   (d) civilisation could prosper well without scientific inventions.

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 113

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Soft-bodied animals like caterpillars often fall a prey to voracious hunters like birds or reptiles. Despite having no means to 'actively' defend themselves, with weapons like claws or jaws, they have, nevertheless, evolved other equally effective deterrents. A particular species of the caterpillar lives at an altitude of over 2,500 meters in the Himalayas. It use prominent colours to inform would-be predators of its inedibility. In the event that an inexperienced or adventurous bird did eat the caterpillar, it would probably vomit it out

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soon after, and subsequently desist from attacking similar species in the future. Though this would do the unfortunate victim no good, the species benefits. A rare example of the martyr among animals.

1. Caterpillars cannot defend themselves because they
   (a) are passive animals.
   (b) are lazy.
   (c) cannot acquire weapons.
   (d) have no claws or jaws.
2. The expression "other equally effective deterrents" means
   (a) preventive weapons which have equal effect of others.
   (b) mechanism which scares everyone equally well.
   (c) preventive equipment which is as effective as something that has been already mentioned in the passage.
   (d) deterrents that are as powerful as those the caterpillars have.
3. The Himalayan caterpillar uses prominent colours to
   (a) warn the predator.
   (b) attack the predator.
   (c) reveal itself.
   (d) defend itself.
4. Experienced birds do not attack the Himalayan caterpillars because they are
   (a) repulsive
   (b) very aggressive
   (c) inedible.
   (d) diseased.
5. In the context of this passage, a martyr is one who dies
   (a) without putting up resistance.
   (b) without any gain to oneself.
   (c) while defending one's homeland.
   (d) to save others.

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 114

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Out of the four alternatives provided, choose the one that is the best possible answer in each case.**

The strangest surprises in life seem to occur when one least expects them. Recently, I had to visit a few places in Punjab in the course of my business. One afternoon, I stopped over at a roadside dhaba for a belated lunch. I was halfway through the meal when a swarthy looking fellow, past middle age, walked up to my table, said he was the owner of the place and asked if I were a Bengali. His curiosity satisfied, he sat down opposite me, said he was one too, and attempted to engage me in conversation. This I did not take kindly to, but to avoid being downright rude, I enquired after the place he came from. I was surprised when he named the town of my childhood.

My interest was instantly aroused, and without an inkling of what our exchange might unravel, I mentioned that my father had served there as a senior police officer in the '60s. There was a perceptible change in his expression. He peered at me, as if trying to match my face with another he remembered from the past. His voice trembled when he asked my father's name. I had no sooner told him when he stifled a cry of delight and reached across to grab my hand. He mumbled something. I did not quite understand. There I sat, befuddled, my unfinished meal before me, trying to fathom the man's sudden delight.

Then he asked if I remembered being almost run over by a lorry. This incident was of long ago and far away but I wondered how he could have possibly known. Then, as if to give me a break, he edged forward, lowered his voice conspiratorially, and asked if I remembered the person who had saved me-Recall was instant, Kaloo ! How could I ever forget !

1. Strange surprises seem to happen in life
   (a) occasionally
   (b) unexpectedly
   (c) delightfully
   (d) conspiratorially
2. When the dhabawalla engaged him in conversation, the writer was
   (a) surprised (b) sympathetic
   (c) interested (d) rude
3. After the dhabawalla had named the town of his childhood, the writer did not
   (a) know
   (b) care what their exchange was
   (c) like
   (d) guess what the talk was likely to lead to.
4. Befuddled in the passage, means
   (a) delighted (b) surprised
   (c) confused (d) curious.
5. There was a
   (a) sudden (b) clear
   (c) doubtful (d) unhappy
   change in his expression, when the writer told him that his father was a senior police officer.

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 115

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Each question on the given passage is followed by four alternative answers (a), (b), (c), and (d). Choose the correct answer.**

We aim at a strong, free and democratic India where every citizen has an equal place and full opportunity of growth and service, where present-day inequalities in wealth and status have ceased to be. In such an India communalism, separatism, isolation, untouchability, bigotry, and exploitation of man by man have no place, and while religion is free, it is not allowed to interfere with the political and economic aspects of a nation's life. We must build a united but composite nation where both individual and national freedom are secure. We have passed through grievous trails. We have survived them but at a terrible cost, and the legacy they have left in our tortured minds and stunted souls will pursue us for a long time.

1. The author's concept of a free and democratic India is
   (a) purely political
   (b) purely economic
   (c) purely religions
   (d) political, as well as economic and religious
2. The author holds that in a free and democratic India
   (a) religion will have no freedom
   (b) religion will be completely separated from national politics and economy
   (c) religion will control all political and economic polices
   (d) there will be one and only one national religion
3. In a composite nation
   (a) only national freedom will be protected
   (b) only individual freedom will be protected
   (c) both individual and national freedom will be protected.
   (d) neither individual nor national freedom will be protected
4. India has undergone severe trials
   (a) without suffering any losses at all
   (b) suffering insignificant losses
   (c) suffering heavy losses
   (d) gaining significant benefits
5. The most suitable **title** of the passage will be
   (a) Our National Objective
   (b) Forces of Separatism in India
   (c) Forces of Religion in India
   (d) Our National History.

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ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c)
5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 116

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Today every major anthology of nineteenth-century poetry includes examples of the work which Christina Rossetti produced during her long literary career. Born in 1830, she began composing verse at the age of eleven and continued to write for the remaining fifty-three years of her life. Her brother Dante Gabriel Rossetti, himself a poet and painter, soon recognized her genius and urged her to publish her poems. By the time of her death in 1894, Christina had written more than eleven hundred poems and had published over nine hundred of them. Although this work has earned her recognition as the greatest woman poet of the Victorian Age, there is still no authoritative edition of her poerty.

1. The word "anthology" means
   (a) writer (b) collection
   (c) series (d) poet
2. Christina Rossetti began writing poetry
   (a) only after her brother urged her to do so
   (b) when she was fifty-three years old
   (c) when she was very young
   (d) when her genius was recognized.
3. Christina's brother was probably a good judge of her work because
   (a) he loved his sister very much
   (b) he himself published poems
   (c) he was a poet
   (d) he was a famous painter.
4. The closest meaning of "urged" is
   (a) forbade (b) dared
   (c) encouraged (d) incited
5. By 1894, Christina
   (a) had published only a few of the many poems she had written
   (b) had published all the poems she had written
   (c) had published more than eleven hundred poems
   (d) had published almost all the poems she had written

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c)
5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 117

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The business of tennis clothes have grown astoundingly in the past few years. Over $250 million is spent annually on the trappings of tennis, Apparently everyone wants to look like a pro, even though 20% of the clientele has never even played the game.

Manufacturers pay the stars lucrative fees for wearing their brand of clothes and wielding their racquets on centre court. Chris Evert Lloyd, for example, is rumoured to have signed a five-year contract for $5 million with Ellesse, a producer of fancy, expensive tennis wear. John McEnroe gets a reported $600,000 for playing with a Dunlop racquet, $300,000 for sporting Tacchini clothes, and $100,000 for tying his Nike tennis shoes. Obviously, in a bad year, these stars make more as fashion models than as athletes.

Not only tennis players get free clothing, but also all the people involved in the game-the referees, linespeople, ball boys and girls are living advertisements for tennis wear producers. Where, traditionally, conservative white clothing was required for the entire tennis coterie, changing times have seen a new vogue in tennis outfits. Flamboyant colours, designers' name-plates, geometric figures, and bold lines distinguish the new tennis togs from their predecessors.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that
   (a) tennis clothing appeals to the wealthy
   (b) tennis stars get huge sums for endorsements
   (c) the price of tennis racquets has remained stable
   (d) bright colours tempt people to buy tennis wear.
2. The author's intention is to
   (a) explain why the cost of tennis clothes has risen
   (b) defend tennis wear manufacturers from complaints about high prices
   (c) describe how tennis clothes are advertised
   (d) describe how tennis players sign contracts for clothes
3. A good **title** for the passage would be
   (a) The Stars at Play
   (b) Big Business in Tennis Wear
   (c) The High Cost of Playing Tennis
   (d) Tennis Stars' Flamboyant Clothes
4. It is stated that John McEnroe
   (a) wears flamboyant clothes on the court
   (b) may be earning over $million for endorsing clothes
   (c) is a fashion model more than he is a tennis player
   (d) has had a bad year in tennis competition.
5. It is implied that
   (a) tennis clothing is bought by the well-to do.
   (b) everyone who wears expensive tennis wear plays tennis
   (c) tennis officials would like to wear traditional white clothing
   (d) fashion models wear expensive tennis clothing.

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)
5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 118

***Directions:* In questions 1-5, you have five questions following this passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

Language, they say, is the lens through which human beings perceive the world. If so, English is perhaps the most distorting lens through which to see animals. It has perpetuated a cross-eyed view of birds, beasts, fish and fowl. The very word 'animal' connotes the brutish and the sensual. Animal instinct implies baseness and vulgarity. The language transfers negative human traits to animals, making the former appear as characteristics of the latter. Thus, the chicken is cowardly, frightened, faint-hearted; the goat lustful and foolish; the bear rough and ill-bred. Butterflies are flighty, seals slippery and foxes notorious for craftiness and cunning. Much the worst are the reptiles particularly the snake, creeping, base, malignant, abject, ungrateful and treacherous. Always the snake in the grass.

Each species carries its denigration forever embedded in its English name giving the language as many unpleasant adjectives as it could possibly want. To be bull-headed is to be impetuous and obstinate; the cattish woman is spiteful and back-biting. An elephant's walk is ungainly, bird-brains are to be ridiculed and the herd mentality draws only contempt. You can be as blind as a bat and batty, if you are crazy as well.

1. The phrase "Always the snake in the grass" implies
   (a) the snake hiding in the grass for its victims

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(b) a dangerous person
(c) a person secretly working against you
(d) a harmless person

2. According to this passage, elephant walk is
(a) ungainly, bird brains ridiculous and herd mentality contemptible
(b) beautiful, bird brains ridiculous and herd mentality contemptible
(c) ugly, bird brains beautiful and herd mentality good
(d) ugly, bird brains ridiculous and herd mentality good

3. According to the passage, English language is the lens
(a) through which people see a correct picture of the world
(b) that does not permit one to see a correct picture of the world
(c) through which people see a distorted animal world
(d) through which people see the beautiful animal world

4. According to the passage, the chicken is
(a) cowardly, the goat cunning and the bear ill-bred
(b) simple, the goat foolish and the bear rough
(c) cowardly, the goat lustful and foolish and the bear rough and ill-bred
(d) faint-hearted, the goat lustful and ill-bred and the bear crafty

5. In the English language, the animals are
(a) used for uninteresting comparisons
(b) used for unpleasant comparisons
(c) used for pleasant comparisons
(d) not used for any comparisons

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 119

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

I doubt if the English temperament is wholly favourable to the development of the essayist. In the first place, an Anglo Saxon likes doing things better than thinking about them; and in his memories he is apt to recall how a thing was done rather than why it was done. In the next place, we are naturally rather *prudent* and secretive; we say that a man must not wear his heart on his sleeve, and that is just what the essayist must do. We have a horror of giving ourselves away, and we like to keep ourselves to ourselves. "The Englishman's home is his castle', says another proverb. But the essayist must not have a castle, or if he does, both the grounds and the living-rooms must be open to the inspection of the public.

1. We like to keep ourselves to ourselves because
(a) we are naturally secretive
(b) we have a horror of revealing our secrets
(c) we are conservatives
(d) we do not like other people.

2. By "wear his heart on his sleeve" the writer means that
(a) he should show his heart quite openly
(b) display his feelings quite openly
(c) remove his heart and wear it like a badge
(d) commit suicide

3. The English temperament is
(a) unfavourable to the essayist
(b) favourable to the essayist
(c) very unfavourable to the essayist
(d) probably unfavourable to the essayist.

4. By the statement "The Englishman's home is his castle," the writer means that
(a) every Englishman lives in a castle
(b) there are as many castles in England as there are men
(c) the Englishman is the sole authority to decide who should be allowed entry into his house.
(d) each English home is a fortified structure

5. The word "prudent" means
(a) scared (b) careful
(c) frightened (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 120

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Joan of Arc, a village girl from the Vosges, was born about 1412; burnt for heresy, witchcraft, and sorcery in 1431; rehabilitated after a fashion in 1456; designated Venerable in 1904; declared Blessed in 1908; and finally canonised in 1920. She is the most notable Warrior Saint in the Christian calendar, and the queerest fish among the *eccentric* worthies of the Middle Ages. Though a professed and most pious Catholic, and the projector of a Crusade against the Husites, she was in fact one of the first Protestant martyrs. She was also one of the first apostles of Nationalism, and the first French practitioner of Napoleonic realism in warfare as distinguished from the sporting ransom-gambling chivalry of her time. She was the pioneer of *rational* dressing for women, and like Queen Christina of Sweden two centuries later, to say nothing of Catalina de Erauso and innumerable obscure heroines who have disguised themselves as men to serve as soldiers and sailors, she refused to accept the specific woman's lot, and dressed and fought and lived as men did.

1. The word "rational" as used in the passage means
(a) sensible (b) within reason
(c) feminine (d) masculine

2. Catalina de Erauso was
(a) a woman
(b) Queen of Sweden
(c) Queen of France
(d) None of these

3. Napoleon
(a) was a fanatic soldier
(b) took war seriously and realistically
(c) was the first Protestant martyr
(d) treated war as ransom-gambling chivalry

4. The most well-known warrior saint in Europe was
(a) Catalina (b) Christina
(c) Joan of Arc (d) Napoleon

5. Choose the word which is exactly **opposite** in meaning to the word "eccentric" as used in the passage.
(a) mad (b) sober
(c) abnormal (d) elliptical

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 121

Directions (Qs. 1-6) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Rumour is the most primitive way of spreading stories- by passing them on from mouth to mouth. But civilised countries in normal times have better sources of news than rumour. They have radio, television and newspapers. In times of stress and confusion, however, rumour emerges and becomes rife. At such times, the different kinds of news are in competition : the press, television and radio versus the grapevine.

Especially the rumours spread when war or emergency conditions require censorship on many important matters. The customary

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news sources no longer give out enough information. Since the people cannot learn through legitimate channels all that they are anxious to learn, they pick up "news" wherever they can and when this happens, rumour thrives.

Rumours are often repeated even by those who do not believe the tales. There is a fascination about them. The reason is that the cleverly designed rumour gives expression to something deep in the hearts of the victims - the fears, suspicions, forbidden hopes, or day-dreams which they hesitate to voice directly. Pessimistic rumours about defeat and disasters show that the people who repeat them are worried and anxious. Optimistic rumours about record production or peace coming soon point to complacency or confidence - and often to overconfidence.

1. The passage suggests that rumours usually
   (a) alarm their hearers
   (b) thrive in times of stress
   (c) can be suppressed by censorship
   (d) reflect a lack of confidence in government
2. According to the passage, people who repeat a rumour as truth want to do so because they
   (a) fear the truth and seek to cushion themselves against it
   (b) have a deeply ingrained pessimistic strain
   (c) feel that the rumour reflects their own unexpressed beliefs
   (d) are impressed with the antiquity of this method of spreading news
3. The author states that during wartime the regular sources of news present only
   (a) optimistic reports
   (b) pessimistic reports
   (c) limited information
   (d) distorted and biased viewpoints
4. The author is primarily concerned with
   (a) the nature of rumour
   (b) the fascination of rumours
   (c) rumour as primitive man's newspaper
   (d) the breeding places of rumours
5. Which of the following lets a rumour thrive ?
   (a) all the legitimate news sources give out enough information
   (b) existence of a multiplicity of news media - the press, television and radio
   (c) primitiveness of its character
   (d) fears, worries, hopes and anxieties of its originators and victims
6. Which of the following best describes the author's personal attitude towards rumour?
   (a) excited enthusiasm
   (b) morbid curiosity
   (c) acute indignation
   (d) philosophical interest

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 122

Directions : **In questions 1-5, you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

The Rajputs occupy an honoured place in the history of India. They were a warlike people, proud and patriotic. They were jealous of their honour, and would lay down their lives to uphold it. They loved their homes and fought bravely to defend the honour of their women-folk. Nothing would tame their spirits. Perils only called forth their courage and poverty only increased their power of resistance. None could fight like them. Their motto was 'Better death than dishonour.'

1. Which one of the following represents the central theme of the passage ?
   (a) The rise and fall of the Rajputs
   (b) Rajputs - the spirited heroes of Indian history.
   (c) The pride of the Rajputs
   (d) Rajputs and their sacrifices
2. Which of the following is **opposite** in meaning to the word 'proud' in the passage?
   (a) humble (b) kind
   (c) courteous (d) cowardly
3. The expression 'tame their spirits' in the passage, means
   (a) develop their courage
   (b) arouse their enthusiasm
   (c) curb their enthusiasm
   (d) suppress their ambitions
4. Which of the following is **not true** ?
   (a) The Rajputs achieved eminence in history due to their great bravery
   (c) They were homely people and would fight for upholding women's honour
   (c) In moments of danger they would exhibit great courage
   (d) They could not, however, face the challenge of poverty
5. According to the writer, the Rajputs occupy an honoured place in history, because
   (a) they were fond of wars
   (b) they were proud of their power
   (c) they were jealous of people's honour
   (d) they lived and died upholding their self-respect.

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 123

Directions : **In questions 1-5, you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives given.**

The battle that immediately took place was frightful to behold. Most of the men used sticks of huge size and strange shapes, with which they beat each other's heads. As they wore almost no clothes, and had to bound, leap and run in their terrible hand-to-hand fights, they looked more like devils than human beings. I felt my heart grow sick at the sight of their bloody battle, and would have liked to have turned away, but something seemed to hold me down and keep my eyes upon the fighting men. I observed that the attacking party was led by a most strange being, who, from his size and strangeness, I thought was a Chief. His hair stood out, so that it looked like a large hat. It was a light yellow colour, which surprised me much, for the man's body was as black as coal, and I felt certain that the hair must have been coloured. He was painted from head to toe. With his yellow coloured hair, his huge black frame, his shining eyes and white teeth, he seemed the most terrible monster I ever saw. He was very terrible in the fight and had already killed four men.

1. The narrator found that the battle was
   (a) a rare and pleasing event
   (b) being fought with different kinds of sticks
   (c) being fought atop a hill
   (d) confined to members of the same group
2. The nude fighters
   (a) looked vulgar and spineless
   (b) leapt around a fire
   (c) fought like ferocious devils
   (d) slowly bled to death
3. The battle was nauseating but the narrator was
   (a) forced to watch it by the fighters
   (b) inexplicably glued to the scene

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(c) afraid to move away
(d) could not take the risk of being seen

4. The Chief could be recognised because
(a) he was wearing a large hat
(b) the colour of his hair was yellow
(c) he uttered terrible war-cries
(d) he was big and unfamiliar

5. The Chief
(a) offered to make peace
(b) led his men to victory
(c) fought like a huge animal
(d) remained fixed like a yellow pole

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 124

***Directions :* In questions 1-5, you have a brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. That force also protects the lives and the properties of law-abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage; to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will, obeys these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a Minister who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

1. The expression "customs and ceremonies" means
(a) fairs and festivals
(b) habits and traditions
(c) usual practices and religious rites
(d) superstitions and formalities

2. A suitable title for the passage would be:
(a) The function of the army
(b) Laws and the people's rights
(c) The fear of the law and citizen's security
(d) The functions of the police

3. Which of the following is not implied in the passage ?
(a) Law protects those who respect it
(b) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally
(c) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only for fear of the law
(d) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones

4. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police ?
(a) To protect the privileges of all citizens
(b) To check violent activities of citizens
(c) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights
(d) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances

5. Which of the following reflects the main thrust of the passage ?
(a) It deals with the importance of the army in maintaining law and order
(b) It highlights the role of the police as superior to that of the army
(c) It discusses the roles of the army and the police in different circumstances
(d) It points to the responsibility of the Minister and the Inspector General of Police.

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 125

***Directions (Qs. 1-10) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words in the passage are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

In a forest there once lived a lion, whom all other animals feared, as the lion ate a great many of them. With their number decreasing, as a result, the animals were alarmed. They met to consider this problem. After discussion it was decided to make an appeal to the lion. The animals, therefore, **presented** themselves to the king of the forest.

"Your Majesty!" spoke their leader. "At the rate at which you are eating us there will soon be none of us left. When this happens you will cease to be a ruler, as you will have no subjects".

The lion thought over this and felt the animals were right. He asked them for a solution, though, as being a lion, he explained, it was necessary for him to have his meals.

"We will send you daily an animal for your food", the leader of the animals announced. "But you must leave the **choice** to us". The lion was pleased on hearing this, as now he was saved the bother of hunting. And true to their word, the animals took it in turns to send the lion his daily menu, which consisted of some of their members.

When it came to the turn of the rabbits, a small rabbit was **chosen** as the lion's meal for that particular day. This rabbit, however, did not approve of being eaten. He planned to save himself. **On purpose,** therefore, the rabbit **arrived** late for the lion's meal. The lion was **furious**. "What do you mean by coming late"? he thundered. "I'm so hungry. And do you think that only one of you will satisfy my appetite?"

"What will I tell you, Your Majesty!" the rabbit replied in a small voice. "There were six of us for your dinner. But on the way we met another lion. This lion considers himself to be the king of the jungle. He ate up five rabbits. Only I was left to come to you".

1. What did the small rabbit plan ?
(a) To teach the lion a lesson
(b) To kill the lion
(c) To save himself from being eaten
(d) To join with five more rabbits.
(e) None of these

2. Which of the following situations forced the animals to meet ?
(a) The presence of the lion in the forest
(b) The increasing number of rabbits
(c) The decreasing number of animals
(d) The absence of food for the lion
(e) None of these

3. Which of the following pleased the lion?
(a) Argument of the small rabbit who was left for his meal
(b) The presence of all the animals before him
(c) Decreasing number of animals
(d) The decision of animals to send one animal daily to the lion
(e) None of these

4. Which of the following best explains the meaning of the phrase, "on purpose ?"
(a) Forcefully (b) Deliberately
(c) Happily (d) Reluctantly
(e) None of these

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5. Why was the number of animals decreasing ?
   (a) Animals were leaving the forest
   (b) The lion was eating them away
   (c) The rabbits were killing the animals
   (d) The animals were dying of fear of the lion
   (e) None of these
6. Which of the following arguments appealed to the lion ?
   (a) The animals will send one big animal to him every alternate day
   (b) If all the animals are eaten away, the lion will be left with no subject
   (c) The rate at which the lion was eating animals was reasonable
   (d) It the animals do not come to him of their own, he shall hunt
   (e) None of these
7. Why was the rabbit late ?
   (a) He was too small so he could not run to reach on time
   (b) He was commissioned by another lion on the way
   (c) He wanted to give a gift to the lion
   (d) He lost time in saving his five friends
   (e) None of these
8. Which of the following is **not true** in the context of the passage ?
   (a) The animals feared the lion
   (b) The lion talked with the rabbit politely
   (c) The rabbit did not want to be eaten by the lion
   (d) The animals discussed the situation of decreasing numbers
   (e) The animals had a leader
9. Who really met another lion ?
   (a) The first lion
   (b) The animals of the forest
   (c) A group of six rabbits
   (d) The group of animals
   (e) None of these
10. Who was the leader of the animals ?
   (a) A small rabbit
   (b) The lion
   (c) The jackal
   (d) Not mentioned in the passage
   (e) None of these

Directions (Qs. 11-13) : **Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.**

11. **Arrived**
   (a) Left (b) Came
   (c) Went (d) Started
   (e) Appeared
12. **Presented**
   (a) Arrived (b) Reached
   (c) Stood (d) Offered
   (e) Called on
13. **Choice**
   (a) Option (b) Desire
   (c) Decision (d) Selecting
   (e) Liking.

Directions (Qs. 14-15) : **Choose the word which is the most opposite in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.**

14. **Furious**
   (a) Polite (b) Gentle
   (c) Angry (d) Happy
   (e) Annoyed
15. **Chosen**
   (a) Selected (b) Elected
   (c) Picked (d) Rejected
   (e) Turned

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (c)
3. (e) : *Note :* the lion was pleased because he did not have to hunt.
4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (e)
8. (b) 9. (e) 10. (d) 11. (b)
12. (e) 13. (d) 14. (d) 15. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 126

Directions : **In questions 1-5, you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

Bansilal's train was late and it reached Bombay a little after midnight. It was his first visit to the city, and he didn't know where to go. He thought he would go to a "choultry" where he would not have to pay rent, but he did not know how to find one at that hour. He asked a porter to get him a cheap room. The porter said that if Bansilal gave him three rupees, he would take him to one. But Bansilal waved him away and walked out of the station. He wandered through the streets and asked a number of people, but could not find a room cheap enough for him. He sat down on a park bench to think of what he should do next. He was very tired and fell asleep on the bench. He woke up the next morning stiff in every limb ..... but he smiled when he realised that it was the cheapest night's lodging that he had ever had.

1. Bansilal could not get any accommodation for the night because
   (a) all the hotels in the city were closed
   (b) all the hotel rooms were booked
   (c) the hotels were too expensive for him to afford
   (d) he wanted to spend the night in the open.
2. In the passage, the word 'choultry' should mean :
   (a) an expensive hotel
   (b) a highway motel
   (c) a road-side eating shop
   (d) a free resting place
3. The porter refused to help Bansilal because :
   (a) he was rude to the porter
   (b) he had no previous acquaintance with the porter
   (c) he spoke a language which the porter could not understand
   (d) he refused to pay the porter any tips
4. The night long in the open :
   (a) refreshed Bansilal
   (b) gave him aches all over his body
   (c) made his limbs stronger
   (d) did not affect him at all
5. From the passage Bansilal emerges as :
   (a) a thrifty person
   (b) an extravagant spender
   (c) an adventure-seeking person
   (d) a fun-loving person

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (b)
5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 127

Directions (Qs. 1-4) : **Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions based on the contents of the passages.**

"Our air is polluted ! Our waters are poisoned ! Our food is **impregnated** with pernicious chemicals ....." The man with a black beard paused. He was **annoyed** with his thin, bespectacled companion, for he showed no alarm at the information. The bearded man went on.... "and there will soon be a population explosion. You still don't seem to understand the gravity of the situation ! It is the total **apathy** of people like you towards issues of this nature that will destroy the world. Oh no, not the big bomb, as you think, but people like you !" he roared, jabbing his finger into thin man's chest.

1. According to the speaker, the world will be destroyed by :
   (a) population
   (b) polluted air
   (c) big bomb
   (d) people's indifference
2. The listener did not show :
   (a) any fear (b) any interest
   (c) any concern (d) any reaction
3. Why was the speaker so agitated ?
   (a) Because people did not listen to him
   (b) Because everything had gone wrong

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(c) Because his companion was a big bore
(d) None of these

4. Finally what did the man with the black beard do ?
(a) He kicked his companion
(b) He cursed himself
(c) He forced his finger into thin man's chest
(d) He roared at his companion for his passive behaviour

Directions (Qs. 5-6) : **Choose the word that best explains the meaning of the following words :**

5. **impregnated**
(a) spoilt (b) saturated
(c) mixed (d) separated

6. **apathy**
(a) participation (b) unconcern
(c) selfishness (d) cooperation

Directions: **Choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the following :**

7. **annoyed**
(a) cheered (b) satisfied
(c) pleased (d) encouraged

ANSWERS

1.(d) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 128

Directions (Qs. 1-4) : **Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions based on the content of the passage.**

So, that is another cliche creeping into our- life style - retail therapy. It revolves around the concept of releasing tension through shopping and of course, the festival boom is the best time to practise it. Now, with more and more boutiques, exclusive shops and showrooms and an ever-increasing **affluent** market, boasting of high purchasing power, it is but inevitable that such a **therapy** be recognised. Yet, while in the West, retail therapy has gained **acceptance** over the last decade, in India, the concept has yet to **take off.** During X'mas, which is also a 'festival discount' time, people in the West are often advised by their medical consultants, to **give vent** to pent up frustrations and tensions through shopping **sprees**. When you buy something for yourself, or for others, it makes you feel good.

1. What is 'shopping' supposed to bring to out lives
(a) comfort (b) profit
(c) relief (d) experience

2. 'Retail therepy' is a :
(a) concept (b) belief
(c) conviction (d) imitation

3. Which is the best time for shopping or retail therapy ?
(a) Festival time in the West
(b) When there is tension at home.
(c) When there is nothing else to do
(d) None of these

4. As far as India is concerned 'retail therapy':
(a) is a western obsession
(b) is a superfluous practice
(c) is yet to become a way of life
(d) needs to be given a trial

Directions (Qs. 5-8) : **Choose the most suitable word/meaning for the following :**

5. **to take off**
(a) become popular
(b) became serious
(c) to experiment or experience
(d) to be discussed or debated

6. **give vent to**
(a) to misbehave
(b) to misguide
(c) to become violent
(d) to express freely

7. **therapy**
(a) magic (b) miracle
(c) remedy (d) operation

8. **sprees**
(a) journeys (b) openings
(c) closures (d) outings

Directions (Qs. 9-10) : **Select the word that is opposite in meaning to the following:**

9. **acceptance**
(a) disapproval (b) refusal
(c) rejection (d) despair

10. **affluent**
(a) destitute (b) poor
(c) wanting (d) scarce

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c)
5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (d)
9. (c) 10. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 129

Directions (Qs. 1-3) : **Read the short paragraph and the statements that follow, and decide which one/two or three (or none) statement(s) is/are true in the context of the paragraph.**

"Amar Steels, an existing profit-making company enters the capital market with a public issue of 80 lakh shares of Rs. 10/- each on 1st December. The company is engaged in ship breaking at ports in Visakhapatanam and Chennai. It operates a steel-rolling mill in Visakhapatanam which utilises the scrap from ships. The company is expanding its ship-breaking capacity. Its entitlement to break foreign ships has just been extended to cover Indian flagships".

1. Statements :
(A) The public can purchase shares from Amar Steels before 1st December.
(B) Amar Steels is expected to start making profits after the expansion programme is carried out.
(C) Amar Steels gets scrap iron from other companies for its steel-rolling mills.
(a) Only A is true
(b) Only B is true
(c) Only C is true
(d) A and B are true
(e) All are false

2. Statements :
(G) Amar Steels had so far not entered the capital market because of its profit- making status.
(H) Amar Steels had so far not entered the capital market because it had no expansion plans.
(I) Amar Steels expects to get Indian ships also for ship-breaking.
(a) Only G & H are true
(b) Only H & I are true
(c) Only G & I are true
(d) All the three are true
(e) All the three are false

3. Statement :
(D) Amar Steels so far could not break Indian flagships.
(E) The Visakhapatanam plant of the company will not be allowed to utilise scrap from foreign ships.
(F) The company needs money for its expansion activities.
(a) Only D is true
(b) Only E is true
(c) Only F is true
(d) Only D and E are true
(e) Only E and F are true

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 130

Directions (Qs. 1-2): **Read the short paragraph and the statements that follow, and decide which one/two or three (or none) statement(s) is/are true in the context of the paragraph.**

The newly introduced non-stop city buses are a good new service, though they are really useful only during the morning and evening rush hours. During most of the day these buses carry very few passengers. I request the State Transport Corporation to run these buses

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as limited-stop services during the non-rush periods of the day.

1. (A) The non-stop buses are small ones that carry only a limited number of passengers.
   (B) Non-stop buses are now available at all times.
   (C) The competent authority to govern these buses is the State Transport Corporation.
   (a) Only A is true
   (b) Only B is true
   (c) Only C is true
   (d) Only A and B are true
   (e) Only B and C are true
2. (A) The writer says that there is no rush, limited-stop buses will be more useful.
   (B) The writer wants all the non-stop buses to be changed to limited stop buses.
   (C) There are not many commuters except during the morning and the evening.
   (a) Only A & B are true
   (b) Only A & C are true
   (c) All the three are true
   (d) None of them is true
   (e) Only A is true

ANSWERS

1. (e) 2. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 131

***Directions (Qs. 1-10):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Hailed as a landmark legislation, the Consumer Protection Bill is considered to be the first concrete step towards establishing consumers' sovereignty in the country. The Bill has given such **enormous** powers to consumers and consumer organisations that if utilised effectively, it can become a very powerful tool in bringing unscrupulous, erring manufacturers and traders to book.

Replying to a debate on the Bill in the Rajya Sabha, the Union Minister for Food and Civil Supplies emphasised that the Bill was compensatory, and not penal in character. This very nature of the Bill, it is hoped, would limit the time taken for settling consumer disputes, while at the same time, promoting a healthy respect, among manufacturers, for the rights of consumers.

One of the most important features of the Bill is the provision for redressal of grievances against public utility services. Being monopolies, most of these services, like the telephone, transport, power supply, water supply, insurance, have grown totally insensitive to consumer complaints. With the result, an **aggrieved** consumer has had no alternative but to **seek recourse to** long and complicated **legal battles** - even for a small matter like obtaining compensation for the inconvenience caused due to the breakdown of a bus in the state-owned transport service, or to stop the telephone department from disconnecting the phone for non-payment of either an "imaginary" bill or a highly-inflated bill.

1. The Consumer Protection Bill is generally seen as _____
   (a) a landmark for consumers
   (b) the beginning of a process of giving real power to consumers
   (c) a concrete expression of sovereign constitutional ideals
   (d) a powerful tool to fight unscrupulous elements
   (e) a penal action against the erring manufacturers and traders
2. The value of the laws in the Bill will depend on_____
   (a) how enormous the powers given are
   (b) cooperation between consumers and consumer organisations
   (c) the effective use of the power given to the consumer
   (d) bringing erring manufacturers and traders to book
   (e) the number of cases disposed of during the limited time-span
3. Which of the following is most opposite of the word **enormous** as used in the passage ?
   (a) tiny (b) insignificant
   (c) minute (d) substantial
   (e) normative
4. The expression **seek recourse to** means _____
   (a) apply for compensation
   (b) avoid using
   (c) struggle without losing hope
   (d) depend on
   (e) find out a way
5. The word **aggrieved** means
   (a) one who has lost relatives and/or property
   (b) one who is covered by the bill
   (c) one who has a proper complaint
   (d) one who has no alternative for redressal
   (e) one who is in grief
6. One expected result of the proposed law is _____
   (a) the quicker settlement of consumer disputes
   (b) greater awareness of consumer's rights and responsibilities
   (c) the promotion of respect for the health of consumers
   (d) the proper balance between penal and compensatory practices
   (e) the prosecution of all the unscrupulous and anti-social elements
7. The Minister's statement in the Rajya Sabha indicates that
   (a) the right to reply against charges will be protected
   (b) the powers given by the Bill are very marginal
   (c) punishment for wrongdoers is the Bill's central aim
   (d) the Bill by its very nature is a hopeful sign
   (e) compensation due to customers is the Bill's main concern
8. The inclusion of public utility services in the scope of the Bill is important because
   (a) it will permit the redressal of grievances
   (b) public monopolies are no longer efficient
   (c) the number of complaints has grown to an insensitive level
   (d) these monopolies do not respond to the consumer's complaints
   (e) it enforces the erring manufacturers to fight legal battles
9. The expression **legal battle** means
   (a) a court case
   (b) a very skilled lawyer
   (c) a justified attack on an opponent
   (d) difficulty in getting compensation
   (e) a complicated interpretation of law
10. A highly-inflated telephone bill is an outcome of
   (a) disconnecting the phone for non-payment of bills
   (b) the telephone authorities' sensitivity to consumers' complaints
   (c) stopping the telephone department from disconnecting the phone
   (d) consumer's indiscriminate use of telephones
   (e) none of these

ANSWERS

1.(b)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (e)
5. (c)	6. (a)	7. (e)	8. (a)
9. (a)	10. (e)		

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MODEL PASSAGE NO. 132

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage given below, followed by five questions. Go through the passage carefully and understand the main ideas first. Then read the questions and the four alternative responses given therein. Select the best possible answer which can be given on the basis of the text given in the passage.**

The American film industry's highest award is the Oscar. The Oscar award is a small trophy-a statue called 'Oscar'. You might think the statue is named after some famous filmstar or director or a producer. But the real Oscar was a wealthy farmer from Texas. His niece worked in the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. When she saw the trophy she said that the statue looked like her uncle Oscar. From then on the employees of the Academy used to call the statue Oscar. A newspaper reporter overheard them and wrote in the newspaper that the statue was affectionately called 'Oscar' at the Academy. This popularised the name and it has stuck. Isn't it strange how great things have very common, unoriginal beginnings ?

1. The receivers of the Oscar Award get
   (a) a degree (b) a statue
   (c) a film (d) some money
2. The Oscar Award is named after
   (a) a wealthy farmer
   (b) a famous film star
   (c) a clever director
   (d) a rich producer
3. Oscar's niece was
   (a) a newspaper reporter
   (b) the Director of the Academy
   (c) a motion picture star
   (d) an employee of the Academy
4. Oscar's is
   (a) an affectionate term
   (b) a pen-name
   (c) a nickname
   (d) a bad word
5. The statue was called 'Oscar' by
   (a) oscar's niece
   (b) the newspaper reporter
   (c) the employees of the Academy
   (d) the Director of the Academy.

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a)
5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 133

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

A mother and her young son got into a bus in a small village and sat down. The bus conductor came to them and asked them for money for their tickets. The mother said, 'I want one ticket to Mysore' and gave him Rs. 10.

The conductor looked at the small boy for a few seconds and then said to him, 'How old are you, young man ?'

The mother began speaking, but the conductor stopped her, and the boy said, 'I'm four years old at home, and two and a half in buses and trains.'

The mother took Rs. 5 more out of her bag and gave it to the conductor. He gave her one and a half tickets.

1. The conductor came to the mother and her son
   (a) to see if they had comfortable seats.
   (b) to collect money for their tickets.
   (c) to ask them to move out of their seats.
   (d) to steal their money
2. The conductor asked the boy for his age because
   (a) he thought the boy was not a child to travel without a ticket.
   (b) he wanted to know if the boy could speak
   (c) he wanted to see if the boy was clever.
   (d) he was curious about the boy.
3. The conductor stopped the mother from talking because
   (a) he thought she wouldn't tell him the truth
   (b) he wanted to give a chance to the boy.
   (c) he wanted to see if the boy knew his age.
   (d) he liked the boy better.
4. The boy's answer to the conductor means that
   (a) he was confused about his age
   (b) he grows older when he is at home
   (c) he becomes younger when he travels.
   (d) he was told by his mother to lie about his age.
5. The mother and her young son were going to
   (a) a small village
   (b) a small town
   (c) Mysore
   (d) Not mentioned in the passage.

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (d)
5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 134

Directions (Qs. 1-8) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are underlined to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

As soon as he arrived in the vicinity of the tea-shop, the youngsters sitting in the shop would bestir themselves in the expectation of the ensuing fun and teasing remarks would hover in the air. Ghulamu Chacha would flare up. He would call someone bastard, would send another to hell; he would send someone's father to the funeral pyre and someone else's mother to no one knew where. Gradually the intensity of the shock faded away and Chacha got inured to the jest. When people teased him, he would abuse them and move on. By now he had become quite old. He walked with a stoop and all his front teeth had come off. His patients never paid up, leading to the stoppage of his medical practice and the pension papers could not be got ready yet. The household articles got older and older still. Chacha's life had no other charm except the teasing of the people in ever-inventive ways and his equally forceful and lively riposte. It had become almost a routine affair. As soon as he came on the road, his black coat and dirty pyjama on, and vainly trying to straighten his bent waist, the youngsters of the 'mohalla' would start teasing him. The people of the 'mohalla' busy in their household chores would immediately guess that Chacha had set out on his daily odyssey on the road.

1. What made the youngsters so excited?
   (a) Old man's sudden appearence
   (b) Likely exchange of fun and curses
   (c) Old man's ugly face
   (d) None of these
2. How did Chacha react to the teasing remarks ?
   (a) By tearing off his clothes
   (b) By cursing himself
   (c) By abusing them
   (d) By retiring from the scene
3. What was the ultimate result of jokes ?
   (a) He got used to them
   (b) He lost his peace of mind
   (c) His medical practice suffered
   (d) His pension pappers were not ready yet

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4. What was the charm of his life ?
   (a) Sticking to household articles
   (b) Constant cursing by youngsters
   (c) Teasing of the people
   (d) His ready wit
5. Where did the encounter take place?
   (a) In the tea-stall
   (b) In the doctor's dispensary
   (c) Near the bus-stop
   (d) On the road
6. What made the people have fun at his cost?
   (a) His old dress
   (b) Deformities of his age
   (c) His strange looks
   (d) His whimsical behaviour
7. His status in life was that of a :
   (a) pensioner
   (b) widower
   (c) bachelor
   (d) social worker
8. Ordinarily what kept the people busy?
   (a) Cheap gossip
   (b) Ever-inventive jokes
   (c) Household jobs
   (d) Irritating the old man

Directions (Qs. 9-12) : **Choose the word which is most nearly the same in the meaning as the word/phrase underlined in the passage.**

9. **flare up**
   (a) get nervous
   (b) become angry
   (c) walk slowly
   (d) become arrogant
10. **stoop**
   (a) humility (b) submission
   (c) gravity (d) bend
11. **riposte**
   (a) revenge (b) refusal
   (c) retort (d) resignation
12. **odyssey**
   (a) wandering (b) mission
   (c) aim (d) target

Directions (Qs. 13-15) : **Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word/phrase underlined in the passage.**

13. **gradually**
   (a) hastily (b) suddenly
   (c) thoughtlessly (d) angrily
14. **vicinity**
   (a) distance (b) relationship
   (c) height (d) length
15. **faded away**
   (a) begun (b) born
   (c) occurred (d) appeared

ANSWERS

1.(b)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (c)
5. (d)	6. (d)	7. (a)	8. (c)
9. (b)	10. (d)	11. (c)	12. (a)
13. (b)	14. (a)	15. (d)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 135

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions with the help of the given alternatives.**

All of us desire a better state of society. But society cannot become better before two great tasks are performed. Unless peace can be firmly established and the prevailing obsession with money and power profoundly modified, there is no hope of any desirable change being made. Governments are not willing to undertake these tasks, indeed, in many countries they actively persecute those who even express the opinion that such tasks are worth performing. Private individuals are not prepared to undertake them in the ordinary way of business. If the work is to be done at all and it is clear that, unless it is done, the state of the world is likely to become progressively worse__it must be done by associations of devoted individuals. To tend the sick, to relieve the poor, to teach without charge__ these are all intrinsically excellent tasks.

1. The two great tasks for the betterment of society suggested by the writer are:
   (a) better people and better money
   (b) better money and more power
   (c) control over people and over money
   (d) peace and modifications of obsession with money and power
2. These tasks should be undertaken by associations of
   (a) politicians
   (b) government
   (c) devoted individuals
   (d) money-minded people
3. What do we want ? (According to the above passage)
   (a) A better government
   (b) A better society
   (c) A better control over money
   (d) A better politician
4. According to the passage, which are the excellent tasks ?
   (a) To make money
   (b) To grab money; to help politicians etc.
   (c) To muster labour; to teach people by charging them etc.
   (d) To treat the sick, to relieve the poor etc.
5. How many great tasks are to be performed before any society becomes better ?
   (a) one (b) two
   (c) three (d) unlimited

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d)
5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 136

Directions (Qs. 1-7) : **Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives given below each question.**

Any nation which **embraces** democracy is bound to suffer conflict in the initial stages of its development because democracy is not a **pre-fabricated** mould that a country can fit into. It is a process of learning and **evolving** institutions and practices that will suit the country's particular traits. In a democracy, dishonesty, pride and dogma are always there to **deflect**, to distort and to betray. Perhaps there is no safeguard except the **vigilance** of the public as it becomes better educated in the ways of democracy and in the power of its opinions. The defects and short-comings of democracy are not due to any inherent weakness in its ideas but the great responsibilities it imposes on those who carry them out. Democracy is not an unimpeachable ideal. It does not make people wise and good, kind and caring. It does not ensure that they shall vote according to their true needs or best interests. It merely gives them the opportunity, which is more than can be said for other systems. Democracy is not a perfect system, but it is the best that we have.

1. After reading the paragraph, we come to the conclusion that democracy is the :
   (a) perfect system
   (b) need of the hour
   (c) best system
   (d) system with inherent weakness
2. What is the chief trait of democracy ?
   (a) Pre-fabricated mould
   (b) A process of learning and evolving
   (c) Dishonesty, pride and dogma
   (d) Game of numbers
3. A country that opts for democracy also opts for :
   (a) conflict
   (b) compromise
   (c) corruption
   (d) slow development
4. What is needed in a democracy to suit a country's traits ?
   (a) A strong personality
   (b) Strong ideals and idealists
   (c) Evolution of institutions and practices
   (d) Collective leadership
5. What is the most effective safeguard of democracy ?
   (a) Public opinion
   (b) Regular elections
   (c) Controlled press
   (d) Vigilance

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6. What does democracy offer to the people?
   (a) Wisdom (b) Kindness
   (c) Participation (d) Opportunity
7. The short-comings of democracy are due to :
   (a) illiteracy of the people
   (b) great responsibilities it imposes
   (c) poverty and superstitions among the voters
   (d) none of these

Directions (Qs. 8-10) : **Out of the four alternatives given below each word of the following questions, choose the one which is the nearest in meaning for the given word:**

8. **pre-fabricated**
   (a) invented (before)
   (b) manufactured (before)
   (c) discovered (before)
   (d) researched (before)
9. **deflect**
   (a) cheat (b) frustrate
   (c) depress (d) pervert
10. **vigilance**
   (a) watchfulness (b) ever-ready
   (c) contribution (d) delegation

Directions (Qs. 11-12) : **Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word in the following questions :**

11. **embraces**
   (a) rejects (b) hurts
   (c) harms (d) suspects
12. **evolving**
   (a) suffering (b) stifling
   (c) stagnating (d) retreating

ANSWERS

1.(c)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (c)
5. (d)	6. (d)	7. (b)	8. (b)
9. (d)	10. (a)	11. (a)	12. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 137

Directions (Qs. 1-6) : **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it.**

In sixteenth-century Italy and eighteenth-century France, waning prosperity and increasing social unrest led the ruling families to try to preserve their superiority by withdrawing from the lower and middle classes behind barriers of etiquette. In a prosperous community, on the other hand, polite society soon absorbs the newly rich, and in England there has never been any shortage of books on etiquette for teaching them the manners appropriate to their new way of life.

Every code of etiquette has contained three elements : basic moral duties; practical rules which promote efficiency; and artificial optional graces such as formal compliments to, say, women on their beauty or superiors on their generosity and importance.

In the first category are considerations for the weak and respect for age. Among the ancient Egyptians the young always stood in the presence of elder people. Among the Mponguwe of Tanzania, the youngmen bow as they pass the huts of elders. In England until about a century ago, young children did not sit in their parent's presence without asking permission.

Practical rules are helpful in such ordinary occurrences of social life as making proper introductions at parties or other functions so that people can be brought to know each other. Before the invention of the fork, etiquette directed that the fingers should be kept as clean as possible; before the handkerchief came into common use, etiquette suggested that, after spitting, a person should rub the spit inconspicuously under-foot.

1. In sixteenth-century Italy, and eighteenth century France the ruling families
   (a) tried to destroy the lower and middle classes using etiquette.
   (b) discriminated against the lower classes using etiquette.
   (c) tried to teach etiquette to lower and middle and working classes.
   (d) put the middle and working classes into fenced enclosures.
2. In England the upper classes
   (a) have always followed the French attitude to the lower classes.
   (b) accept the newly rich in spite of their lower-class manners.
   (c) publish books on etiquette to teach manners to the newly rich.
   (d) accept a newly rich person provided he tries to adjust to upper-class life.
3. Every code of conduct consists of three elements :
   (a) practical rules, optional moral duties and formal compliments.
   (b) formal compliments, basic moral duties and practical rules.
   (c) optional moral duties, optional rules and artificial graces.
   (d) rules, regulations and requirements.
4. The custom of young men bowing to show respect when passing the dwellings of their elders is cited as a characteristic of
   (a) the ancient Egyptians
   (b) parts of Tanzania
   (c) England, a century ago
   (d) All societies.
5. "...should rub the spit inconspicuously". Here inconspicuously means:
   (a) vigorously
   (b) carefully
   (c) inobtrusively
   (d) unconsciously
6. The practical rules of etiquette, for example those governing table manners
   (a) are the same all over the world.
   (b) became unnecessary with the invention of knife and fork.
   (c) are not liable to change.
   (d) vary according to time and circumstances.

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (b)
5. (c)	6. (d)		

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 138

Directions (Qs. 1-8) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are underlined to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Scientists say the overwhelming interest in gossip has its roots in the evolution of the human brain. The large human brain, relative to body size, played a key role in the evolution of language. And language evolved to describe actions of individuals who lived in close-knit groups. The studies show that language evolved mainly to strengthen the social bonding between members of a group. In order to know about the importance of gossip, a team monitored conversations in a university rest room. Social relationships and personal experiences accounted for about 70 per cent of the conversation time. About half of this was devoted to the relationship or experiences of people not present there. While men talked about their own relationships and experiences, women tended to talk most about other people. It is a fact that conversation allows humans to exchange information about people who are not present and it teaches how to relate to individuals they have never seen before. Language also makes it easy to categorise people and helps to relate to classes of individuals. The tendency of women to talk more about other people is interesting because it suggests that language may have evolved in the context of social bonding between women.

1. Gossip is interesting because :
   (a) it has a basis in human brain
   (b) it is evolutionary in nature
   (c) it is the legacy of human heritage
   (d) it is a useful pastime
2. The development of language is due to:
   (a) human brain
   (b) human needs
   (c) social contacts
   (d) none of these

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3. Why is a language so important ?
   (a) Language makes us cultured
   (b) Language strengthens social bonds
   (c) Language promotes business interests
   (d) Language is used in international relations
4. What is the main thrust of gossip ?
   (a) Irresponsible comments
   (b) Loose talk about strangers
   (c) Relationships of others living abroad
   (d) Relationships and experiences of other people
5. Where did the conversations take place?
   (a) Beauty parlour
   (b) Public rest-house
   (c) University rest-room
   (d) University guest house
6. What is special about women ?
   (a) They talk more about social bonding between females
   (b) Their conversation is informative and interesting
   (c) Their gossip puts new life in social relations
   (d) They make social gatherings memorable
7. What is the theme of the paragraph ?
   (a) Gossip and relationships
   (b) Gossip and language
   (c) Gossip is an evil
   (d) Gossip and development
8. "half of this" in the passage refers to:
   (a) language (b) conversation
   (c) time (d) women

Dirctions (Qs. 9-11) : **Choose the word which is the most opposite in meaning of the following words (underlined).**

9. strengthen
   (a) ignore (b) impoverish
   (c) decay (d) weaken
10. personal
   (a) racial (b) national
   (c) social (d) ethnic
11. close-knit
   (a) loose (b) scattered
   (c) hostile (d) isolated

Dirctions (Qs. 12-15) : **Choose the word which is nearly the same in meaning as the following words (underlined).**

12. monitored
   (a) confined (b) watched
   (c) supervised (d) examined
13. categorise
   (a) qualify (b) satisfy
   (c) rectify (d) classify
14. tended
   (a) inclined (b) increased
   (c) coloured (d) attended
15. key
   (a) outstanding (b) secondary
   (c) excellent (d) important

ANSWERS

1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (d)
5. (c)	6. (a)	7. (b)	8. (c)
9. (d)	10. (c)	11. (a)	12. (b)
13. (d)	14. (a)	15. (d)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 139

Directions (Qs. 1-7) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are given in *italics* to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

A leading Indian industrialist in a recent article on ways to strengthen India's economy has drawn attention to the problems of inflation and industrial sickness among other things. One of the main reasons for industrial sickness in our country has been the fact that business and industrial managers, have not been able to look beyond the *immediate* future. They have been too preoccupied with their attempts to report favourable results for the current year— higher profits and larger dividends to the share-holders. The planning horizon has hardly ever exceeded five years. Investments have been inadequate— for new plants and towards diversification and expansions/ modernisation and asset-creation has seriously lagged behind. In business, growth is needed for survival; one has to grow if one does not want to be *wiped out*. This is particularly true today with liberalisation of imports and increasing competition. Moreover, growth and higher productivity create employment and higher employment creates larger markets both for industrial and consumer products. It was Henry Ford who brought home the need for the creation of a larger and a more stable middle-class, that is, a larger number of people who can afford more and more of goods and services. Even after forty years of Independence our industrialists have not been able to *shed* the petty shopkeeper's mentality and our highly educated management has tagged along merrily and without concern.

1. Why did Henry Ford stress the need for a more stable middle-class ?
   (a) People in that class can afford to buy more and more expensive goods
   (b) Middle-class people do not have shopkeeper mentality
   (c) Middle-class people are service oriented
   (d) Middle-class people are most unstable
   (e) None of the above
2. The leading industrialist attributes industrial sickness mainly to
   (a) lack of foresight among managers
   (b) preoccupations of managers with matters unrelated to business
   (c) higher profits and larger dividends to shareholders
   (d) inflation and other economic problems
   (e) lacunae in five-year plans
3. "The planning horizon has hardly ever exceeded five years" implies
   (a) planning should not be for a period of less than five years
   (b) the planning process is very time-consuming
   (c) the planners are not inclined to think of future
   (d) planning should take care of all probable ups and downs in the next five-year period
   (e) five-year period is too short for successful implementation of plans
4. According to the passage, growth and increasing productivity lead to
   (a) employment and thus provide an outlet to industrial and consumer products
   (b) imposition of restrictions on imports
   (c) encouragement of export of excess consumer goods
   (d) disproportionate surplus of commodities
   (e) none of the above
5. According to the passage, the net gains pursued by managers are at the cost of
   (a) liberalisation of imports and increasing competition
   (b) availability of markets for industrial and consumer products
   (c) inflation and industrial sickness
   (d) diversification, modernisation and asset-creation
   (e) higher profits and larger dividends to shareholders
6. Which of the following shortcomings of Indian industrialists have been highlighted by the author of the passage ?
   (a) They invest unreasonable high amount on diversification and expansion
   (b) They are more concerned for immediate net gains than for developmental activities
   (c) They are reluctant to maintain the shopkeeper mentality
   (d) They are less concerned for payment of dividends to shareholders
   (e) None of the above

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7. In order to improve the condition of Indian industries, the industrialist should do all of the following except
   (a) adopting strategies for diversification and modernisation
   (b) resorting to long-term planning for industrial growth and expansion in diverse fields
   (c) encouraging competition from industrialists within the country and from abroad
   (d) striving to earn long-term profits
   (e) giving up the narrow mentality which very small shopkeepers generally have

Directions (Qs. 8-10) : **Pick out the word which is either same in meaning or opposite of the word/group of words in *italics* type as used in the passage.**

8. *Wiped out*
   (a) Removed (b) Annihilated
   (c) Cleaned (d) Implanted
   (e) Established
9. *Immediate*
   (a) Delayed (b) Soon
   (c) Quick (d) Distant
   (e) Current
10. *Shed*
   (a) Discard (b) Reduce
   (c) Possess (d) Withstand
   (e) Destroy

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (a)
5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (b)
9. (a) 10. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 140

Directions (Qs. 1-3) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

But I did not want to shoot the elephant. I watched him beating his bunch of grass against his knees, with that *preoccupied grandmotherly air* that elephants have. It seemed to me that it would be murder to shoot him. I had never shot an elephant and never wanted to. (Somehow it always seems worse to kill a large animal.) Besides, there was the beast's owner to be considered. But I had got to act quickly. I turned to some experienced-looking Burmans who had been there when we arrived, and asked them how the elephant had been behaving. They all said the same thing : he took no notice of you if you left him alone, but he might charge if you went too close to him.

1. The author did not want to shoot the elephant because he
   (a) was afraid of it
   (b) did not have the experience of shooting big animals
   (c) did not wish to kill an animal which was not doing anybody any harm
   (d) did not find the elephant to be ferocious
2. The phrase *'preoccupied grandmotherly air'* signifies
   (a) being totally unconcerned
   (b) pretending to be very busy
   (c) a very superior attitude
   (d) calm, dignified and affectionate disposition
3. From the passage it appears that the author was
   (a) an inexperienced hunter
   (b) kind and considerate
   (c) possessed with fear
   (d) a worried man

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 141

Directions (Qs. 1-3) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

For nearly twenty years I taught boys, loving and loved in return. When, after twenty-eight years of political work, I returned to education, I might have confined myself to the administrative side, but took part in the actual instruction. This I did because I found happiness in it. Modern conditions do not tolerate caste and its monopolies, and the *high calling of the educator* is open to all.

1. The author suggests that he left teaching after twenty years because
   (a) he was dissatisfied with teaching
   (b) he wanted to become an administrator
   (c) he wanted to take part in political activities
   (d) he was busy with family and domestic affairs
2. Which one of the following types of educational activities did the author take up ?
   (a) Educational administration
   (b) Teaching
   (c) Advising educational institutions
   (d) Writing educational books
3. Which one of the following phrases best helps to bring out the precise meaning of the term 'high calling of the educator' ?
   (a) The noble profession of teaching
   (b) The serious advice to the educator
   (c) The difficult work of educational administration
   (d) The high-sounding phrases used to describe a teacher

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 142

Directions (Qs. 1-3) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The last twenty years have witnessed an explosion of growth opportunities for women in industry, especially at the decision-making level. Today more and more young women have a chance to walk the competitive edge and prove that their abilities are at par with, if not better than, those of their male colleagues.

However, as they are beginning to storm the traditionally *male bastions* of management they are finding out that the roads to success are paved with difficulties. They discover very early in their career that, the battle for supremacy in corporate organisations calls into play not only the forces of power, control and dominance, but issues of gender, attitude and acceptance of women.

1. The first sentence of the passage implies that job opportunities
   (a) for women have increased
   (b) in industry have increased
   (c) for women at the managerial level have increased
   (d) in the corporate sector have increased
2. Which one of the following phrases best reflects the meaning of 'male bastions '?
   (a) management styles of males
   (b) management areas dominated by males
   (c) careers for males
   (d) management abilities of males
3. According to the passage, women in high positions also have
   (a) no problems at all
   (b) some problems
   (c) problems related to power and control
   (d) problems related to roles of women in society

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d)

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MODEL PASSAGE NO. 143

Directions (Qs. 1-3) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Today, most of the information on *migration* has come from ringing young and adult birds. Ringing is done by capturing a bird and putting on to its leg a light band of metal or plastic. The band bears a number, date, identification mark, and the address to which the finder is requested to return the ring. The bird is then set free. The place where such a bird is shot, captured or found dead gives a clue to the direction and locality to which the bird has migrated.

1. In the passage, the word 'migration' refers to the
   (a) direction in which birds fly
   (b) height to which an adult bird can fly
   (c) flight of birds from one place to another
   (d) young birds flying to a distant place in search of food
2. "Ringing" is used to collect information about
   (a) the flight pattern of migratory birds
   (b) the life span of migratory birds
   (c) the food habits of migratory birds
   (d) none of the above
3. Which one of the following statements may be assumed to be incorrect ?
   (a) Ringing is not a complicated process
   (b) Birds can be ringed at any time of the year
   (c) All varieties of birds can be ringed
   (d) Only some birds in a flock are ringed

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 144

Directions : **In questions 1-5, you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

It is difficult to reconcile the ideas of different *schools of thought* on the question of education. Some people maintain that pupils at school should concentrate on a narrow range of subjects which will benefit them directly in their subsequent careers. Others contend that they should study a wide range of subjects so that they have not only the specialised knowledge necessary for their chosen careers but also sound general knowledge about the world they will have to work and live in. Supporters of the first theory state that the greatest contributions to civilisation are made by those who are most expert in their trade or profession. Those on the other side say that, unless they have a broad general education, the experts will be too narrow in their outlook to have sympathy with their fellows or a proper sense of responsibility towards humanity as a whole.

1. Broad general knowledge is necessary because
   (a) it broadens one's outlook
   (b) it teaches us about different things
   (c) without it no one would get a job
   (d) specialisation is incomplete without it
2. Supporters of the first theory say that
   (a) experts have contributed most to progress in the modern world
   (b) experts have done nothing to help mankind
   (c) people with general knowledge are more useful than experts
   (d) people with general knowledge have contributed to civilisation
3. 'Schools of thought' can be explained as
   (a) groups of people who are schooled to think
   (b) groups of people whose job is to think
   (c) groups of people having the same ideas but with different perceptions on a particular subject
   (d) groups of people who study in a particular school thoughtfully
4. The idea of the first school of thought in the passage is that
   (a) students should study a few subjects that will help them in their profession
   (b) students should study all the subjects they want to
   (c) students should not undertake any specialised work
   (d) students should concentrate on studies
5. According to the second school of thought education will not be very effective if pupils
   (a) have nothing but general knowledge
   (b) ignore the study of fine arts
   (c) do not have a wide general education
   (d) have inadequate knowledge of their own work

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 145

Directions (Qs. 1-9) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Hiuen Tsang, the famous Chinese traveller, visited India in the seventh century. He travelled extensively in India. He stayed for some time in Kanouj, at the court of the great emperor Harshavardhana. He has left for us graphic descriptions of the pomp and ceremony of the royal regalia and the lavish celebrations of Hindu festivals. During one particular festivity at the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna, many princes would come to participate in the giving of gifts to the poor and the orphans. Oh, how the footsteps of pilgrims and the cries of the poor and needy have resounded across the length and breadth of the land from the most distant time ! How those ancient banks of sacred rivers have heard voices of collective prayers and the shouts of joy of periodic pilgrims ! If only the mute stones and steps, could tell all the thrills they have witnessed, volumes of stirring stories would flow from them.

Hiuen Tsang spent a long period at the famed Nalanda, the great centre of learning in classical India, where students by the hundreds flocked from all over India and abroad. It has flourished in the remote century of the Buddha and Mahavira, and now when the Chinese pilgrim visited the place it seemed to have been still full of life and intellectual vigour. For this is what the pilgrim notes : "The day is not sufficient for asking and answering profound questions. From morning till night they engage in discussions; the old and the young mutually help one another. If such is not an ideal place of learning, then what is" ?

1. Why are the writings of Hiuen Tsang considered very important ?
   (a) He was the first foreign visitor
   (b) We get details about the life-style of classical India
   (c) He wrote his experiences in Indian language
   (d) He was impressed by the Indian way of life
   (e) He recorded stories at the river festivals
2. Why did Hiuen Tsang spend considerable time at Nalanda ?
   (a) He was to complete a teaching assignment
   (b) He was desirous of learning Buddhist practices
   (c) It was an important centre of pilgrimage
   (d) At the request of the local king
   (e) None of these

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3. The passage refers to all the following except
   (a) footsteps of pilgrims
   (b) voices of collective prayers
   (c) giving of gifts to the poor and orphans
   (d) lavish celebrations
   (e) presence of members of royal families at the pilgrimage spot
4. What has been considered as the most significant aspect of Nalanda ?
   (a) It was a renowned centre of teaching and learning.
   (b) It used to admit only foreign students
   (c) Princes would come there for their studies
   (d) It had witnessed volumes of stirring stories of Buddha
   (e) None of these
5. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage ?
   (a) Ganga (b) Mahavira
   (c) Nalanda (d) Takshashila
   (e) Kanouj
6. Why did the princes visit the festivity at the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna ?
   (a) To meet foreign visitors
   (b) To give away a part of their wealth to the needy
   (c) To learn the scriptures
   (d) To participate in the discussions
   (e) To join the collective prayers
7. "If such is not an ideal place, ... then what is ?" means
   (a) This is not an ideal place, tell us what it should be
   (b) If this is to be called ideal, then it's meaningless
   (c) This is the ideal place
   (d) It is not at all an ideal place
   (e) It cannot be compared with any ideal place
8. India appears to be under the influence of which of the following during Hiuen Tsang's visit ?
   (a) Shouts of joy of princes
   (b) Stirring stories of Harshavardhana
   (c) Cries of pilgrims and footsteps of the poor
   (d) Hindu and Buddhist practices
   (e) Teachings of foreign visitors
9. What seems to be the purpose of Hiuen Tsang's visit to India ?
   (A) Sightseeing and travel to unknown countries
   (B) Studying the land, its culture and pursuit of knowledge
   (a) only A
   (b) only B
   (c) either 'A' or 'B'
   (d) neither 'A' nor 'B'
   (e) both 'A' and 'B'

Directions (Qs. 10-12) : **Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in capitals as used in the passage.**

10. GIVING
    (a) supplying (b) donating
    (c) receiving (d) yielding
    (e) producing
11. REMOTE
    (a) past (b) recent
    (c) long (d) slight
    (e) away
12. LEFT
    (a) departed (b) went
    (c) deserted (d) kept
    (e) arrived

Directions (Qs. 13-15) : **Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word given in capitals as used in the passage.**

13. ENGAGE
    (a) abstain (b) liberate
    (c) release (d) join
    (e) deploy
14. PROFOUND
    (a) different (b) humorous
    (c) breakable (d) shallow
    (e) diverse
15. SPENT
    (a) avoided (b) used
    (c) wasted (d) prevented
    (e) reduced

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (e)	3. (e)	4. (a)
5. (d)	6. (b)	7. (c)	8. (d)
9. (b)	10. (b)	11. (a)	12. (d)
13. (a)	14. (d)	15. (b)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 146

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Each of the following questions contains a small paragraph followed by a question on it. Read each paragraph carefully and answer the question given below it.**

1. Throughout the ages the businessman has helped build civilisation's great cities, provide people with luxuries and artists with patronage, and lift his fellow citizens to understand the standard of living. In the last few centuries the businessman has spread the Industrial Revolution around the world.

   The paragraph best supports the statement that the businessman_____
   (a) is accountable to the society
   (b) is the beneficiary of the Industrial Revolution
   (c) has contributed to the growth of civilisation
   (d) is capable of raising his standard of living
   (e) lives a luxurious and comfortable life

2. Through advertising, manufacturers exercise a high degree of control over consumers' desires. However, the manufacturer assumes enormous risks in attempting to predict what consumers will want and in producing goods in quantity and distributing them in advance of final selection by the consumers.

   The paragraph best supports the statement that manufacturers _____
   (a) can eliminate the risk of overproduction by advertising
   (b) distribute goods directly to the consumers
   (c) can predict with great accuracy the success of any product they put on the market
   (d) must depend upon the final consumers for the success of their undertakings
   (e) always take moderate and calculated risks.

3. The school has always been the most important means of transferring the wealth of tradition from one generation to the next. This applies today in an even higher degree than in former times for, through the modern development of economic life, the family as bearer of tradition and education has become weakened.

   The paragraph best supports the statement that for transferring the wealth of tradition from one generation to the next____
   (a) economic development plays a crucial role
   (b) there are means other than the school
   (c) family, as ever, is the most potent means
   (d) several different sources must be tried
   (e) modern technology must be put to use

4. The attainment of individual and organisational goals is mutually interdependent and linked by a common denominator-employee work motivation. Organisational members are motivated to satisfy their personal goals, and they contribute their efforts to the attainment of organisational objectives as means of achieving these personal goals.

   The paragraph best supports the statement that motivation_____

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(a) is crucial for the survival of an individual and organisation
(b) is the external force which induces an individual to contribute his efforts
(c) makes organisation and society inseparable
(d) is the product of an individual's physical and mental energy
(e) encourages an individual to give priority to personal goals over organisational goals

5. The prevention of accidents makes it necessary not only that safety devices be used to guard exposed machinery but also that mechanics be instructed in safety rules which they must follow for their own protection, and that the lighting in the plant be adequate.

The paragraph best supports the statement that industrial accidents_____
(a) may be due to ignorance
(b) can be eliminated with the help of safety rules
(c) usually result from inadequate machinery
(d) cannot be entirely overcome
(e) are always avoidable

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 147

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* The passage given below is followed by five questions. Each question comprises three statements (A), (B), and (C). In the context of the contents of the passage, decide which one, two, three or none of the statements is/are true.**

"In the Pandit's complaint he asks why entries could not be made in the savings bank pass book on the strength of the counterfoil of the pay-in-slip. This would save the customer from waiting until the actual voucher passed through various desks/books. The use of the voucher is, in fact, the correct procedure. The delay experienced by Mr. Pandit on that day could have been avoided. On our instructions the branch manager concerned has met the complainant and explained the matter. He has also emphasised the great risk to the customer and the bank if entries are made on the basis of the counterfoils".

1. (A) Mr. Pandit complains about a delay in some transaction at his bank.
(B) Mr. Pandit wants banks to make pass book entries on the basis of counterfoils.
(C) Entries made on the basis of vouchers do not involve risk.
(a) A and B are true
(b) B and C are true
(c) A and C are true
(d) All the three are true
(e) None of them is true

2. (A) The delay experienced by Mr. Pandit was caused by some temporary problem.
(B) The entries relating to Mr. Pandit's case were not done according to proper procedure.
(C) Mr. Pandit was already aware of the proper procedure .
(a) Only A is true
(b) Only B is true
(c) Only C is true
(d) A and B are true
(e) B and C are true

3. (A) The writer of this paragraph is another dissatisfied customer.
(B) The paragraph emphasises that counterfoils should not be used instead of vouchers.
(C) Use of counterfoils alone may not lead to any risk.
(a) Only A is true
(b) Only B is true
(c) Only C is true
(d) A and B are true
(e) B and C are true

4. (A) Using counterfoils instead of vouchers is risky not only to the customers but also to the bank.
(B) The bank authorities were not insensitive to Mr. Pandit's complaint.
(C) The branch manager paid no heed to the authorities' instructions.
(a) Only A is true
(b) Only B is true
(c) Only C is true
(d) A and C are true
(e) A and B are true

5. (A) In following the correct procedure, unreasonable delays are always inevitable.
(B) Mr. Pandit's complaint was based on full knowledge of the banking procedure.
(C) Mr. Pandit's suggestion was appreciated by the bank authorities.
(a) Only A is true
(b) Only B is true
(c) Only C is true
(d) A and B are true
(e) None of these is true

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 148

***Directions (Qs. 1-4):* Read the following passage and answer the questions based on them. For each answer four choices are given.**

The emergence of women into the business *arena* did not occur over night. For decades, they had to struggle and prove their *mettle* before their abilities in the business world were finally recognised. Female entrepreneurship is the fastest growing *segment* of the small business population. In many cases, their husbands have been not only *supportive* but even leave their jobs and join with the wife's business. As a result of this, the role of the home is changing for women business owners. The home is seen as a comforting place to return to, where they can be themselves. It is not boring or a *trap*, as some full time home-makers view it. At weekends, business women are eager to be at home with their families or just to be by themselves.

1. Women into business is a/an :
(a) overnight happening
(b) concession by their husbands.
(c) decades-long struggle.
(d) desire to be away from homes.

2. What has been the attitude of husbands towards female entrepreneurship ?
(a) Encouraging
(b) Indifferent
(c) Obstructive
(d) None of these

3. One of the following statements is wrong:
(a) female entry into business is fast catching up
(b) women had to prove their courage before being recognised
(c) sometimes husbands leave their jobs to join their wife's business
(d) in order to succeed in business, women neglect their homes.

4. How do women enterpreneurs look at their homes ?
(a) A necessary evil
(b) A comforting place
(c) An obstacle in their way to success
(d) A place where they are not welcome

***Directions (Qs. 5-7):* Choose the words nearest in meaning for the following:**

5. **arena**
(a) field (b) theatre
(c) place (d) circus

6. **segment**
(a) part (b) plot
(c) division (d) portion

7. **trap**
(a) greed (b) falsehood
(c) trick (d) deception

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Directions (Qs. 8-9): **Choose the words opposite in meaning for the following:**

8. **supportive**
   (a) negative (b) discouraging
   (c) hindering (d) disappointing
9. **mettle**
   (a) anger (b) cowardice
   (c) complaint (d) compromise

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b)
5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (b)
9. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 149

Directions (Qs. 1-3): **Read the following passage and answer the questions based on them. For each answer four choices are given.**

Old age creeps upon you silently without much hullabaloo. It is as inevitable as evening after day. Whether the day is bright and sunny or cloudy and full of storms, depends upon you. But whether your life was active, hectic, meaningful, dull or boring, its evening has to come. The remedy is not to despair and certainly not to let regrets replace your dreams. Go on dreaming but with certain reservations, because you have seen the world now. What are these reservations ? These reservations manifest themselves in the form of changes in your mind and body. And they restrict your capabilities and capacities.

1. In the paragraph 'evening' refers to
   (a) depression (b) frustration
   (c) regrets (d) old age
2. Which of the following statements is **correct.?**
   (a) Old age is an age of complaints.
   (b) Old age is meant to be passive and sorrowful.
   (c) One can dream in old age but with certain restraints.
   (d) Old age comes upon us with a bang.
3. What does the word 'they' in the last sentence refer to ?
   (a) Distrust and disappointment.
   (b) New dreams of old age.
   (c) Self-pity and helplessness.
   (d) Changes in mind and body.

Directions (Qs. 4-5): **Choose the words nearest in meaning for the following:**

4. **hullabaloo**
   (a) expectation (b) uproar
   (c) publicity (d) excitement
5. **manifest**
   (a) proclaim (b) publish
   (c) show (d) disclose

Directions (Qs. 6-7): **Choose the words opposite in meaning for the following:**

6. **hectic**
   (a) quiet (b) passive
   (c) slow (d) indifferent
7. **despair**
   (a) aspire (b) hope
   (c) agitate (d) aim

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (d)
5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 150

Directions : **In questions (1-5), you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

State-level politicians and State bureaucracies are generally regarded as the main obstacles in the way of decentralised governance. It makes little sense for State bureaucracies, at least, to want to stay in the line of fire any longer. At a deeper level, the real villains are feudalism and patriarchy. So long as these remain the organising principles of rural society, little good can be expected from self-governing panchayats. For they will give more power to those who are already powerful in social and economic terms. Control over the instrumentalities of self-government will further strengthen their hands. Marginalised groups of one kind or another especially the poor and women may well come to feel the weight of oppression more than before. For them, decentralised government could turn out to be a curse rather than a blessing.

Consequently, it is of utmost importance that concerted measures be taken by the States to break the hold of feudal and patriarchal forces. Unless this is done side by side with decentralisation, power will stay with the few and not pass to the people. Not for nothing did West Bengal's programme of rural resurgence have the two prongs of land reform and panchayats. This is a warning to those who believe that administrative reform by itself holds the master-key to the success of self-government at the third stratum. It is certainly necessary.

1. The real obstacles to the self- governing panchayats, according to the author are
   (a) State-level politicians
   (b) State bureaucracies
   (c) Feudalism and patriarchy
   (d) Marginalised groups
2. In the present set-up, decentralisation will have the effect of :
   (a) taking away power from the people already powerful
   (b) passing power to the people
   (c) making the already existing oppression more bitter
   (d) changing the nature of politics and bureaucracy
3. The author includes the following in the 'marginalised groups'.
   (a) State-level politicians
   (b) The poor and women
   (c) Bureaucrats
   (d) The economically powerful
4. State-level politicians and bureaucrats are _____considered to be major hurdles in the way of decentralization.
   (a) really (b) generally
   (c) officially (d) particularly
5. Who should have the instrumentalities of self-government ?
   (a) The people
   (b) Marginalised groups
   (c) Politicians and bureaucrats
   (d) Patriarchal and feudal forces

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)
5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 151

Directions (Qs. 1-10) : **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it.**

When Gandhi was busy with the Kheda *satyagraha* in 1918, he received a letter from Shrimati Anasuyabai, a labour leader of Ahmedabad, regarding the distress of the industrial workers of the city. The main problem was that of low wages and the labourers had for some time been demanding a rise in wages. Anasuyabai's own brother, Ambalal Sarabhai, was a mill magnate of Ahmedabad and he represented to Gandhi, when the latter arrived there, the case of the mill-owners. Gandhi's relations with the mill-owners were friendly and he states in his autobiography that this fact made it difficult for him to fight with them. He discussed the problem with the mill-owners first and advised them to refer the dispute to arbitration. The latter refused to accept the principle of arbitration, whereupon Gandhi advised the labourers to go on strike. Before actually advising a strike, however, Gandhi mixed intimately with the labourers and explained to them what he considered to

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be four essential conditions of a successful strike, namely, (a) never to resort to violence, (b) never to molest blacklegs, (c) never to depend upon alms, and (d) to remain firm, no matter how long the strike continued, and to earn bread, during the strike, by any other honest labour. These conditions were apparently accepted by the labourers and their leaders, who pledged themselves to continue their strike until their demands were conceded or at least until the dispute was referred to arbitration.

1. What does the author mean by "blacklegs"?
   (a) Some sort of animal which has black legs
   (b) Men who have blackened their legs
   (c) People who offer to work when the regular workers are on strike
   (d) Employers who discourage men from going on strike.
2. Shrimati Anasuyabai was a
   (a) housemaid (b) labourer
   (c) labour leader (d) politician
3. Gandhi was
   (a) friendly with the mill-owners
   (b) hostile to the mill-owners
   (c) at first hostile to then friendly with the mill-owners
   (d) at first friendly with then hostile to the mill-owners.
4. Gandhi demanded
   (a) Ambalal Sarabhai should provide food to the striking workers
   (b) that the mill-owners must refer the issue to arbitration
   (c) that he mix with the labourers first before they go on strike
   (d) none of these
5. The word "apparently" means
   (a) seemed (b) felt
   (c) sensed (d) clearly
6. The strike was called by the labourers of
   (a) Bombay (b) Gujarat
   (c) Ahmedabad (d) Calcutta
7. The passage is
   (a) as if written in the first person
   (b) in the narrative style
   (c) in the narrative and biographical style
   (d) in direct speech
8. Why do you think that Gandhi felt that the strike may continue for long?
   (a) All strikes never end quickly
   (b) The mill-owners were adamant and were not willing to go in for arbitration
   (c) Gandhi said that the strike would last for a long time
   (d) Gandhi was a friend of the mill-owners and they knew that he would not go against them
9. "Arbitration" means
   (a) settling a dispute by force
   (b) coming to an amicable settlement
   (c) a dispute settled by a panel of judges whose decision is mandatory to both parties
   (d) settlement of a dispute by the decision of somebody chosen and accepted as a judge or umpire.
10. An appropriate title to this passage would be
   (a) Social and Political Thought of Gandhi
   (b) Gandhi's role in the strike by the mill-workers in Ahmedabad
   (c) Anasuyabai and Gandhi
   (d) Gandhi's advice to the striking workers in Ahmedabad in 1918

ANSWERS

1.(c)	2.(c)	3.(a)	4.(d)
5.(a)	6.(c)	7.(c)	8.(b)
9.(d)	10.(b)		

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 152

Directions (Qs. 1-10) : **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it.**

The average voter can never be expected to form a useful opinion on the many detailed and complex issues of modern politics and economics. He may fervently wish for peace, but he cannot judge the best methods of securing disarmament and co-operation. He may wish for the abolition of unemployment and a better standard of life for all, but can hardly hope to judge in detail how these ends may be gained. A striking example of the effective working of the right kind of public opinion is given by the history of the housing of the working-classes. One hundred years ago public opinion was indifferent; the most revolting slums were built. Gradually, under the pressure of public opinion, governments began to intervene and improve the standard of housing. Since the war, from the days of the "Homes for Heroes" campaign, public opinion has insistently demanded the abolition of the slums and the rapid building of new houses until a good house is provided for every family. Housing has become front-page news in the penny press. As a result, every government has taken action, some in one way, some in another. Public opinion has not concerned itself with the particular methods to be adopted in dealing with the housing problem. It has wisely left such matters to the government, which has the benefit of the expert advice of the Civil Service. None the less, it has been the steady pressure of public opinion demanding that the job shall be done somehow which has been effective in greatly increasing the rate of building houses and in securing a new and better standard of working-class housing.

1. What has compelled the government to build better working-class houses?
   (a) The fear of the public
   (b) The steady pressure of public opinion that better houses must be built somehow
   (c) Many of the slum-dwellers were heroes in the war
   (d) None of these
2. The average voter cannot be expected to form a useful opinion on modern politics and economics because
   (a) most are not experts in these areas
   (b) they do not know what politics and economics are
   (c) they are being exploited by the politicians
   (d) they have only a vague idea of what they need
3. Give the exact synonym of the word "abolition" as used in the passage
   (a) production (b) introduction
   (c) destruction (d) creation
4. What does the writer mean by "Homes for Heroes" campaign?
   (a) He means that heroes should be put into nursing homes
   (b) He means that homes for veterans returning from the war should be constructed
   (c) The slum-dwellers should be given proper homes
   (d) The heroes did not want to live in slums.
5. Which of the following conveys the **opposite** meaning of the word "demanding" as given in the last sentence of the passage?
   (a) requiring (b) charging
   (c) begging (d) exacting
6. Public pressure has been forcing the government
   (a) to build new and a better standard of working-class houses
   (b) to stop building work altogether
   (c) to increase the building of low standard houses
   (d) to provide all facilities to slum-dwellers
7. Which of the following statements is not implied in the passage?
   (a) Slums are found only in big cities
   (b) The average voter normally wishes for peace
   (c) Governments intervened to improve the standard of housing

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(d) The government has the expert advice of its Civil Service

8. Which of the following statements is implied in the passage?
   (a) Government does not care for the welfare of the people
   (b) Government works only when there is a threat or an epidemic
   (c) Only a strong public opinion forces the Government to act.
   (d) None of these

9. Slums were built
   (a) ten years ago
   (b) fifty years ago
   (c) eighty years ago
   (d) about a hundred years ago

10. The history of the housing of the working-classes
   (a) reflects the power of the right kind of public opinion
   (b) is inglorious
   (c) is not well-documented
   (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.(b)	2.(a)	3.(c)	4.(b)
5.(c)	6.(a)	7.(a)	8.(c)
9.(d)	10.(a)		

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 153

Directions (Qs. 1-11): **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it. Some words in the passage are printed in bold type to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Tukaram, was born at Dehu, 29 kilometers northwest of Pune. His father was Balhoba, a grocer, and his mother was Kanaki. Balhoba, becoming old, asked his eldest son, Sanaji, to take over the family business, but he **declined** it. The responsibility, therefore, fell on Tukaram, at the early age of thirteen. His first wife, Rakhumabai, suffered continually from asthma and so he married Jijabai.

For four years, Tukaram prospered in business and the family lacked nothing. But suddenly adversity came upon him and he experienced great **distress** in his domestic life. When he was seventeen years of age, his parents died and he felt desolate. His elder brother Sanaji, left the home on pilgrimage on the death of his wife. Being a man of simplicity and **liable** to be imposed upon by **designing** persons, Tukaram incurred a loss in his trade. Jijabai procured a loan and set him up again in business. He went to Baleghat and made a profit by trading in salt and sugar. But on his way back home, he gave away all his money to a **needy** Brahmin to **rescue** him from debt.

Soon after, there was a famine which made him bankrupt. His elder wife died of hunger, crying : "Give me food, food". His son, Santu also died, and his heart was full of grief. These calamities made him disgusted with all worldly **pursuits** and he **turned** to the worship of God. "Between us two" said Tuka to God, "nobody now **intervenes** to create an **artificial** barrier. It is well, O God, that I became bankrupt and was crushed by the famine. This is how I repented and **turned** to Thee".

1. What did Rakhumabai die of?
   (a) Asthma (b) Cancer
   (c) Hunger (d) Not mentioned
   (e) None of these

2. Why did Tukaram marry for the second time?
   (a) His first wife had died
   (b) His first wife remained ill
   (c) His first wife had left him
   (d) Not mentioned
   (e) None of these

3. Who arranged a loan for Tukaram?
   (a) His first wife (b) His brother
   (c) His parents (d) Not mentioned
   (e) None of these

4. Why was Tukaram given the responsibility to run the family business?
   (a) He was the eldest son
   (b) He was interested in business
   (c) His father had incurred loss in business
   (d) His brother refused to take the responsibility
   (e) None of these

5. What was the reason for Tukaram incurring loss in business?
   (a) He gave away all his money to a needy Brahmin
   (b) He had no interest in business
   (c) People cheated him
   (d) Salt and sugar business was not prospering in those days
   (e) His brother had left him

6. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase "turned to" as used in the passage?
   (a) suggested (b) shifted
   (c) stopped (d) withdrew
   (e) rotated

7. Which of the following is the meaning of "designing", as used in the passage?
   (a) crafty (b) intending
   (c) desiring (d) art
   (e) expressing

8. What made Tukaram turn to the worship of God ?
   (a) sorrow (b) devotion
   (c) attachment (d) simplicity
   (e) cheating

9. How old was Tukaram when his parents died?
   (a) 15 years (b) 27 years
   (c) 13 years (d) Not mentioned
   (e) None of these

10. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase "liable to", as used in the passage?
   (a) accountable (b) answerable
   (c) vulnerable (d) likeable
   (e) frank

11. Why did Tukaram's elder brother leave home?
   (a) There was no money at home
   (b) They suffered loss in business
   (c) He had a quarrel with Tukaram
   (d) His wife had died
   (e) It was his long desire to go on a pilgrimage

Directions (Qs. 12-15) : **Choose the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in capitals as used in the passage.**

12. INTERVENES
   (a) instructs (b) seems
   (c) enjoys (d) interferes
   (e) interests

13. DISTRESS
   (a) anxiety (b) happening
   (c) distort (d) distance
   (e) doom

14. PURSUITS
   (a) duties (b) seekings
   (c) suits (d) people
   (e) beings

15. RESCUE
   (a) receive (b) free
   (c) deem (d) search
   (e) reach

Directions (Qs. 16-18) : **Choose the word that is most nearly the opposite in meaning of the word printed in capitals as used in the passage.**

16. NEEDY
   (a) deprived (b) privileged
   (c) poor (d) demanding
   (e) requiring

17. ARTIFICIAL
   (a) take (b) superficial
   (c) God-gifted (d) true
   (e) false

18. DECLINED
   (a) reclined (b) diffused
   (c) accepted (d) climbed
   (e) preferred

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (e)	4. (d)
5. (c)	6. (d)	7. (a)	8. (a)
9. (e)	10. (c)	11. (d)	12. (d)
13. (a)	14. (b)	15. (b)	16. (b)
17. (d)	18. (c)		

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MODEL PASSAGE NO. 154

Directions (Qs. 1-6) : **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions which follow it.**

I found travelling by horseback rather unfashionable in winter, so I submitted as I always do, to the custom of the country, took a single horse sledge, and drove briskly towards St. Petersburg.

I do not exactly recollect whether it was in Eastland or Jugemanland, but I remember that in the midst of a dreary forest I spied a terrible wolf making after me, with all the speed of ravenous winter hunger. He soon overtook me. There was no possibility of escape. Mechanically I laid myself down flat in the sledge, and let my horse run for our safety. What I wished, but hardly hoped or expected, happened immediately after.

The wolf did not mind me in the least, but took a leap over me, and falling furiously on the horse, began instantly to tear and devour the hind part of the poor animal, which ran the faster for his pain and terror. Thus unnoticed and safe myself, I lifted my head slyly up, and with horror I beheld that the wolf had eaten his way into the horse's body.

It was not long before he had fairly forced himself into it; whereupon I took my advantage, and fell upon him with the butt-end of my whip. This unexpected attack in the rear frightened him so much that he leaped forward with all his might. The horse's carcase dropped to the ground, but in his place the wolf was in the harness, and I on my part began whipping him continually.

Thus we both arrived in full career safe to St. Petersburg, contrary to our respective expectations, and very much to the astonishment of the spectators.

1. Point out one word in the passage which makes it certain that there was snow on the ground.
2. Which paragraph tells you that the writer was a stranger in the country he describes?
3. "....speed of ravenous winter hunger", means,
   (a) Speed that a wolf achieves because it is cold.
   (b) Speed that has been motivated because of hunger.
   (c) The speed that a wolf achieves to get at food to overcome the acute hunger it generally feels in winter when food is scarce.
4. The narrator used his whip when
   (a) The wolf had almost eaten into the body of the horse.
   (b) The left-overs of the horse dropped and the wolf was in the harness.
   (c) When the wolf started eating into the horse and till they reached St. Petersburg.
5. Find single words used in the passage to convey exactly the meaning of each of these phrases :
   (a) in a stealthy way.
   (b) in an automatic manner and without thought.
   (c) body of a dead animal
   (d) the end which a person generally holds.
6. What drove the wolf to eat his way into the horse's body?

ANSWERS

1. : sledge
   This can be used only if there is snow or ice since it has no wheels.
2 :The first paragraph tells us that he was a stranger in the country he describes.
   Note : He found (he did not know like any native would) that riding a horse was unfashionable.
3. : (c) 4 : (c)
5. : (a) slyly (b) mechanically (c) carcase
   (d) butt
6 : Extreme hunger drove the wolf to eat his way into the horse's body.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 155

Directions (Qs. 1-6) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases in the passage are underlined to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Summing up his assessment of the Earth Summit, the Prime Minister said: "The most remarkable thing is that it was the first conference of its kind and of this magnitude. On the whole, it has been satisfactory because it has started on a positive note. The environmental aspect will loom larger than ever before. India had crossed one of the most important stages, where environment was no longer considered a hurdle. There is an awareness that it is a part of progress itself. There was a time when no one paid compensation. Now it is a part of the project cost. There are conflicting claims about the forest cover in India. Some say that it has gone down; while others claim with satellite imagery that it is better now. About the idea of a Planet Protection Fund, it should be clear to all that it is not with economic aid or funds in mind or even a separate agency but only an agreement to find right technologies. There can be a joint pool of scientists and technologists to assess environmental damage and to avoid being palmed off with inappropriate western technologies."

1. What is the assessment of the P.M. of the Earth Summit?
   (a) remarkable (b) excellent
   (c) satisfactory (d) positive
2. In India environment is
   (a) no longer a hurdle
   (b) no longer a problem
   (c) no longer a subject of concern
   (d) no longer a subject for consideration
3. What is a part of project cost?
   (a) foreign loan
   (b) people's contribution
   (c) rising prices
   (d) compensation
4. Has the forest cover in India gone up?
   (a) conflicting claims
   (b) yes, definitely
   (c) no, not at all
   (d) only God knows
5. What does Planet Protection Funds stand for?
   (a) liberal aid by developed country
   (b) generous funds by World Bank
   (c) separate agency under U.N.O.
   (d) agreement of technologies
6. The joint pool of scientists and technologists will—
   (a) assess environmental culture
   (b) assess environmental damage
   (c) assess environmental schemes
   (d) assess environmental conservation

Directions (Qs. 7-10) : **Choose the word/phrase which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word/phrase underlined and used in the passage.**

7. Magnitude
   (a) huge (b) size
   (c) large (d) big
8. Loom
   (a) fly over
   (b) appear threatening
   (c) sit pretty
   (d) challenge
9. Imagery
   (a) picture (b) reflection
   (c) data (d) information
10. Palmed off
   (a) cunningly cheated
   (b) cleverly convinced
   (c) dishonestly bribed
   (d) dishonestly persuaded

Directions (Qs. 11-13) : **Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word underlined and used in the passage.**

11. Awareness
   (a) indifference (a) illiteracy
   (c) ignorance (d) negligence

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12. Positive
(a) confusing (b) misleading
(c) affirmative (d) negative

13. Avoid
(a) pursue (b) press
(c) compel (d) inspire

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (a)
5. (d)	6. (b)	7. (b)	8. (b)
9. (a)	10. (d)	11. (c)	12. (d)
13. (a)			

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 156

Directions (Qs. 1-7): **The passage given below was written by Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Read it carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

During the first year that Mr. Wordsworth and I were neighbours, our conversation turned frequently on the two **cardinal** points of poetry, the power of exciting the sympathy of the reader by a faithful **adherence** to the truth of nature, and the power of giving the interest of novelty by the modifying colours of imagination. The sudden charm, which **accidents** of light and shade, which moonlight or sunset diffused over a known and familiar landscape, appeared to represent the practicability of combining both. These are the poetry of nature. The thought suggested itself that a series of poems might be composed of two sorts. In the one, the incident agents were to be, in part at least, supernatural; and the excellence aimed at was to consist in the interesting of the affections by the dramatic truth of such emotions, as would naturally accompany such situations, supposing them real. **And real in the sense they have been to every human being who, from whatever source of delusion, has at any time believed himself under supernatural agency.** For the second class, subjects were to be chosen from ordinary life; the characters and incidents were to be such as will be found in every village and its vicinity, where there is a **meditative** and feeling mind to seek after them or to notice them, when they present themselves.

In this idea originated the plan of the "Lyrical Ballads"; in which it was agreed, that my endeavours should be directed to persons and characters supernatural, or at least romantic; yet so as to transfer from our inward nature a human interest and a **semblance** of truth sufficient to procure for these shadows of imagination that willing suspension of disbelief for the moment, which constitutes poetic faith. Mr. Wordsworth, on the other hand, was to propose to himself as his object, to give the charm of novelty to things of everyday, and to excite a feeling analogous to the supernatural, by awakening the mind's attention to the **lethargy** of custom, and directing it to the loveliness and the wonders of the world before us; an inexhaustible treasure, but for which, in consequence of the **film** of familiarity and selfish **solicitude**, we have eyes, yet see not, ears that hear not, and hearts that neither feel nor understand.

1. According to the author, despite having senses, people fail to enjoy beauty because of the fact that
(a) beauty is in the eyes of the viewer
(b) they spend most of their time alone
(c) only a poetic mind can appreciate it
(d) familiarity breeds contempt
(e) the things which are out of sight are often out of mind

2. What sort of objects/phenomena was most likely to blend the two cardinal points of poetry?
(a) Natural phenomena coupled with familiar objects
(b) Diffused moonlight or sunset
(c) The charm in thunder and lightning
(d) Modifying colours of imagination
(e) None of these

3. The dialogue between the author and Mr. Wordsworth usually centred around
(a) the sympathy which the reader feels for the poet
(b) importance of adhering to the truth of nature
(c) contribution of imagination to poetic creation
(d) the most prominent characteristic of poetry
(e) novelty attained by poetry as a result of indomitable imagination

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the statement "And real... supernatural agency"?
(a) The author believes that the supernatural is real
(b) He does not believe in the existence of the supernatural agencies
(c) He thinks supernatural events have no place in poetry
(d) He feels readers will doubt the truth of supernatural events
(e) None of these

5. According to the passage, the author and Mr. Wordsworth differed in their
(a) ideas of the two cardinal points of poetry
(b) perceptions of the supernatural objects
(c) choice of subject matter
(d) plans for the organisation of "Lyrical Ballads"
(e) evaluation of the merits of their poems

6. Which of the following is referred to as unending wealth?
(a) Loveliness and wonders of the world
(b) Familiarity with nature's objects
(c) Selfless inner vision
(d) Control over senses
(e) Awakening of mind to know the custom

7. Which of the following statements A, B and C is/are definitely **true** in the context of the passage?
(A) The two subjects of poems as discussed in the passage are supernatural and those from ordinary life.
(B) "Lyrical Ballads" are poems based on delusion and are far from reality.
(C) The author of the passage was a contemporary of Mr. Wordsworth.
(a) Only A is true
(b) Only B is true
(c) Only C is true
(d) A and B are true
(e) A and C are true

Directions (Qs. 8-11): **Choose the word or group of words which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.**

8. **ACCIDENTS**
(a) tragic incidents
(b) natural phenomena
(c) man-made things
(d) unromantic happenings
(e) sudden occurrences

9. **CARDINAL**
(a) ordinary (b) exceptional
(c) chief (d) terminal
(e) trivial

10. **SEMBLANCE**
(a) perversion (b) coating
(c) likeness (d) distortion
(e) exaggeration

11. **FILM**
(a) covering (b) photograph
(c) movie (d) negative
(e) surface

Directions (Qs. 12-15) : **Which of the following is most opposite in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.**

12. **LETHARGY**
(a) sluggishness (b) awakening
(c) mobility (d) action
(e) transformability

13. **SOLICITUDE**
(a) motive (b) nature
(c) disrespect (d) negligence
(e) protection

14. **MEDITATIVE**
(a) immediate (b) divergent
(c) unconscious (d) contemplating

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(e) imponderable

15. **ADHERENCE**
(a) clinging (b) abandoning
(c) cohesion (d) forsaken
(e) hatred

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (e)
5. (c)	6. (a)	7. (e)	8. (e)
9. (c)	10. (c)	11. (a)	12. (c)
13. (d)	14. (e)	15. (b)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 157

***Directions:* In questions 1-5 you have one brief passage with questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives given.**

Influenza is a disease of its own, not a severe kind of cold, and it is due to a virus. Viruses are the smallest sort of germs; it is viruses which cause measles, smallpox and poliomyelitis. Viruses are grown only in living cells. They have therefore to be studied in experimental animals.

Influenza virus is of two main types. We call them A and B. They both cause the same kind of illness, but an attack by one does not give you even temporary immunity against the other.

People who say they have influenza every year or oftener, do not get real influenza every time; more probably they respond in an unusual way to the common cold or some other infection. But you may have two attacks of influenza in one year. One due to Virus A, and one due to Virus B, but not more. The influenza virus grows in people's throats and it is carried in the air on minute droplets coughed or sneezed out. If you breathe in some of these droplets you may go down with flu. In the course of your attack you develop antibodies against the influenza virus in your blood; that is to say, your blood acquires the power of knocking the virus out.

1. Influenza is a disease
(a) which is just like a severe kind of cold
(b) which is caused by a virus
(c) which people get many times
(d) which is like measles, smallpox and poliomyelitis

2. Viruses have to be studied in experimental animals because
(a) they can be found only in animals
(b) there are many types of viruses
(c) they grow only in living cells
(d) they cause different types of diseases

3. In one year people may get influenza
(a) once
(b) twice
(c) more than twice
(d) many times

4. If a person gets influenza due to virus A
(a) he can not get influenza due to virus B
(b) he can never get influenza again
(c) he can get influenza due to virus B
(d) he can respond in an unusual way to the common cold

5. When a person gets an attack of influenza
(a) he begins to cough and sneeze
(b) he loses the power to knock the virus out
(c) the influenza virus remains in his throat
(d) he develops antibodies against influenza virus in his blood

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (c)
5. (c)			

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 158

***Directions (Qs. 1-5) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

A certain washerman had an ass who was worn out with the vexation of exceedingly great burdens in carrying clothes. And the washerman, thinking to revive him, covered him with a panther's skin and turned him loose by night in grain that belonged to others. And he ate the grain as much as he pleased, and no one approached him or drove him away from the grain, because they thought him a panther. Now once upon a time a certain watchman of the grain, saw him and thought; 'This is a panther. I am lost.' And he bent over and wrapped his body in his grey cloak, and with uplifted bow in his hand, began to slink away very cautiously. And seeing him from a distance the ass, whose frame had grown fat and who had recovered his strength, took him for a she-ass; and since his life was doomed to end he put on full speed and started in pursuit. But the man ran faster than ever. And the ass thought; 'Perhaps she may mistake me for what I am not, because she sees my body covered with a panther's skin. So I will take on my true nature for her and charm her heart with a bray.' So thinking he began to bray. And hearing this the watchman of the grain knew by the sound that it was an ass, and turned around and killed him with an arrow.

1. The washerman's ass was worn out because
(a) the washerman used to beat him daily
(b) the washerman did not feed him properly
(c) the washerman made him carry heavy bundles of clothes
(d) the ass did not have the company of a she-ass

2. The ass ate as much as he pleased because
(a) he did not care for anyone
(b) he was not eating grain from his master's field
(c) his master kept him very hungry
(d) there was no one to prevent him from eating

3. No one dared to drive the ass away from the field because
(a) the people feared his master
(b) the people feared the ass
(c) the people thought him a panther
(d) the ass was eating in the grain field at night

4. The ass pursued the watchman because
(a) the watchman thought him a panther
(b) the watchman was the enemy of his master
(c) the ass thought him a she-ass
(d) the watchman prevented him from eating grain

5. What did the ass do when he could not catch the watchman?
(a) The ass started running with full speed
(b) The ass began to bray
(c) The ass thought the pursuit was futile
(d) The ass took off the panther's skin

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (c)
5. (b)			

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 159

***Directions (Qs. 1-10) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Nothing in the jungle is dangerous unless you interfere with it or molest it, with the exception of the very rare man-eating tiger or panther or 'rogue' elephant, which will kill anything it meets. The tiger is a noble beast, nobler than the 'royal' lion and avoids man, as it is afraid of him. The panther is not so noble and not so afraid of human beings but it too avoids them in the normal course.

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There is a remarkable example for what I mean. I was out wandering through the teak forest on Akbar, my favourite elephant, deciding where the next tree-felling should take place. I carried a camera, and a rifle-just in case. I was driving it myself. Akbar obeyed me in a good humoured way, though he spent too much time stopping to pull up bunches of grass, or even turning aside to get a succulent young bamboo shoot.

We had been moving through the forest for an hour or more when suddenly I heard a panther give that coughing grunt that sounds like a man sawing wood, and the noise came from just behind me. I turned Akbar as quickly as I could and walked him slowly back, looking down into the undergrowth for the panther. We had gone ten yards or so when I heard it growl again and again behind me. I turned and retraced my steps, searching the jungle all round. The same thing happened. Once more I heard the low rumble of the panther's throat, coming from behind me.

Again I turned Akbar and he strode slowly back passing under the branch of a tree. Something soft brushed my cheek and I looked up. It was the tail of a large panther which was resting comfortably on a great branch gazing benevolently down at me. He seemed rather amused. He had not attemped to molest me in any way. He just lay lazily there within a few feet of my face looking at me. I backed the elephant, took my friend's photograph and left him there in peace.

1. What behaviour of the elephant did the author not like?
   (a) The elephant not obeying the author
   (b) The elephant's slow movements
   (c) The elephant's frequent stops
   (d) The elephant's tendency to turn from side to side
2. When does a forest become dangerous?
   (a) When one goes into the forest alone
   (b) When one comes in the way of wild animals
   (c) When one does not carry weapons
   (d) When wild animals are around
3. The author of the passage most probably is....
   (a) a forest officer
   (b) an author
   (c) a professional photographer
   (d) an experienced hunter
4. By "my friend's....." (last sentence of the passage) the author refers to
   (a) The elephant
   (b) The author's friend who had accompanied
   (c) The panther
   (d) It is just a remark
5. Why did the author miss seeing the panther initially?
   (a) The panther was hiding
   (b) The author was sitting on the elephant
   (c) It was dark
   (d) He was looking only in the bushes
6. How did the author spot the panther?
   (a) The panther made some sound
   (b) The panther's tail touched the author
   (c) The elephant ran after the panther
   (d) His friends showed it to him
7. Why does the author consider the tiger nobler than the lion?
   (a) Because it avoids men
   (b) Because the tiger is afraid of man
   (c) The tiger is large than a lion
   (d) Not mentioned
8. Why did the author go into the forest?
   (a) He went out for a ride
   (b) He took the elephant to eat grass and bamboo leaves
   (c) To prove that wild animals are basically harmless
   (d) To select trees that could be cut down
9. Which of the following happened **first** in the passage?
   (a) The author having to decide which trees to fell
   (b) The author taking his camera with him
   (c) Panther making a sound
   (d) Elephant stopping to eat grass
10. Why did the author turn the elephant?
   (a) He had finished his work and he wanted to go home
   (b) The elephant was going the wrong way
   (c) The author wanted to see the panther
   (d) The elephant on hearing the sound of the panther was unwilling to go further

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (c)
5. (d)	6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (d)
9. (a)	10. (c)		

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 160

Directions (Qs. 1-10) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

People are seldom aware that their comfortable living depends upon the work of several thousands of people. The first thing, for instance, almost everyone looks forward to in the morning is a hot cup of tea. This cup of tea embodies the work of many thousand people.

As E.F. Schumacher, in his thought-provoking book "Small is beautiful" points out, the educated people have a special obligation to serve their community. He refers to the *computation* made by the Chinese which shows that in order to support one student for a five-year degree course at a university, thirty farmers have to work for five years. The cost of training a graduate is thus equivalent to 150 peasant-work-years. Every educated person must be aware of his *obligation* to the community and work for its welfare on completion of his education. Schumacher raises the basic question of whether education is "a passport to privilege" or "a sacred obligation to serve the community". For an educated person to think constantly in terms of one's privileges is *unbecoming*. It really amounts to *ingratitude*. It is *exploitation* of the very people who have *borne* the cost of his education.

1. The educated people think
   (a) that they have a right to have a comfortable life
   (b) that they must have a very high standard of living
   (c) that they must grab as much as they can
   (d) that they must keep the poor people in subjection
2. A student can study at the university for five years
   (a) only if his parents can afford it
   (b) only if he gets a government scholarship
   (c) only if he has good luck
   (d) only if thirty farmers keep on working for five years
3. The educated people
   (a) must work for the people's welfare during their student life
   (b) must render compulsory military service
   (c) must work for the people's welfare after they finish their education
   (d) must give up a life of comforts
4. The word "computation" in this context means
   (a) addition (b) calculation
   (c) guess (d) multiplication
5. The word "obligation" in this context means
   (a) hope (b) favour
   (c) duty (d) kindness
6. The word "unbecoming" in this context means
   (a) cruel (b) miserly
   (c) inappropriate (d) slender
7. The word "ingratitude" in this context means
   (a) simplicity (b) craze
   (c) anger (d) disloyalty

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8. The word "exploitation" in this context means
   (a) swearing (b) cheating
   (c) formulating (d) mixing
9. The word "borne" in this context means
   (a) supported (b) endured
   (c) paid (d) diverted
10. "The cup of tea embodies the work of so many thousand people." It means
   (a) that a cup of tea is very costly
   (b) that a cup of tea is product of many people's labour
   (c) that a cup of tea is very nourishing
   (d) that a cup of tea is very stimulating

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (b)
9. (c) 10. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 161

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.**

Until the end of his first year at school, Cyril retained many of the pleasures and pursuits he had brought with him from home, and he kept an old interest in butterflies and fossils. His grandmother had presented him with a fine birds' eggs cabinet, but he could never bring himself to risk climbing trees. Once or twice he dissected dead birds from sheer determination to overcome his horror of the operation. probably it was his envy of those physically unlike himself that brought on a phase during which he drew massive athletes with thick necks and square shoulders. Again he was pitying himself for what he could never be.

1. Cyril's early schooling was in some ways like home life because
   (a) he had all his old friends with him
   (b) the food and the climate were the same as at home
   (c) he kept on doing what gave joy and recreation at home
   (d) his family visited him often
2. Cyril dissected dead birds to
   (a) see if he would like to become a doctor
   (b) please his grandmother
   (c) satisfy his curiosity
   (d) overcome the fear of the act
3. Cyril did not want to climb trees because he
   (a) loved to play on the ground
   (b) was scared of falling down
   (c) disliked trees
   (d) thought it was childish
4. The reason why Cyril made drawings of athletes was that
   (a) though he admired them, he lacked a fine physique himself
   (b) he loved violent exercises
   (c) athletics was a passion with him
   (d) he had to complete an assignment
5. Until the end of the first year, Cyril retained his interest in
   (a) bird's eggs
   (b) butterflies and fossils
   (c) dissecting birds
   (d) drawing pictures of athletes

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a)
5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 162

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.**

The casual horrors and the real disasters are thrown at newspaper readers without discrimination. In the contemporary arrangements for circulating the news, an important element, evaluation, is always weak and often wanting entirely. There is no point anywhere along the line where someone puts his foot down for certain and says, "This is important and that dcesn't amount to a row of beans, deserves no one's attention, and should travel the wires no farther." The junk is dressed up to look as meaningful as the real news.

1. Newspapers lack a sense of discrimination because
   (a) they do not separate the real news from mere sensationalism
   (b) they have to accept whatever is received on the wires
   (c) limited manpower makes serious evaluation impossible
   (d) people don't see the difference between 'junk' and 'real' news.
2. The writer of the above passage
   (a) seems to be happy with the contemporary arrangements for circulating news
   (b) is shocked by the casual stories about horrors and disasters reported in the newspapers
   (c) wants better evaluation of news before publication
   (d) wants to put his foot down on news stories
3. In the above passage, the phrase "amounts to a row of beans" means that the news
   (a) is weak and often wanting entirely
   (b) deserves no one's attention
   (c) should travel the wires
   (d) is junk dressed up as real news
4. The passage implies that
   (a) there has to be censorship on newspapers
   (b) there is no points in having censorship
   (c) newspapers always dress up junk to look meaningful
   (d) one has to be strict in selecting news items
5. Evaluation of news would imply
   (a) less dependence on modern systems of communication
   (b) more careful analysis of each news story and its value
   (c) separating beans from junk
   (d) discriminating horrors from disasters

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 163

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.**

Detective stories tend to glorify crime. Murderers, gangsters and crooks of all kinds are described as tough, cunning, and courageous individuals who know how to take care of themselves and how to get what they want. In James, McCain's. *The Postman Always Rings Twice,* for instance, the villain is a much more impressive character than his victim. He is casual, brave, smart and successful with women. It is true that he finally gets caught. But he is punished for a crime that he did not commit, so that his conviction is hardly a trimuph of justice. Besides, looking back over the exciting life of the criminal, the reader might conclude that it was worth the risk.

1. According to the passage given above, detective stories
   (a) make interesting reading
   (b) are hardly worth reading
   (c) encourage readers to commit crimes
   (d) tend to create wrong notions about crimes and punishment
2. Murderers, gangsters and crooks referred to in the passage given above
   (a) always manage to get away
   (b) are often glorified in detective stories
   (c) are wiser than their victims
   (d) know how to escape from law

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3. The passage mentions James McCain
   (a) as an author of a detective story
   (b) as brave, smart and successful with women
   (c) as tough, cunning and courageous
   (d) as being more impressive than others
4. According to the passage, the life of a criminal;
   (a) is exciting
   (b) is hardly worth the risk
   (c) is seldom presented in the right perspective
   (d) ends in a triumph of justice
5. According to this passage, a criminal in a detective story generally gets caught
   (a) for the crimes he has committed
   (b) because of his careless mistakes
   (c) because the police is smarter than the criminals
   (d) for the crimes he has not committed

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 164

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.**

The greatest thing this age can be proud of is the birth of Man in the consciousness of men. In his drunken orgies of power and national pride Man may flout and jeer at it. When organised national selfishness, racial antipathy and commercial self-seeking began to display their ugly deformities in all their nakedness, then comes the time for Man to know that his salvation is not in political organisations and extended trade relations, not in any mechanical re-arrangement of the social system but in a deeper transformation of life, in the liberation of consciousness in love, in the realisation of God in Man.

1. In this passage, the phrase "God in Man" implies
   (a) God having assumed the shape of Man
   (b) neither fully godly nor fully human
   (c) Man being transformed into God
   (d) the divine qualities in Man
2. People jeer at the 'birth of Man' in the human consciousness when they
   (a) begin to think of themselves as God
   (b) become power-hungry
   (c) restructure the social system
   (d) become mentally deranged
3. According to the author, "salvation" of human beings lies in the
   (a) extended trade relations
   (b) spiritual transformation of life
   (c) orgy of national pride
   (d) wholehearted participation in political organisations
4. In the phrase "the birth of Man in the consciousness of men", Man stands for
   (a) power and arrogance
   (b) egocentricity
   (c) noble human qualities
   (d) an idealistic notion of the human self
5. The author uses the expression 'ugly deformities' to show his indignation at
   (a) political organisations
   (b) the liberation of human consciousness
   (c) selfishness and materialism of the people
   (d) the drunken orgies of power

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 165

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.**

There are, it must be admitted, some matters in regard to which the memory works with less than its usual perfection. It is only a very methodical man, I imagine, who can always remember to take the medicine which has been prescribed by his doctor for him. This is all the more surprising because medicine should be one of the easiest things to remember. As a rule it is supposed to be taken before, during, or after meals, and the meal itself should be a reminder of it.

The commonest form of forgetfulness, I suppose, occurs in the matter of posting letters. So common it is that I am always reluctant to trust a departing visitor to post an important letter. So little do I rely on his memory that I put him on his oath before the letter is handed to him. As for myself, anyone who asks me to post a letter is a poor judge of character. Even if I carry the letter in my hand I am always past the first pillar box before I remember that I ought to have posted it.

1. The passage is about
   (a) taking medicine on time
   (b) methodical men
   (c) forgetfulness
   (d) posting letters
2. It should not be difficult to remember taking medicine on time because
   (a) it is essential for good health
   (b) without it one cannot be a methodical person
   (c) it is not associated with forgetfulness
   (d) it is often prescribed in relation to the time of the meal
3. One of the two things people often forget doing is
   (a) taking meals on time
   (b) writing letters to friends
   (c) handing over letters to friends
   (d) taking medicines on time
4. The sentence 'anybody who asks me to post a letter is a poor judge of character" implies that the author
   (a) considers himself a weakling
   (b) is too busy to do such a trival task
   (c) considers himself unreliable in such matters
   (d) considers it beyond his dignity
5. The author is unwilling to ask people to post his letters because
   (a) it is not polite to do so
   (b) they may forget to post them
   (c) they may take it otherwise
   (d) they may not be trustworthy

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 166

Directions (Qs. 1-5): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.**

We are tempted to assume that technological progress is real progress and that material success is the criterion of civilisation. If the Eastern people become fascinated by machines and techniques and use them, as Western nations do, to build huge industrial organisations and large military establishments, they will get involved in power politics and drift into the danger of death. Scientific and technological civilisation brings great opportunities and great rewards but also great risks and temptations. Science and technology are neither good nor bad. They are not to be tabooed but tamed and assigned their proper place. They become dangerous only if they become idols.

1. According to the author, people think that real progress lies in
   (a) material success and technological growth
   (b) worshipping idols and having faith in them
   (c) having large industries and political power
   (d) taking risks and facing temptations
2. According to the author, science and technology should be
   (a) tabooed and eliminated from life
   (b) used in a controlled and careful manner
   (c) encouraged and liberally used
   (d) made compulsory in education

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3. From the passage one gathers that the Eastern people must
   (a) appreciate scientific achievements
   (b) build huge industrial organisations
   (c) avoid being controlled by machines and techniques of industrial production
   (d) be fascinated by machines
4. According to the author, science and technology are
   (a) totally harmless
   (b) extremely dangerous
   (c) to be treated as idols
   (d) are useful, if they are not worshipped blindly
5. According to the author, science and technology will bring benefits to
   (a) only western nations
   (b) only Eastern countries
   (c) nobody
   (d) all, if tamed properly

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 167

Directions : **In questions 1-5, you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

But if they remained indoors during the inclement weather, they were not idle. Jacob took this opportunity to instruct the children in everything. Alice learnt how to wash and how to cook. It is true that sometimes she scalded herself a little, sometimes she burnt her fingers; and other accidents did occur, from the articles employed being too heavy for them to lift by themselves; but practice and dexterity compensated for lack of strength, and fewer accidents happened every day. Humphrey had his carpenter's tools; and although at first he had many failures, and wasted nails and wood, by degrees he learnt to use his tools with more dexterity, and made several little useful articles. Little Edith could now do something, for she made and baked all the oatmeal cakes which saved Alice a good deal of time and trouble in watching them. In the evening, the latter sat down with her needle and thread to mend the clothes. At first, they were not very well done; but she improved every day. Edith and Humphrey learnt to read while Alice worked, and then Alice learnt, and thus passed the winter away so rapidly, that although they had been five months at the cottage, it did not appear as if they had been there as many weeks.

1. During the period of their confinement indoors.
   (a) they learnt to do some new things.
   (b) they cursed themselves all the time.
   (c) they became very sad and gloomy.
   (d) they remained idle and did nothing
2. They remained indoors because
   (a) they wanted to learn how to cook and how to wash.
   (b) the weather outside was very cold and stormy.
   (c) they wanted to make useful articles of wood
   (d) Jacob wanted to teach the children in solitude.
3. According to this passage, who learnt to read first?
   (a) Edith
   (b) Alice
   (c) Humphrey
   (d) Edith and Humphrey
4. How long had they been indoors at the cottage?
   (a) Five weeks.
   (b) Five days.
   (c) Five months.
   (d) Five months and five days.
5. Jacob taught the children because
   (a) he was a schoolmaster
   (b) they asked him to teach them.
   (c) it helped to pass the long winter nicely
   (d) they were sent to him to be taught.

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 168

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Mikhail Gorbachev's ouster, though dramatic in every respect, is on no account a surprise. Both his foes and his closest friends have been warning of it with a heightening sense of urgency for the past several months. Its consequences, however, are wholly unpredictable. The Soviet Union could well witness protracted violence on a mass scale should the reformists and those republics which have sought varying degrees of sovereignty for themselves choose to defy the central authority. It is possible that the country, after an initial period of uncertainty and perhaps even violence, could revert to the pre-perestroika system. Equally uncertain is the course of East-West relations. These are bound to deteriorate though the extent of deterioration must remain a matter of conjecture. Hailed abroad as a leader who had dared to free Soviet citizens from fear, enabled the countries of Eastern Europe to become democracies even as they regained their full sovereign status, paved the way for the renuification of Germany and exposed the moribund and totalitarian character of communism, he appeared at home to come under fire from all sides.

1. Under Gorbachev's term, the Soviet people were
   (a) afraid to speak
   (b) indisciplined and lazy.
   (c) committed to communism
   (d) not afraid to criticise
2. The relations between the Soviet Union and the Western countries
   (a) are likely to remain unaffected
   (b) may improve considerably
   (c) will definitely get worse
   (d) will fluctuate
3. The post-Gorbachev era may witness
   (a) a more open economy
   (b) reversal of perestroika
   (c) greater role for reformers
   (d) sovereignty for republics
4. As a result of his policies, the countries of Eastern Europe became
   (a) democratic and truly independent
   (b) authoritarian and inhuman
   (c) united and totalitarian
   (d) democratic but with a monarchy
5. The removal of Mikhail Gorbachev from power is
   (a) thrilling and extraordinary
   (b) dramatic but expected
   (c) vivid and shocking
   (d) strange and cruel

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 169

Directions (Qs. 1-7) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in *italics* to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The Indian scenario can be described very briefly. The apparatus of the state has become an integral part of what Americans term the iron triangle: a collusion of (a) those who benefit from the subsidies : the industry, urban populations, rich farmers: (b) those who decide on who is to be subsidised at whose cost : the politicians; and (c) those who administer the subsidies : the bureaucracy.

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Let me explain what I mean. Take the example of bamboo. Bamboo has been made available to paper mills at rates as low as one to two rupees per tonne, when the basket weavers were buying it in the market at a *high* price - several thousand rupees per tonne. Cement factories receive power and raw materials at subsidised rates and pass on the costs of pollution to the society at large; the cement thus subsidised flows to metropolises. These metropolises also attract *large* quantities of bricks made from the pervious topsoil of farms and baked with old banyan trees now being liquidated for kilns.

When a *giant* hydel project on a river in one State was concluded, the *bulk* of its power was given over to a single aluminium industry at a few paise per unit, well below the cost of production. Later, the State government decided to charge only a nominal flat rate per irrigation pump, ensuring that the farmers kept the pumps running whether they needed the water or not. Villagers who lose their lands and *small* homes under irrigation projects have always been inadequately compensated, thereby keeping the cost of projects low. But the beneficiaries in the command areas never have to pay for water to take care of even these artificially depressed costs.

1. Which of the following describes correctly the approach of the author?
   (a) Positive criticism followed by suggestions for improvement
   (b) Prove how government has handled the situation effectively
   (c) One sided, negative and highly critical
   (d) Indifference to both government and welfare of people
   (e) Instigates people to revolt against the government
2. Which of the following industries have not been referred to in the passage?
   (a) Aluminium (b) Brick
   (c) Paper (d) Iron
   (e) Cement
3. According to the author, who decided the beneficiaries of various subsidies?
   (a) The bureaucrats
   (b) The industrialists
   (c) Rich farmers
   (d) Villagers
   (e) None of these
4. Which of the following is the main reason which helps the authorities to keep costs of irrigation projects low?
   (i) The beneficiaries contribute money to the project
   (ii) The government keeps nominal rates for the supply of water
   (iii) Low compensation is provided to the affected villagers
   (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
   (c) Only (iii) (d) Either (i) or (ii)
   (e) Both (i) & (ii)
5. Which of the following statements is **true** in the context of the passage?
   (a) Paper mills and basket weavers both get bamboo at very low rates
   (b) Wood from banyan trees is used by the cement industries
   (c) The government machinery is taking a balanced view about development
   (d) The cement industry is responsible for polluting the atmosphere
   (e) The government is influenced by American terms
6. The author has given sufficient examples which make us feel that ——
   (A) Proper costing of the projects is not being done by the government
   (B) The government is protecting interests of rich and urban people
   (C) The present practice of subsidy should be reviewed
   (a) Only A & B
   (b) Only A & C
   (c) Only B & C
   (d) All the three A,B, & C
   (e) Only A
7. Four of the five words used in the passage form one group, the fifth one does not be long to that group. Find out the word that does not belong to the group.
   (a) Giant (b) Bulk
   (c) High (d) Small
   (e) Large

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d)
3. (e) : *Note* : It is the politicians who decide.
4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 170

***Directions (Qs. 1-6)*: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The goals of our present system of primary and secondary schooling is to prepare students for the examination system which will take them to the best technical institutions in the country. While the teaching of science and mathematics has over the years been upgraded, the teaching of the humanities and social sciences continues to be straight jacketed in grotesque ways. Those areas of the Indian reality which ought to form the proper subject like caste, poverty and environmental degradation, if we are to create a responsible and aware body of citizens, form no part of the syllabus.

The capacity to think independently and critically about problems that plague modern Indian society, which ought really to be a prominent part of a humanities curriculum, is perceived to be intractable from the point of view of the examiner. Lest the evaluation become subjective, every effort is made to reduce both history and economics to a series of facts; a one-to-one correlation between facts ensures proper systems of grading.

1. According to the author, the teaching of science and mathematics develops the capacity of the students in which of the following?
   (i) Considering pros and cons of each decision
   (ii) Examining the problem minutely with proper analysis
   (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
   (c) Either (i) or (ii) (d) Both (i) & (ii)
   (e) Not mentioned in the passage
2. According to the author, the present educational system ultimately helps the students in which of the following?
   (i) Understanding the real problems of people
   (ii) Acquiring various techniques to face the challenges of the future
   (iii) Getting admission to renowned technical institutions
   (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
   (c) Only (iii) (d) Only (i) & (ii)
   (e) Not mentioned in the passage
3. According to the author which of the following is the main reason leading to upgradation of teaching of science and mathematics?
   (a) Science and mathematics can solve our problems
   (b) It inculcates proper values for becoming an ideal citizen
   (c) The evaluation of these subjects is objective and critical
   (d) The syllabus of science and mathematics have been modified from time to time
   (e) Not mentioned in the passage
4. What seems to be the purpose of the author in writing this passage?
   (a) To critically look into the methods of teaching of science and mathematics
   (b) To point out the deficiencies in the curriculum and examination system
   (c) To reduce importance of science and mathematics in our system of education
   (d) To put up a case for proper objective system of grading
   (e) To appreciate the present educational system
5. What problems does the author see in the improvement of the teaching of humanities and social sciences?
   (i) The present syllabus of these subjects

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(ii) The difficulties of the examiners
(iii) The present system of evaluation
(a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii) (d) All the three
(e) Not mentioned in the passage

6. The author seems to believe in which of the following?
   (i) The capacity to think can be developed by a properly designed curriculum of humanities and social sciences
   (ii) Objective evaluation is necessary for social sciences
   (iii) Proper education can help a person to become a responsible and responsive citizen
   (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
   (c) Only (iii) (d) Either (i) or (ii)
   (e) Both (i) & (iii)

ANSWERS

1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (b)
5. (d) 6. (e)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 171

***Directions:* In questions 1-5, you have a brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

The supervisor would have to change his attitude towards people first. The staff under him must be perceived as human beings with feelings and needs. They are not automatons within a complex work machinery. One of the greatest needs of today's worker is to have a feeling that he is in control of his workplace and not *vice versa*. The best way is to satisfy this need as far as possible. He must feel firstly, that his work is meaningful. To do this the supervisor must delegate responsibility and limited authority for the man to execute his job well. The subordinate must be properly trained to assume responsibility and authority. Once he is ready to assume these he can be made accountable for his job. Very often supervisors assume all responsibility and accountability for fear of losing control of the workplace. This makes workers under him pawns in a vast chessboard. Delegating accountability gives the workers a purpose in life and the need to do a job well. Most important is to sit with each worker and chalk out common objectives and agreed norms to achieve them. This gives workers a security as to what is expected of them. When he has met his objectives he certainly has a feeling of achievement. This feeling of achievement is the greatest motivator.

1. Responsibility and accountability make a worker.
   (a) tense and frightened
   (b) shirk his duties
   (c) vulnerable before his supervisors
   (d) do his job properly
2. Supervisors do not delegate responsibility and authority to their subordinates because
   (a) final responsibility is theirs
   (b) subordinates are not capable enough
   (c) they can't trust their subordinates
   (d) they are apprehensive of losing their hold on the place of work
3. Orientation of subordinates to common objectives and how to achieve them is
   (a) a must
   (b) not very important
   (c) not at all necessary
   (d) optional
4. The greatest motivator is
   (a) fulfilment of purpose
   (b) a sense of security
   (c) a good supervisor
   (d) a good environment
5. A human attitude on the part of the supervisor towards his staff is necessary to
   (a) keep them happy
   (b) get them to work
   (c) get the best out of them
   (d) have a congenial atmosphere at work place.

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a)
5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 172

***Directions (Qs. 1-5):* Read the following passage and then answer the questions given below it.**

Travelling is now rightly considered as an indispensable part of education. The knowledge from books is of a somewhat theoretical character and in order to make it really useful, we must supplement it by a varied experience of the practical side of life and nature. Even if looked at from a totally different point of view, it is a fact that none but the wanderers can thoroughly enjoy home. Travel and home are like exertion and rest, each the complement of the other, so that, though it may appear paradoxical, one of the greatest pleasures of travel is return. On the other hand, home abiding men are like toads in a well. They have few higher aspirations of any kind and have a contempt for all regions and innovations. Their mental horizon is so narrowed that while they see nothing good or imitable in the world abroad, they have an inordinate pride of vanity regarding the absolute perfection of their own land. This retards their material and moral progress. Blind patriotism is unfavourable alike to individual and natural growth.

1. Travelling and home are
   (a) paradoxical. (b) complementary.
   (c) synonymous (d) contradictory.
2. Travelling
   (a) must be supplemented with practical experience.
   (b) disturbs our academic schedule.
   (c) adds to what we learn from books.
   (d) has nothing to do with education.
3. The passage recommends travelling
   (a) through one's own land.
   (b) beyond the national frontiers.
   (c) if one has several homes.
   (d) if one is a good imitator.
4. A traveller often.
   (a) detests his home.
   (b) enjoys home the most.
   (c) prefers wandering all the time
   (d) rarely sets up a home.
5. Exposure to different lands leads to
   (a) unnecessary pride
   (b) loss of values.
   (c) cultural crisis.
   (d) wider perspective.

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)
5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 173

***Directions :* In questions 1-5, you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

Loyalty is a fine thing. But in India some words have lost their meaning and loyalty has come to be almost a synonym for treason to the Motherland, and a loyalist is he who is not loyal to his God or his country but merely hangs on to the coat-tails of his alien master. Today, however, we have rescued the word from the depths, and in almost every jail in India will be found true loyalists who have put their cause and their faith and their country above everything else...England is a mighty country with her armies and her navies, but today she is confronted with something that is

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mightier....We are fighting for our freedom, for the freedom of our country and faith....India will be free; of that there is no doubt, but if England seeks the friendship of a free India, she must repent and purge herself of her many sins, so that she may be worthy of a place in the coming order of things. I shall go to jail again most willingly and joyfully. Jail has indeed become a heaven for us, a holy place of pilgrimage since our saintly and beloved leader was sentenced ...I marvel at my good fortune. To serve India in the battle of freedom is honour enough. To serve her under a leader like Mahatma Gandhi is doubly fortunate.

1. The mood of the writer is that of
   (a) optimism. (b) pessimism
   (c) cynicism. (d) arrogance.
2. What makes a country strong is its
   (a) manpower.
   (b) fighting forces.
   (c) people's faith.
   (d) good leaders.
3. What has been rescued from the depths is
   (a) our motherland.
   (b) slavery.
   (c) the meaning attached to loyalty.
   (d) patriotism.
4. 'Coming order of things' refers to
   (a) a free India
   (b) a chaotic state
   (c) wiping out of the British empire.
   (d) India as a super-power.
5. The writer says that loyalty
   (a) is another name for treason.
   (b) has unfortunately acquired a different meaning
   (c) has no place in India
   (d) is meaningless in the present context.

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 174

Directions : **In questions 1-5, you have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

Panna Lal Banerjee, safety officer of the Mahabir Colliery (coal-mine), awakened with a start as his phone was ringing. As he grabbed the receiver, Banerjee looked at his watch. It was 4.30 a.m.-not a time for good news. Sure enough, Banerjee's blood began racing as he heard the frantic voice of overman Faujdar Singh from 86 metres below ground level. "Water's gushing in with great force !" Singh screamed. "The mine's flooding !"

"Try to get everyone out", Banerjee told Faujdar. "I'm on my way".

1. This passage describes an accident
   (a) in the air
   (b) outside a colliery
   (c) in a colliery union office
   (d) inside a colliery
2. After hearing the phone call, Banerjee
   (a) went back to sleep
   (b) sat motionless and still
   (c) reported the matter to his seniors
   (d) went into quick action
3. As a result of the accident, the mine was
   (a) getting covered with smoke and gas
   (b) getting filled with water
   (c) getting engulfed in fire
   (d) getting caved in
4. While reporting the accident, Faujdar Singh's voice sounded
   (a) calm and relaxed
   (b) slightly worried
   (c) relieved
   (d) wildly anxious
5. Banerjee sent instructions that workers
   (a) should stay put where they are
   (b) should try to hold back water
   (c) should try to come out of the mine
   (d) should wait for further instructions

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 175

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

On the 16th of August, 1987 when I was told I had cancer of the lungs, my relatives and friends were alarmed at the apparent calm with which I received the news. I suppose they overlooked the fact that at my age (I turned 72 on January 26) you develop a practical acceptance which helps to face the impact of even such shockers. Besides, the tendency to set a good example as head of a large family somehow grows on you. However, despite the outward bravado, deep inside I was jolted by the news. This was because, as far back as I can remember, my health has never given me cause for concern.

1. The 'I' in this passage stands for
   (a) the nurse (b) the patient
   (c) the doctor (d) an accident victim
2. The narrator in the passage suffers from
   (a) tuberculosis
   (b) typhoid
   (c) cancer of the lungs
   (d) bone cancer
3. In terms of age, the patient is
   (a) a young man
   (b) a school-going kid
   (c) a middle-aged person
   (d) an old man
4. On hearing of the disease that has struck him, the narrator feels
   (a) relieved (b) anxious
   (c) indifferent (d) shocked
5. Before the disease struck him, the narrator's health had always been
   (a) good (b) poor
   (c) indifferent (d) full of problems

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 176

Directions: **In questions 1-10, you have one brief passage with ten questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

Democracy, so long as it is what it is, imperfectly educated, throws a great responsibility on the leaders. The average voter even in educated England has no opinion of his own on many questions. He chooses his party by tradition or by his agreement with its central aims in those matters on which he has strong views. On other questions he takes his opinions from the leaders. His conscience is clear when the party is chosen and for the rest the leaders decide and the voters obey. In a complex social machine, it is difficult for the units to exercise thought. It is more easy to be obedient automata. It does not even pay to think. Perhaps thought may prove costly. If the leaders want to create public opinion, the machinery of the press and the wireless makes it most easy. Modern conditions afford propagandists vastly increased opportunities of promoting collective excitement and setting the world in a conflagration. A few clever and adventurous leaders can excite people's passions and suppress intellectual freedom. In these circumstances, truth does not win as there is no attempt to find out truth.

1. The opening sentence of the passage implies that
   (a) in a democracy with uneducated masses the leaders are highly duty conscious
   (b) a well-educated democracy is based on responsible leadership
   (c) leaders in a democracy with imperfectly educated voters have to shoulder great responsibility
   (d) the responsibility of educating a democracy lies with its leaders.

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2. From the third sentence "He chooses his party by tradition...", we gather that
   (a) in a democracy one votes for a party with whose objectives and policies he agrees on all matters
   (b) in England an average voter supports a party either as a practice or because of his agreement with its broad policies
   (c) the average voter in England votes for a party because of tradition irrespective of his agreement or disagreement with its basic policies
   (d) an English voter selects a party which strongly stands for traditional and popular beliefs
3. The word 'conflagration' in the third sentence from the bottom of the passage signifies
   (a) wide-spread fire
   (b) unforeseen calamity
   (c) confusion
   (d) conflict
4. "In a complex social machine....the statement implies that
   (a) an individual finds it hard to formulate his own opinion in a complicated social structure
   (b) in a mechanical age a person cannot have individual aspirations
   (c) in a society which works like a machine an individual cannot be permitted to have his own political ambitions
   (d) it is difficult for an individual to challenge a complicated social machinery.
5. The statement : "It does not even pay to think", means that
   (a) thinking is not allowed
   (b) thinking brings no advantage
   (c) thoughtful persons are condemned
   (d) thinking is actually discouraged
6. According to the author, it is most convenient for a leader to "create public opinion", because
   (a) the average voter has no opinion of his own
   (b) even an educated voter takes his opinion from the leader
   (c) the modern means of mass communication are readily available to him
   (d) he has been chosen by the public whom he represents
7. Which one of the following statements is not implied in the passage?
   (a) In democracy an average voter is generally led by the leader
   (b) An individual in a democracy finds it easier to obey his leader than to do his own thinking
   (c) A propagandist leader in a democracy can excite mob hysteria so as to cloud the truth
   (d) A clever leader in a democracy arouses strong public frenzy in an effort to find out the truth.
8. Which one of the following has the **opposite** meaning to the word 'suppress' in the passage?
   (a) dominate (b) describe
   (c) tolerate (d) encourage
9. Which one of the following statements expresses most accurately the idea contained in the last sentence of the paragraph?
   (a) When public fury is aroused by cunning leaders some people are fed on lies.
   (b) At a time when clever leaders fan public feelings, nobody wants to know the truth which thus gets lost
   (c) An over-ambitious leader infuriates the mob and thus spreads falsehoods to serve his own ends
   (d) Some adventurous leaders encourage people's free thinking in an effort to get down to the true state of things
10. An appropriate title for the passage would be
   (a) Democracy and intellectual freedom
   (b) The role of voters in a democracy
   (c) Democracy and public opinion
   (d) The role of leaders in a democracy

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b)
3. (c) : *Note:* though "conflagration" means "wide-spread fire", here it is not used in its literal sense.
4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (d)
8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 177

Directions (Qs. 1-10) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

When we look at the question of leisure, enjoyment and self-expression in the most general way, we find three striking facts about our present system of things. First, our physical environment and more particularly that of our big towns and cities, is not designed to make what in brief we may call the good life easier of attainment. Secondly, recreation and cultural activies are not regarded as social services, in which the state should step in on a large scale as it has done with education or health or social security. They are, apart from uninfluential and often frustrated "high-brow" groups, preponderantly in the hands of profit-making interests. What with football, racing, the cinema, the theatre, popular literature, and holiday resorts, recreation is today one of the most profitable commercial rackets. That being so, standardisation is encouraged, and this in turn encourages the spectator mentality: more and more people become passive consumers of amusement, instead of active articipants in recreation. Thirdly, our society has not attained social self-consciousness. One half of it does not know how the other half lives; except in times of war, there is little national feeling; and there is a sad absence of group awareness, group pride, group expression in the cities and towns and rural districts of which the nation is made up.

1. According to the author the first striking factor about our present system of things, is that
   (a) Our large towns are planned so as to make amenities of life available to us
   (b) Man's surroundings do not help him to lead an easy life
   (c) Man's physical surroundings are not such as to make it easy for him to lead a full and worthy life
   (d) Only in our big towns life is spoiled and cannot attain its ultimate goal
2. Cultural activities in cities are considered by the author to be ineffective, because
   (a) these are not organised by social workers
   (b) the state helps only education, health and social security
   (c) these are controlled by highly intellectual people
   (d) these are mainly controlled by profit-making bodies.
3. "Standardisation is encouraged", means that
   (a) efforts are made to maintain high standards
   (b) uniform standards are promoted
   (c) different types of standards are urged
   (d) attempts are made to lift the standards from their low level
4. What, according to the writer, is the third striking factor about the present system of things?
   (a) People lack the social awareness that one is part of a large society
   (b) One is not sufficiently proud of oneself as a member of society
   (c) Even in war time there is hardly a feeling for the nation as a whole
   (d) In rural areas people live a sub-standard life

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5. Which of the following words comes closest in meaning to the word "passive" in the passage?
   (a) cowardly (b) considerate
   (c) inert (d) courteous
6. Which one of the following statements is not implied in the passage?
   (a) Conditions in big cities are not conducive to a fruitful and meaningful life.
   (b) Education, health and social security are not helped by the state in a large measure
   (c) Cultural activities are controlled by unsuccessful intellectuals and vested interests
   (d) Cultural activities are organised for the sake of earning huge profits.
7. The statement : "people become passive consumers of amusement", means that people
   (a) waste their time in attending useless shows of entertainment
   (b) silently pay for items of entertainment
   (c) love enjoying recreation in large groups
   (d) enjoy an entertainment only as members of an audience without directly taking part in it
8. Which of the following conveys the same sense as the expression 'national feeling'?
   (a) Jingoism (b) chauvinism
   (c) patriotism (d) fanaticism
9. Which of the following statements is implied in the passage?
   (a) life in the big towns is filthy and utterly useless
   (b) cultural activities should not be included among social services
   (c) cultural activities are usually controlled by powerful and enthusiastic groups
   (d) Cultural activities do not induce participation on the part of the spectators.
10. A suitable **title** for the passage would be
   (a) Factors detrimental to good life
   (b) Life in towns
   (c) Contemporary cultural scene
   (d) Communication of culture

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (a)
5. (c)	6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (c)
9. (d)	10. (b)		

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 178

Directions : **In questions 1-10, you have one brief passage with ten questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

It is strange that, according to his position in life, an extravagant man is admired or despised. A successful businessman does nothing to increase his popularity by being careful with his money. He is expected to display his success, to have a smart car, an expensive life, and to be lavish with his hospitality. If he is not so, he is considered mean, and his reputation in business may even suffer in consequence. The paradox remains that if he had not been careful with his money in the first place, he would never have achieved his present wealth.

Among the low income group, a different set of values exists. The young clerk who makes his wife a present of a new dress when he hasn't paid his house rent, is condemned as extravagant. Carefulness with money to the point of meanness is applauded as a virtue. Nothing in his life is considered more worthy than paying his bills. The ideal wife for such a man separates her housekeeping money into joyless little piles-so much for rent, for food, for the children's shoes; she is able to face the milkman with equanimity every month, satisfied with her economising ways, and never knows the guilt of buying something she can't really afford.

As for myself, I fall into neither of these catagories. If I have money to spare, I can be extravagant, but when, as is usually the case, I am hard up, than I am the meanest man imaginable.

1. In the opinion of the writer, a successful businessman
   (a) is more popular if he appears to be doing nothing
   (b) should not bother about his popularity
   (c) must be extravagant before achieving success
   (d) is expected to have expensive tastes
2. The phrase "lavish with his hospitality" in the third sentence of the first paragraph, signifies
   (a) miserliness in dealing with his friends
   (b) considerateness in spending on guests and strangers
   (c) extravagance in entertaining guests
   (d) indifference in treating his friends and relatives
3. We understand from the passage that
   (a) all mean people are wealthy
   (b) wealthy people are invariably successful
   (c) carefulness generally leads to failure
   (d) thrift may lead to success
4. It seems that low paid people should
   (a) not pay their bills promptly
   (b) not keep their creditors waiting
   (c) borrow money to meet their essential needs
   (d) feel guilty if they overspend
5. The word 'paradox' in the last sentence of the first paragraph means
   (a) statement based on facts
   (b) that which brings out the inner meaning
   (c) that which is contrary to received opinion
   (d) statement based on the popular opinion
6. How does the housewife, described by the writer, feel when she saves money?
   (a) she is content to be so thrifty
   (b) wishes life were less burdensome
   (c) is still troubled by a sense of guilt
   (d) wishes she could sometimes be extravagant
7. Which of the following is **opposite** in meaning to the word 'applauded' in the passage?
   (a) humiliated (b) decried
   (c) cherished (d) suppressed
8. The statement "she is able to face the milkman with equanimity" implies that
   (a) she is not upset as she has been paying the milkman his dues regularly
   (b) she loses her nerve at the sight of the milkman who always demands his dues
   (c) she manages to keep cool as she has to pay the milkman only a month's dues
   (d) she remains composed and confident as she knows that she can handle the milkman tactfully
9. As far as money is concerned, we get the impression that the writer
   (a) is incapable of saving anything
   (b) is never inclined to be extravagant
   (c) would like to be considered extravagant
   (d) doesn't often have any money to save
10. Which of the following would be the most suitable **title** for the passage?
   (a) Extravagance leads to poverty
   (b) Miserly habits of the poor
   (c) Extravagance in the life of the rich and the poor
   (d) Extravagance is always condemnable

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ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d)
5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (a)
9. (d) 10. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 179

Directions (Qs. 1-10) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The greatest enemy of mankind, as people have discovered, is not science, but war. Science merely reflects the social forces by which it is surrounded. It is found that when there is peace, science is constructive; when there is war, science is perverted to destructive ends. The weapons which science gives us do not necessarily create war; these make war increasingly more terrible. Until now, it has brought us to the doorstep of doom. Our main problem, therefore, is not to curb science, but to stop war - to substitute law for force, and international government for anarchy in the relations of one nation with another. That is a job in which everybody must participate, including the scientists. But the bomb of Hiroshima suddenly woke us up to the fact that we have very little time. The hour is late and our work has scarcely begun. Now we are face to face with this urgent question : "Can education and tolerance, understanding and creative intelligence run fast enough to keep us abreast with out own mounting capacity to destroy?" That is the question which we shall have to answer one way or the other in this generation. Science must help us in the answer, but the main decision lies within ourselves.

1. According to the writer, the real enemy of mankind is not science but war, because
   (a) science merely invents the weapons with which war is fought
   (b) science during wars is so destructive
   (c) the weapons that science invents necessarily led to war
   (d) the weapons invented by science do not cause war, though these make it more destructive.
2. War can be stopped, if
   (a) science is not allowed to lead us to utter destruction
   (b) we replace force and lawlessness by law and international government
   (c) science is restricted to be utilised only during war time
   (d) weapons invented by science are not used to launch a war
3. According to the writer, the main problem we are faced with, is to
   (a) stop science from reflecting social forces
   (b) stop scientific activities everywhere
   (c) abolish war
   (d) prevent scientists from participating in destructive activities
4. Our mounting capacity to destroy can be kept under control by
   (a) encouraging social forces
   (b) education and broadmindedness
   (c) insight and constructive thinking
   (d) both b and c (as above) together
5. The expression "bring to the doorstep of doom" means
   (a) carry close to death and destruction
   (b) lead to the threshold of a new destiny
   (c) induct in a ruinous activity
   (d) introduce to an unpredictable destiny
6. Which one of the following statements is not implied in the passage?
   (a) People needlessly blame science for war
   (b) Science is misused for destructive purposes
   (c) Neither science not the weapons it invents add to the horrors of war
   (d) The role of science in ensuring world peace is subsidiary to that of man.
7. Which of the following is **opposite** in meaning to the word "anarchy" in the middle of the passage?
   (a) Law and order
   (b) Political dominance
   (c) Economic prosperity
   (d) Communal harmony.
8. The phrase "our work has scarcely begun" implies, that our work
   (a) has not yet begun
   (b) has only just begun
   (c) has been half through
   (d) has begun but not yet completed
9. The expression "keep us abreast" in the passage means
   (a) keep at a distance
   (b) keep side by side
   (c) hold out a challenge
   (d) prevent from escaping.
10. Which of the following would be the most suitable **title** for the passage?
   (a) Science and social forces
   (b) Science and the horrors of war
   (c) Science and world peace
   (d) Science and the new generation.

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d)
5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (b)
9. (b) 10. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 180

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Given below is one passage with questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives given.**

When Rama was ten years old, his younger sister Sukla was only eight years old. Sukla was then reading at class four and Rama was in class five. They were at the same school. The course contents of the two classes were not of much difference. They would study together. There was competition between them as to who would study more, getting up earlier in the morning. In examinations also, they would have competition. The result of the scholarship examination held in the previous year was out during the current year. Both got it in consecutive years for a period of three years. When the scholarship amount was disbursed by the Headmaster, he asked Sukla as to whom she would hand over money after going back home. Sukla replied that she would give it to her father. When Rama was asked the same question, he said that it was his mother to whom he would give the amount. The Headmaster liked both Rama and his sister.

1. By how many years was Rama older than his sister?
   (a) 8 (b) 2
   (c) 10 (d) 18
2. When Rama was at class five, in which class was his sister studying?
   (a) four (b) six
   (c) five (d) seven
3. For how many years did both Rama and his sister get the scholarship?
   (a) 4 years (b) 1 year
   (c) 2 years (d) 3 years
4. To whom would Rama give the scholarship amount?
   (a) Father
   (b) Mother
   (c) Both father & mother
   (d) Headmaster
5. Who would give the scholarship amount to the father?
   (a) Rama
   (b) Both Rama and Sukla
   (c) Sukla
   (d) Headmaster

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b)
5. (c)

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MODEL PASSAGE NO. 181

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Logo is a computer language which is so easy to use that three- year-old children have learned to create programmes with it. To communicate with a computer, we must take the help of a computer language. Logo was designed in the late 1960s at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) by Professor Seymour Papert. Papert always considered learning as a hobby. He got doctorates in mathematics in his homeland and at Cambridge University. He was influenced by the idea that children learn primarily by manipulating their environment. He joined MIT's Artificial Intelligence Laboratory in 1964. He named the new computer language Logo after the Greek for "word". Logo is so easy to learn that even a child can easily master it.

1. Who designed Logo?
   (a) MIT
   (b) Seymour Papert
   (c) A 3-year-old child
   (d) Cambridge University
2. What is a Logo?
   (a) A foreign language
   (b) A difficult language
   (c) A computer language
   (d) Artificial Intelligence
3. When was Logo designed?
   (a) Before 1960
   (b) Between 1960 and 1970
   (c) After 1970
   (d) Before 1955
4. MIT stands for
   (a) Massachusetts Institute of Technology
   (b) Machine Intelligence Transfer
   (c) Mechanical Intelligence Test
   (d) Most Intelligent Technique
5. Where did Seymour Papert get his doctorates from?
   (a) Canada (b) France
   (c) Japan (d) USA and UK

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 182

Directions **: In questions 1-5 you have a brief passage followed by questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.**

European people of the Middle Ages were great builders of churches and castles. These two classes of buildings expressed the ideas that ruled medieval life. The village might be, and generally was, a collection of damp, dirty and draughty hovels, the city an insanitary huddle of houses, a fit breeding place for the plague, the castle primarily a fortress and secondarily a dark, cold inconvenient dwelling. But the church was built as well as decorated as lavishly as local effort could manage. Its windows were of glass and its walls were painted with pictures in bright colours. Its spire or the tower, pointing upwards, directed the gaze of villager and citizen away from an unsatisfactory condition of earthly life to a cloud land of vision and fancy.

1. Which of the following was given particular attention in the Middle Ages?
   (a) Castles (b) Houses
   (c) Villages (d) Churches
2. Why were the medieval cities a fit place for breeding plague?
   (a) The houses were built very near to each other
   (b) Insanitary conditions prevailed everywhere
   (c) The dwellings were damp and cold
   (d) The houses were draughty and inconvenient
3. Why was the medieval castle an intolerable place to live in?
   (a) It was primarily a fortress
   (b) It was a breeding place for plague
   (c) It was dark and cold
   (d) It had a village around it
4. The churches were made specially beautiful in the Middle Ages, because the people believed
   (a) in all glory to God
   (b) that God could live only in beautiful places
   (c) in the supremacy of the church
   (d) that angels come to live in the churches
5. While writing about the Middle Ages the attitude of the author in this passage is sarcastic towards
   (a) the ignorance of people
   (b) their philosophy of life
   (c) the builders of castles and churches
   (d) the insanitary conditions of the cities

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 183

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage and then answer the questions given under it.**

The villager has customarily been very conservative in his attitude and approach. He is reluctant to change his traditional way of thinking and doing things. His attitude, in many respects, is : "home-made is best". For instance, most cattle farmers in the villages, prefer to feed their cows and buffaloes with a home-mix comprising of local oil-cakes like mustard or cottonseed, pulses, jaggery, salt, etc. It takes numerous visits, hard convincing, daily trials and experiments to convince the rural cattle-farmer that compound feeds, scientifically formulated, improve the yields of milk, without any incremental costs.

The age-old values and attitudes towards caste, creed, women, time and money take time to change. The villager has traditionally been a believer in the philosophy of 'Karma' or 'Fate'. He has found it more convenient to blame his economic destitution, poor living conditions, and straitened social status on 'Bhagya', 'Karma' or 'Fate'. The security that the villagers find in the 'status quo', acts as a disincentive to change and experiment, in the short-run. Many of these antiquated attitudes, value-system and outlooks are changing, due to improved levels of awareness and education. However, the rate of change is sluggish. Attitudes that have fossilised over the centuries, do take time to change.

1. What does the phrase "home-made is best" imply?
   (a) The best should not be discarded.
   (b) Whatever is being practised is better than what is new.
   (c) People should go in for the Swadeshi because it is home-made.
   (d) Change for the sake of change is no good.
2. When will you call a person conservative in his attitude and approach?
   (a) When he sticks to old ways of thinking and doing.
   (b) When he would like to try out every new idea before accepting it.
   (c) When he imputes motives to change agents.
   (d) When he solves his problems through tried-out methods.

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3. Which one of the following is not the usual reason offered by an average Indian villager for his poverty?
   (a) It is God's will.
   (b) It is a result of some of his bad deeds committed in this or the previous birth.
   (c) It is because of his resistance to new ideas.
   (d) It is his destiny.
4. What is the best method to convince the average Indian villager about the superiority of a new cattle-feed?
   (a) Discussion.
   (b) Field demonstration
   (c) Distribution of related literature.
   (d) Home-visits.
5. Why does a villager feel secure in maintaining 'status quo'?
   (a) Because whatever is known should be the best.
   (b) Because change is seldom for the better.
   (c) Because too many people go about advising him.
   (d) Because of the imagined risk involved in trying a new approach.

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 184

***Directions (Qs. 1-5)* :Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Certain words in the passage are printed in *italics* to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

"The recent rapid growth of industry has, in some cases, been so excessive that too much manufacturing capacity has been developed in some fields of production, which forces companies to sell their surplus products in world markets at prices lower than normal. *This* will make it almost impossible to develop local industries producing the same items because consumers will prefer to buy the cheaper *"imported product"*.

1. Why is it necessary for companies to sell products at cheaper prices?
   (a) There is a heavy demand for these products
   (b) The cost of production has been considerably low
   (c) The demand has been lowered significantly
   (d) The local industries also manufacture the same product
   (e) None of these
2. Which of the following is/are most likely to hamper the development of local industries?
   A. Availability of imported products at cheaper rates.
   B. Consumer's tendency to refrain from using imported products.
   C. Excessive production capacity and low production cost.
   (a) Only A (b) Only B
   (c) Only C (d) A and B
   (e) A and C
3. "Imported product" as used in the last part refers to------
   (a) surplus products manufactured by foreign country and sold at a normal price
   (b) product of foreign country available at a below normal price
   (c) product sold to such other country which can't locally manufacture it
   (d) product manufactured locally but of export quality
   (e) none of these
4. According to the passage, the situation resulting from the rapid industrial growth is----------
   (a) conducive to the growth of local industries
   (b) favourable to the manufacturers
   (c) unfavourable to the consumers
   (d) disastrous to the exporters
   (e) none of these
5. "This will make"--------in this sentence "This" refers closely and directly to ----------
   (a) the recent rapid growth of industry
   (b) companies manufacturing surplus products
   (c) development of local industries
   (d) companies selling their production at cheaper prices
   (e) selling products of excessively higher prices

ANSWERS

1. (e) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 185

***Directions (Qs. 1-5)* : Read the following sentence and answer the questions given below.**

"The surprisingly abundant life of the Indian Ocean is confined to the upper layers; the deeper and especially the bottom waters are devoid of oxygen and are often permeated with hydrogen sulphide."

1. The sentence suggests which one of the following?
   (a) Observers are surprised at how little life exists in the Indian Ocean
   (b) Hydrogen sulphide is necessary to life
   (c) Both oxygen and hydrogen sulphide are necessary to life
   (d) Oxygen is not necessary for marine life
   (e) There are different layers of waters in the ocean
2. The sentence gives the information about--------
   (a) the life of the people near the Indian Ocean
   (b) the reason why life exists in particular water layers
   (c) the reason why oxygen is not found in the bottom layers
   (d) the reason why hydrogen sulphide is found in the bottom layers
   (e) the life of the people who sail across the Indian Ocean
3. Which of the following is the most **opposite** of the word ABUNDANT as used in the passage?
   (a) Plentiful (b) Minute
   (c) Insufficient (d) Meagre
   (e) Tiny
4. The waters of the Indian Ocean--------
   (a) are devoid of life
   (b) are always permeated with hydrogen sulphide
   (c) have life only in the lower layers
   (d) lack life and it is very surprising
   (e) have life only in the upper layers
5. The bottom waters of the Indian Ocean ----------
   (a) have no oxygen
   (b) have large amounts of oxygen
   (c) contain a lot of sea plants and animals
   (d) have no hydrogen sulphide
   (e) contain oxygen and hydrogen sulphide

ANSWERS

1. (e) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (a)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 186

***Directions (Qs. 1-5)* : Read the following sentence and answer the questions given below.**

"Although a smiling face often disguises the mind and heart of a villain, an indiscriminate generalisation of this phenomenon will do injustice to the innocent children whose faces bloom like flowers."

1. Which of the following is most **opposite** of the word INDISCRIMINATE as used in the sentence?

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(a) promiscuous
(b) selective
(c) undistinguished
(d) broad
(e) conspicuous

2. The intention of the author seems to be ----------
(a) to point out to an exception to the general rule
(b) to argue in favour of children who are sometimes guilty
(c) to forcefully defend the kind acts of villains
(d) to give justice to the generous actions of everyone
(e) to create a favourable opinion about people with smiling faces

3. The author of the sentence accepts the fact that---------
(a) all the things that appear most beautiful are the ugliest within
(b) the faces of innocent children disguise ill acts
(c) the faces of innocent children are as pleasing as the flowers in bloom
(d) an indiscriminate generalisation is justifiable in this case
(e) the faces of the villains are never smiling

4. The author feels that an indiscriminate generalisation of the phenomenon-----
(a) would brand all people with smiling faces as villains
(b) would do justice to the children who are guilty
(c) may lead good people to involvement in ill actions
(d) would prevent villains from committing ill acts
(e) should be done in all cases except children and flowers

5. Which of the following is most nearly the **same** in meaning as the word DISGUISES as used in the sentence?
(a) reflects (b) proves
(c) conceals (d) reveals
(e) discloses

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (e)
5. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 187

Directions (Qs. 1-6) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

What is the future which awaits our children? The underlying assumption of the question that Indian children have a common future is itself dubious. It can legitimately be asked whether a student who is well-fed, attending a boarding school in the salubrious climate of the hills, and learning to use computers has any future in common with a malnourished child who goes to a school with no blackboards, if indeed he does go to school. The latter may have no worthwhile future at all. And it might be worthwhile to analyse the significance of this marginalisation of more than 75 per cent of the children of this country.

The failure to provide an infrastructure for primary education in the villages of India more than 40 years after Independence is in sharp contrast with the sophisticated institutions, for technical institutes of higher education are funded by the Government, which essentially means that the money to support them comes from taxes. And since indirect taxation forms a substantial part of the taxes collected by the government, the financial burden is borne by all the people. L. K. Jha put it graphically when he observed that 25 paise of every rupee spent on educating an IIT student comes from the pockets of men and women whose children may never enter a proper classroom.

1. Which of the following pairs have been termed as 'sharp contrast', by the author?
(I) Infrastructure for technical education
(II) Lack of infrastructure for rural primary schools
(III) 25 paise of every rupee earned by Government is spent on education.
(IV) The financial burden of higher technical education is borne by all people
(V) 75% of children have limited opportunities.
(a) (II) & (IV) (b) (II) & (III)
(c) (III) & (IV) (d) (I) & (II)
(e) (IV) & (V)

2. The author is trying to highlight which of the following?
(a) Faulty system of direct taxes
(b) The greatness of L. K. Jha
(c) Need of sophisticated education for rural poor
(d) Need to have common future for Indian children
(e) None of these

3. According to the author, who among the following does not have a hopeful and prosperous future?
(A) All students from technical institutes
(B) All students financially supported by the Government
(a) Only (A)
(b) Only (B)
(c) Both (A) & (B)
(d) Neither (A) nor (B)
(e) Not mentioned in the passage

4. Which of the following statements is **not true?**
(A) The author welcomes Govt.'s initiative on primary education
(B) 75% of the children have a bright future
(C) 25% cost of educating a technocrat comes from poor people
(a) Only (A) (B) Only (B)
(c) Only (C) (D) Only (A) & (B)
(e) Only (A) & (C)

5. What seems to be the purpose of the author in writing this passage?
(a) Setting goals for children of upper middle class
(b) Questioning the legitimacy of public schools
(c) Highlighting lack of infrastructural facilities for primary education
(d) Marginalisation of poor children in terms of education
(e) Focusing on inequality in educational opportunities

6. What seems to be the likely answer of the author to the question posed by him in the first sentence of the passage?
(A) There is no common future for the Indian children
(B) The future is worthwhile for majority of Indian children
(C) The majority may never enter a proper classroom.
(a) Only (A) (b) Only (B)
(c) Only (C) (d) Both (A) & (B)
(e) Both (B) & (C)

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d)
5. (e)
6. (1) : *Note* :Even (c) is true, but a combination of (a) & (c) is not given.

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MODEL PASSAGE NO. 188

Directions (Qs. 1-10) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are printed in *italics* to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

In terms of the total energy consumed by different sectors, the largest consumer is understandably the industrial sector, which accounts for nearly half the total energy used in the country today. This is followed by the transport sector which consumes about 25%, the household sector (about 14%) and the agricultural sector (about 9%). This last sector has shown considerable increase in energy use over the last four decades. Among the primary fuels, the relative proportion of coal has dropped from nearly 80% to 40% and that of oil has gone up from 17% to 44% over the same period.

Total energy consumption in India today is equivalent to 291 million tons of oil of which 26% comes from wood. On a per capita basis it works out to about one litre of oil per day, which is extremely low by international standards. The future energy demand depends upon the level of development envisaged and also on the sections of people to be affected by it.

The energy disparity between the urban and the rural population is at present *as wide as* between nations on a *worldwide scale.* There is apparently a greater need to provide energy in the rural areas and to improve the efficiency of energy use than merely to increase the national figures for energy consumption, limiting its use to those who are getting the bulk share already.

With the projected rate of population growth, improving upon the per capita energy consumption is a Herculean task as our coal reserves and the capacity to import oil cannot be increased beyond a point. *There is clearly no escape* from the utilisation of renewable energy sources in a big way if the gap between the desired levels of energy supply and available resources has to be kept at the minimum.

1. According to the passage, the energy requirement of the future will be decided on the basis of which of the following?
   (A) Total energy already consumed by us in the past
   (B) Level of development of oil industry
   (c) Profile of the affected people
   (a) Only (A) (b) Only (B)
   (c) Only (C) (d) Both (A) & (B)
   (e) Both (B) & (C)
2. The author feels that increasing per capita use of energy is.....
   (a) rather difficult, but not impossible
   (b) not easy, but certainly achievable
   (c) not at all desirable
   (d) a matter of great difficulty
   (e) a routine matter
3. The author is laying greater emphasis on which of the following?
   (A) Efficient use of energy
   (B) Increasing national indices for energy consumption
   (C) Controlling population growth
   (a) Only (A) (b) Only (B)
   (c) Only (C) (d) All the three
   (e) Both (B) & (C)
4. Which of the following shows correctly the different sectors consuming energy arranged in ascending order?
   (a) Agriculture, transport, household, industrial
   (b) Agriculture, household, transport, industrial
   (c) Industrial, transport, household, agriculture
   (d) Industrial, household, agriculture, transport
   (e) None of these
5. Which of the following statements *is* **true** ?
   (a) The household sector has shown considerable increase in energy use
   (b) Use of oil has increased from 40% to 80%
   (c) Industrial sector uses 50% of total energy used in India
   (d) Energy consumption in India is 26% of world consumption
   (e) Import of oil to the extent required is quite possible
6. Which of the following has been suggested by the author as the best possible solution to overcome the energy crisis?
   (a) Importing large quantities of coal
   (b) Exploration of oil reserves
   (c) Reducing share of bulk users
   (d) Maximisation of renewable sources
   (e) Reducing the energy disparity between urban & rural areas
7. Which of the following styles has been adopted by the author?
   (a) Unsubstantiated arguments and views
   (b) Data-based, but coloured by socialism
   (c) Highly subjective with bias for rural people
   (d) Objective, descriptive, lacking clarity
   (e) Data-based, objective, positive, solution oriented
8. Which of the following has been mentioned as a major hurdle in enhancing per capita consumption of energy in India?
   (a) Present level of development in India
   (b) Increased use of energy in agricultural sector
   (c) Disparity in use of energy in rural & urban areas
   (d) International norm of 1 litre of oil per day per person
   (e) None of these
9. *There is clearly no escape*---------- means----
   (a) there is a way out, but it is ambiguous
   (b) there is a problem, but not without solution
   (c) there is also no solution to this
   (d) there is hardly any alternative except
   (e) there is more than one way
10. *The energy disparity*-------*as wide as*------- *worldwide scale,* the first sentence of the third paragraph means---------
    (a) disparity in urban & rural areas is observed in all nations
    (b) in no other nation is such disparity observed
    (c) developed countries consume more energy than developing countries
    (d) worldwide scale is different for rural & urban areas
    (e) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (e)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (b)
5. (c)	6. (d)	7. (e)	8. (e)
9. (d)	10. (c)		

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 189

Directions (Qs. 1-3) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Toys are an essential thing for children and have been there from very early times. The toys available now are definitely different from those crude toys which were available in olden times. Toys are now made of plastic, cloth, metal and so on. They are definitely more beautiful than the wood and clay toys made in olden times.

The instructive role of toys is often forgotten by many parents. They buy toys which add nothing to the development of the child. It is necessary to remember that toys have a big role in the education of the child. Many of the toy manufacturers have started realising this and are producing toys which are suitable for different age groups.

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Some of the toys are suitable for both boys and girls. However, girls have often preferred toys which are clearly different from the ones liked by boys. Dolls are preferred by girls. Possibly the softness and "girlishness" attached to dolls keep away boys. Psychologists say that to a large extent playing with dolls is responsible for the "motherliness" of girls when they grow up.

Many toys are sold in the market these days. More and more companies are setting up new factories. We are becoming more and more conscious of the role which toys have to play in the health of the child—both physical and mental.

1. Which of the following has not been mentioned in the passage as being used for making toys?
   (a) Cloth (b) Metal
   (c) Paper (d) Plastic
2. What is the extent of the role of toys, according to the passage, in the development of children?
   (a) Little (b) Very little
   (c) Some (d) Very much
3. Which of the following is false according to the passage?
   (a) Modern toys are better looking
   (b) Tastes of boys are different from girls
   (c) Dolls are more preferred by girls
   (d) No toys are there which are used both by boys and girls

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 190

Directions (Qs. 1-3): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Calm and controlled, after touching the feet of Dasaratha and Kaikeyi, Rama came out of the palace. Lakshmana, who was standing outside, had heard all that had happened. His eyes were red with anger. His hand clenched tightly around his bow. Rama discarded the white umbrella, the royal chariot and other signs of royalty. With great love in his heart, he told the people what had happened and asked them not to grieve. He passed through the crowd and went to Mother Kausalya's palace. She was sitting there dressed in white silk, offering pooja. She passed her hand lovingly over Rama's head and asked him to sit on the seat specially prepared for him. Rama bowed his head and smiled faintly. "Mother, this seat is now too high for me. Today I shall wear the dress of a beggar and go to the forest". He told her all that had happened. Kausalya was shocked. How could she survive without Rama? "No, no, my dear son, do not go. Think of your mother. Do you not have a duty towards her to make her happy? What about Sita? How will she be able to bear it? If you decide to go, take your old mother with you". Rama told her gently, "Mother, it is your duty to stay and look after the King in his time of grief. He needs you now. You should not go to the forest with your son like a widow". Now Lakshmana's anger knew no bounds. "The old king is out of his mind. He has lost his thinking power. As long as there is breath in this body, I shall see Rama sits on the throne. I shall cut and kill anyone who stands in the way. Brother, now is the time I shall prove to you the strength of my arm. It is madness to obey the word of a King who has lost his mind".

1. According to Lakshmana, who had lost thinking power?
   (a) The people of the kingdom
   (b) Kaikeyi
   (c) Rama and his mother
   (d) King Dasaratha
2. Why did Rama not sit on the seat offered by his mother?
   (a) He was not happy with his mother
   (b) The seat was too high to sit on
   (c) He did not like his mother in white silk
   (d) None of these
3. In the passage, what does the phrase "knew no bounds" mean?
   (a) No knowledge of boundaries
   (b) Limitless
   (c) Ignorance
   (d) Complete knowledge of limits

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 191

Directions (Qs. 1-9): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are *italicised* to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

A mouse, a tortoise, a crow and a deer were once the best of friends. They lived peacefully in a large forest by the side of a lake. It was the habit of the friends to meet daily for a chat. But one day the deer failed to turn up and the others began to wonder. The crow feared that the deer could have been caught in a trap. He offered to fly over the forest to see if he could *spot* the deer anywhere. And off he went. True enough, soon far below he spotted his friend, the deer, caught in a trap. The crow flew down to him at once, "My friend, how did this happen?" he asked anxiously. "I didn't *notice* this hunter's trap," explained the deer in tears. After promising to save him, the crow flew back to tell the others.

"Take the mouse with you," said the tortoise, on hearing the story. "He can gnaw at the net with his teeth". The mouse sat on the crow's back and together they went to the spot where the deer was. The mouse set to work and soon had the deer free. The tortoise, in the meanwhile, had arrived on the *scene* and the four became a happy group. However, all of a sudden the hunter appeared in the distance and the friends *scattered*. The deer raced off; the crow flew into a tree; and the mouse hid in a hole. Only the tortoise was left. He tried to make it to some bushes, but the hunter was too fast. He caught the tortoise, put him in a bag and carried him away.

The others witnessed the happenings with sadness. "We must save him; but how do we do it?" asked the mouse. "Leave it to me," said the deer. "I will run *ahead* of the hunter. When he sees me he is sure to drop his bag and *give chase*. When he does this, you two get hold of the bag and set our friend free". With that the deer ran off, and as expected, when the hunter saw him, he dropped his bag and gave chase. But the deer was too fast and soon raced out of sight. When the hunter returned he discovered that his bag was empty. He walked away in dejection. The four friends were overjoyed at being together again.

1. What did the deer do to save the tortoise?
   (a) The deer chased away the hunter
   (b) The deer opened the bag and freed the tortoise
   (c) The deer ran ahead of the hunter to distract him
   (d) The deer took the bag from the hunter and ran away
   (e) The deer told the mouse to cut open the bag
2. Which of the following activities was not done by the crow to save the deer?
   (a) The crow cut open the net and freed the deer
   (b) The crow flew over the forest in search of the deer
   (c) The crow took the mouse to the spot where the deer was trapped
   (d) The crow informed his friends about the fate of the deer
   (e) The crow acted upon the advice given by the tortoise

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3. The deer failed to turn up for the daily chat with his friends because
   (a) he wanted to save the tortoise
   (b) he fell into a deep pit
   (c) he was chasing the hunter
   (d) he was caught in a trap
   (e) none of these
4. What did the hunter do to the tortoise ?
   (a) He hid the tortoise in a bush
   (b) He caught the tortoise in a net
   (c) He released the tortoise from the bag
   (d) He put the tortoise in a trap
   (e) None of these
5. How did the mouse reach the spot where the deer was trapped?
   (a) The mouse was carried by the crow
   (b) The mouse walked alongwith the tortoise
   (c) The mouse raced ahead of the hunter to reach the spot
   (d) The mouse was carried by the tortoise on its back
   (e) None of these
6. The deer was set free by
   (a) the hunter
   (b) the tortoise
   (c) the crow
   (d) the mouse
   (e) None of these
7. Which of the following statements is **true** in the context of the passage?
   (a) The hunter dropped the bag containing the tortoise when he was chasing the deer
   (b) The crow and the mouse offered to go in search of the deer when he did not turn up
   (c) The hunter suddenly appeared when the four friends were having their daily chat
   (d) When the hunter returned after chasing the deer, he found his bag missing
   (e) None of these
8. Which of the following statements is **not true** in the context of the passage?
   (a) The tortoise was caught by the hunter because he was not fast enough to hide himself
   (b) It was the mouse who came up with the idea which saved the deer
   (c) The crow and the mouse were not at all caught by the hunter
   (d) The deer's plan succeeded in rescuing the tortoise from the hunter
   (e) An incident that took place after the release of the deer made the animals unhappy
9. What did the deer mean when he said, "Leave it to me"?
   (a) The deer wanted others to entrust him with the task of rescuing the tortoise
   (b) The deer wanted others to save the tortoise and leave him in peace
   (c) The deer wanted others to leave him alone to think about a plan to save the tortoise
   (d) The deer wanted others to let him be taken away by the hunter
   (e) The deer wanted that the idea of rescuing the tortoise be given up

***Directions (Qs. 10-12):* Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in capitals as used in the passage.**

10. **NOTICE**
    (a) escape (b) understand
    (c) care (d) see
    (e) prevent
11. **SPOT**
    (a) place (b) catch
    (c) dot (d) appear
    (e) locate
12. **SCENE**
    (a) view (b) site
    (c) stage (d) landscape
    (e) occasion

***Directions (Qs. 13-15) :* Choose the word which is the most opposite in meaning of the word printed in capital as used in the passage.**

13. **AHEAD**
    (a) before (b) behind
    (c) above (d) against
    (e) below
14. **GIVE CHASE**
    (a) follow (b) receive
    (c) lead (d) escape
    (e) approach
15. **SCATTERED**
    (a) separated (b) attached
    (c) mixed (d) connected
    (e) gathered

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (e)
5. (a)	6. (d)	7. (a)	8. (b)
9. (a)	10. (d)	11. (e)	12. (b)
13. (b)	14. (d)	15. (e)	

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 192

***Directions (Qs. 1-4) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

There are certain people, however, with whom one has a right to be bored- people who are so self-centred that they cannot listen to anyone else talking, people who engage in long conversations with their cats when visitors are present, people who exchange endless reminiscences of their old school when in the company of a man who was at a different school. Such people are boring because they make one feel for the time being an outsider.

1. The expression *endless reminiscences* stands for
   (a) a very long conversation
   (b) an unending recollection of past experiences
   (c) a boring and lengthy talk
   (d) a long chain of events
2. Boring persons are generally
   (a) quiet (b) tedious
   (c) talkative (d) indifferent
3. The most pleasing type of company is where people
   (a) listen to you with awe and respect
   (b) chit-chat with you in a patronising mood
   (c) shower on you a lot of flattering remarks
   (d) make you feel that they appreciate your conversation
4. A person feels an outsider in company when
   (a) he does not know anybody
   (b) he finds that every one present there is more intelligent than he is
   (c) he finds that people are talking of things which do not concern him
   (d) everybody wants to know the details about him

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 193

***Directions (Qs. 1-4) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Even an ordinary everyday activity may lead to an insight into human nature.

A picnic had been arranged by the department. Everyone was supposed to join it. I, being older than a good many, was ill at ease at the thought of joining a bunch of

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callow youngsters dreaming of some soft and sweet company on the way to the hill resort.

But the morning of the adventure found the boy in me climbing the first ascent-rather steep and hard, to the applause of all Adams and Eves in the troop.

Half way through we started finding snow all arround us, but the boy in me by then was once again lost in oblivion. I found myself lagging behind and often falling down on the soft snow due to the soft foam rubber soles on my shoes.

A laughing stock I was. But, soon I found four strong healthy arms supporting me. I pleaded, "Let me go, I'll not be able to make it", but they would not let me.

They were the arms of two hill folks who as people, had been described as withdrawn, selfish and aloof by my friends from the plains

1. The hill folk did not let him go because
   (a) they had seen that he was a weakling and needed support
   (b) they realised the difficulty of a man from the plains in climbing up the hills which they could do very easily
   (c) they had seen others laughing at him and wanted to add to their joy by supporting him in this way
   (d) they had seen that others did not help him.
2. The writer climbed the first ascent rather fast because
   (a) he suddenly felt that he was still young
   (b) the sight of so many youngsters reminded him of his younger days
   (c) the sight of so many youngsters infused a spirit in him which made him feel like a young man
   (d) he became competitive in the company of young boys and girls
3. The writer got tired soon because
   (a) he had difficulty in walking on the snow
   (b) climbing a steep and hard rock was strenuous
   (c) his age prevented him from exerting himself for a long time in spite of his best spirit
   (d) falling behind the young climbers dampened his spirit and depressed him
4. The narrator, in this passage, felt ill at ease at the thought of joining the picnic party because there was an age gap between him and the rest of the party. Which one of the following do you think is right ?
   (a) He felt he would not be able to stand the nonsense of the youngsters
   (b) He would suffer psychologically in the company of the youth indulging in romantic approaches and conversations
   (c) He would feel insulted because of the youngsters treating him as their equal
   (d) He would be embarrassed at lagging behind the youngsters while climbing the mountain

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 194

***Directions (Qs. 1-4) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Patience is better than wisdom. An ounce of patience is worth a pound of brains. All men praise patience, but few can practise it. It is medicine which is good for all diseases, but it is not every garden that grows the herbs to make it with. Many people are born crying, live complaining and die disappointed. They think every other person's burden to be light and their own feathers to be heavy as lead, and yet if the truth were known, it is their fancy rather than their fate that makes things go so hard with them. Many would be well off if they could but think so.

1. The writer's remark "It is their fancy rather than their fate" means
   (a) they are unhappy because they think that way and not because it is their destiny
   (b) they have a wrong approach to life
   (c) they are very much absorbed in their own problems
   (d) they are fatalists rather than imaginative
2. Which one is the most likely explanation, among the following, of the author's metaphorical statement that 'It is not every garden that grows the herbs to make it with ?'
   (a) Patience is quite difficult to practise
   (b) Patience is like a rare herb that cures all diseases
   (c) It is only a small number of people that are found observing patience in life
   (d) Patience is a must for solving all our problems in life
3. The writer's remark "They think every person's burden to be light and their own feathers to be heavy as lead" is very significant. It means
   (a) they consider their own problem to be difficult to solve as compared with problems of other people
   (b) they remain very much worried about their own problems
   (c) they feel that they alone face serious problems while others have a nice time
   (d) they are always worried and dejected
4. Which one of the following is the most suitable explanation to the author's remark that 'an ounce of patience is worth a pound of brains'?
   (a) Without patience intelligence can not be used properly
   (b) Patience is essential for every achievement in life
   (c) Patience comes first, intelligence next
   (d) Intelligence and wisdom can be attained only by practising patience

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 195

***Directions (Qs. 1-5) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Siddhartha stood still and for a moment an icy chill stole over him. He shivered inwardly like a small animal, like a bird or hare, when he realized how alone he was. He had been homeless for years and had not felt like this. Now he did feel it. Previously, when in deepest meditation, he was still his father's son, a Brahmin of high standing, a religious man. Now he was only Siddhartha, the awakened; otherwise nothing else. He breathed in deeply and for a moment he shuddered. Nobody was so alone as he. He was no nobleman, belonging to any aristocracy, no artisan belonging to any guild and finding refuge in it, sharing its life and language. He was no Brahmin, sharing the life of the Brahmins, no ascetic belonging to the Samanas. Even the most secluded hermit in the woods was not one and alone; he also belonged to a class of people. Govinda had become a monk and thousands of monks were his brothers, wore the same gown, shared his beliefs and spoke his language. But he, Siddhartha, where did he belong ? Whose life would he share ? Whose language would he speak ?

1. Siddhartha was
   (a) a monk. (b) an artisan
   (c) a nobleman. (d) none of these.

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2. Govinda was
   (a) Siddhartha's brother
   (b) a monk
   (c) an artisan
   (d) an aristocrat
3. Siddhartha was no longer a Brahmin because
   (a) Govinda had become a monk
   (b) he did not like Govinda
   (c) he felt lonely
   (d) he had rejected the Brahminical beliefs.
4. Siddhartha shivered inwardly because
   (a) he felt cold
   (b) for the first time he realised what real loneliness meant.
   (c) he did not know where Govinda was
   (d) he had been homeless for years
5. The Samanas
   (a) were monks
   (b) lead a life of severe self-discipline
   (c) were a group of religious leaders
   (d) were Epicurians

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (b)

MODEl PASSAGE NO. 196

***Directions (Qs. 1-6):* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Fungi form an isolated group within the plant kingdom and indeed are regarded by many as forming a separate kingdom of their own. They differ from all other plants by their lack of the green pigment chlorophyll, in the construction of thread-like units known as *hyphae* and their method of reproduction.

Reproduction occurs by spores either of sexual or asexual origin. The spore germinates, sending out a germ-tube that elongates to produce a thread-like, usually septate, filament that then branches out repeatedly. By continued ramification these threads or hyphae (singular *hypha*) form a cobweb or felt-like sheet known as a *mycelium*. In most instances fusion between two hyphae, usually from different *mycelia*, must occur before a fruit-body can be produced. Even then this process will only take place given the correct climatic factors and a sufficient food supply.

Fungi differ from the higher plant forms by the absence of the green pigment chlorophyll, which enables plants to photosynthesize. By this process green plants are able to obtain their carbohydrates: the chlorophyll in their leaves fixes atmospheric carbon dioxide in the presence of sunlight and water to manufacture sugar for their nutrition. As fungi are unable to do this they have to obtain their carbohydrates from decomposed animal or plant tissues. Hence they are found in habitats rich in rotting vegetation such as woodland, grassland, compost heaps, sawdust piles, on dung or manure heaps and on burnt ground colonized by moss. Fungi obtaining their food from these sources are known as *saprophytes*; others obtaining their food materials directly from living plants or animals are known as *parasites*. Examples of parasitic fungi on trees and herbaceous plants are the woody bracket fungi and mildew respectively; diseases of man such as athlete's foot, ringworm and farmer's lung are also caused by parasitic fungi.

1. What are fungi?
   (a) Fungi are plants.
   (b) They are animals.
   (c) Fungi are cells.
   (d) Fungi are dead matter.
   (e) Fungi are the green pigment called chlorophyll.
2. Point out the correct statement :
   (a) All plants have chlorophyll.
   (b) All plants other than fungi have chlorophyll.
   (c) Only fungi have chlorophyll.
   (d) None of the above
3. How do fungi reproduce?
   (a) They reproduce through seeds.
   (b) They reproduce sexually or asexually.
   (c) Spores are the means for their reproduction.
   (d) They reproduce from seeds.
4. Which is correct?
   (a) Fungi form cobwebs.
   (b) Fungi are like spiders in their capacity to produce cobwebs.
   (c) Spores produce hyphae which some times look like cobwebs.
   (d) A mycelium is nothing but a cobweb.
5. Sugar cannot be produced by plants unless
   (a) chlorophyll is present.
   (b) sunlight, water and carbon dioxide are present.
   (c) items in (a) and (b) above are all present.
   (d) Both items (a) and (b) above are absent
6. Fungi grow on rotting vegetation or animals because,
   (a) they cannot produce their own food.
   (b) their habitat provides them with the food they need.
   (c) their habitat contains the chlorophyll which they need to produce carbohydrates.
   (d) they are parasites.

ANSWERS

1. : (a) 2. : (b) 3. : (c) 4. : (c)
5. : (c) : *Note* : both (a) and (b) are true. But (c) is most correct.
6. : (b) : *Note* : (a) is a fact, But (b) adds to that fact.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 197

***Directions (Qs. 1-3) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

For many women being in good health means 'being able to cope', being well enough to fulfil all the demands made on them in the never-ending cycle of caring for home and family. Unlike a man's work, which traditionally begins and ends at set times, women feel, rightly or wrongly, that they are on call 24 hours a day. They find it difficult to set aside time for themselves, cultivate their own interests, needs and desires. Yet these are as much aspects of positive health as exercise and eating nourishing food. More and more women are recognising this now and reaching out for more than just a 'coping' concept of health.

Positive health involves becoming aware of and paying attention to every aspect of our lives and in fulfilling the potential within each one of us. It also involves being adaptable. Remaining healthy and in harmony with our constantly changing environment depends on our ability to change and adapt to new situations and people, shifting economic, political and social values. Resistance to change, or ignorance and confusion in the face of change, creates tension and rigidity, insecurity and anxiety—the starting points of illness. So health is not something that resides in the individual alone. Our interdependency with our environment and with other people is experienced most when things either go very wrong as in serious illness, or are very right, when the harmony we feel in our surroundings and our relationships gives us an inner peace. A consciousness of the whole being-mind, body and spirit-as part of a greater whole-is the essence of holistic health. It means being aware of the continuous flow between desires, thoughts, needs and hopes, and the realities, demands, approaches, assistance and cooperation of others.

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Positive health also involves being able to alter our environment, just as we can learn to change our inner world through understanding and awareness. This means developing a sense of one's individuality, of taking responsibility for oneself and one's needs, making decisions and choices. It also means developing the capacity to understand and share with others-to know for instance, when it is right to be responsible for someone else, a young daughter perhaps, and to know when to let the child take charge of herself. Or, with another adult, to know when to let go and let him or her take care of you for a while-the development of mutual responsibility.

To aim for positive health rather than an absence of ill-health involves learning to listen to our bodies' language, to the finely tuned rhythms within us which can tell us about ourselves and our state of health. This growing awareness can sometimes be painful; you may become conscious of needs or feelings you have suppressed and of ways in which you hold yourself back from living fully, the fears and anxieties which keep you tied to limiting habits. But awareness bring with it a greater joy too. Pleasure can be felt more keenly, opportunities grasped more confidently, choices made more clearly. Positive health is the full creative potential of each one of us; it is a state of being a continuous changing flow, an adventure in which we seek a richer and more satisfying way of life.

1. What is positive health?
   (a) It is an absence of illness.
   (b) It means being able to handle day-to-day problems effortlessly.
   (c) It means being able to do well whatever one is potentially capable of doing and at the same time being able to readjust oneself to different situations.
   (d) It is not merely an absence of ill-health, but it is to develop our mind and body to a state where we can actively fulfil the growing needs in ourselves and others whereby we can lead a full life.
2. Which statement is **true** according to the passage?
   (a) Men feel that they are not needed to work 24 hours a day.
   (b) Women feel that they are expected to work all day and all night.
   (c) Women are no longer satisfied with merely a coping concept of health.
   (d) Men have time to look after their own needs whereas women don't.
   (e) None of the above statements.
3. 'Coping' concept of health means
   (a) Positive health.
   (b) Absence of ill-health.
   (c) Being well enough to fulfil the demands made on women.
   (d) Holistic health.

ANSWERS

1. : (d) : is a comprehensive answer. The passage does not clearly define what is positive health. It only gives a whole lot of attributes the sum total of which may be called positive health.
2. : (e) :
3. : (c) : (b) is correct but (c) elaborates.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 198

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

We develop the vital bond of attachment (between mother and infant) via the smiling response. As a visual stimulus the smile has attained its unique configuration principally by the simple act of turning up the mouth corners. The mouth is opened to some extent and the lips pulled back, as in the face of fear, but by the addition of the curling up of the corners the character of the expression is radically changed. This development has in turn led to the possibility of another and contrasting facial posture-that of the down-turned mouth. By adopting a mouth-line that is the complete opposite of the smile shape, it is possible to signal an anti-smile. Just as laughing evolved out of crying and smiling out of laughing so the unfriendly face has evolved, by a pendulum swing from the friendly face.

But there is more to smiling than a mouth-line. As adults we may be able to convey our mood by a mere twist of the lips, but the infant throws much more into the battle. When smiling at full intensity, it also kicks and waves its arms about, stretches its hands out towards the stimulus and moves them about, produces babbling vocalisations, tilts back its head and protrudes its chin, leans its trunk forward or rolls it to one side, and exaggerates its respiration. Its eyes become brighter and may close slightly; wrinkles appear underneath or alongside the eyes and sometimes also on the bridge of the nose, the skin-fold between the sides of the nose and the side of the mouth becomes more accentuated, and the tongue may be slightly protruded. Of these various elements, the body movements seem to indicate a struggle on the infant's part to make contact with the mother. With its clumsy physique, the baby is probably showing us all that remains of the ancestral primate clinging response.

1. We recognise a smile by
   (a) the turning up of the corners of the mouth.
   (b) opening the mouth, stretching the lips and making them longer and curling up the corners.
   (c) stretching the lips and turning down the corners and at the same time opening the mouth a little.
   (d) kicking and moving the arms and stretching the hands towards the person opposite.
   (e) by closing the eyes and making them brighter.
2. An adult can convey his smile by
   (a) a mere twist of his lips.
   (b) twisting his lips upwards.
   (c) kicking his arms about and producing babbling noises and breathing hard.
   (d) adopting a mouth-line completely opposite the anti-smile shape.
3. Which statement is **true?**
   (a) A baby's smile is more vigorous than an adult's.
   (b) When compared to adults, a baby smiles more quietly.
   (c) It is not possible to speak when one is smiling, especially when the person is a baby.
   (d) Babies make babbling noises, tilt their heads back, protrude their chins before they can smile.
4. Smiling is an effort on the infant's part to show
   (a) that she is happy
   (b) her mother is happy
   (c) that it is struggling to make contact with its mother.
   (d) its attempts to develop a vital bond of attachment which its ape-like ancestors tried to do by clinging to the mother.
5. Each of the *italicised* words or phrases have a word which is **opposite** in meaning in the alphabetically listed number of words (a), (b), (c) and (d) which follow. Choose the word and place its number against the italicised word.
   (a) *laughing* (b) *anti-smile* (c) *curling up*
   (a) smile (b) crying (c) frown (d) down-turned.

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ANSWERS

1.: (b) 2.: (d) 3.: (a) 4.: (d)
5. : (a) : (b), (b) : (a), (c) : (d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 199

Directions (Qs. 1-5) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

He wondered how he could ever have allowed himself to be drawn into such a ridiculous business; for the first time he felt the full irony of it. He had visions of coming home in the afternoon to a house smelling of linseed and paregoric, and of being greeted by a chronic howl as he went upstairs to dress for dinner. He had never been a clubman, but he saw himself becoming one now.

The worst of his anticipations were unfulfilled. The baby was surprisingly well and surprisingly quiet. Such infantile remedies as she absorbed were not potent enough to be perceived beyond the nursery; and when Lethbury could be induced to enter that sanctuary, there was nothing to jar his nerves in the mild pink presence of his adopted daughter. Jars there were, indeed: they were probably inevitable in the disturbed routine of the household; but they occurred between Mrs. Lethbury and the nurse, and Jane contributed to them only a placid stare which might have served a rebuke to the combatants.

In the reaction from his first impulse of atonement, Lethbury noted with sharpened perceptions the effect of the change on his wife's character. He saw already the error of supposing that it could work any transformation in her. It simply magnified her existing qualities. She was like a dried sponge put in water : she expanded, but she did not change her shape. From the standpoint of scientific observation it was curious to see how her stored instincts responded to the pseudo-maternal call. She overflowed with the petty maxims of the occasion. One felt in her the epitome, the consummation, of centuries of animal maternity, so that this little woman, who screamed at a mouse and was nervous about burglars, came to typify the cave-mother rending her prey for her young.

It was less easy to regard philosophically the practical effects of her borrowed motherhood. Lethbury found with surprise that she was becoming assertive and definite.She no longer represented the negative side of his life;she showed, indeed, a tendency to inconvenient affirmations. She had gradually expanded her assumption of motherhood till it included his own share in the relation and he suddenly found himself regarded as the father of Jane. This was a contingency he had not foreseen, and it took all his philosophy to accept it; but there were moments of compensation. For Mrs. Lethbury was undoubtedly happy for the first time in years; and the thought that he had tardily contributed to this end reconciled him to the irony of the means.

At first he was inclined to reproach himself for still viewing the situation from the outside, for remaining a spectator instead of a participant. He had been allured, for a moment, by the vision of severed hands meeting over a cradle, as the whole body of domestic fiction bears witness to their doing and the fact that no such conjunction took place he could explain only on the ground that it was a borrowed cradle. He did not dislike the little girl. She still remained to him a hypothetical presence, query rather than a fact; but her nearness was not unpleasant, and there were moments when her tentative utterances, her groping steps, seemed to loosen the dry accretions enveloping his inner self. But even at such moments-moments which he invited caressed-she did not bring him nearer to his wife. He now perceived that he had made a certain place in his life for Mrs. Lethbury, and that she no longer fitted into it. It was too late to enlarge the space, and so she overflowed and encroached. Lethbury struggled against the sense of submergence. He let down barrier after barrier, yielding privacy after privacy; but his wife's personality continued to dilate. She was no longer herself alone : she was herself and Jane. Gradually, in a monstrous fusion of identity, she became herself, himself and Jane; and instead of trying to adapt her to a spare crevice of his character, he found himself carelessly squeezed into the smallest compartment of the domestic economy.

1. Whose daugher was Jane?
   (a) Mrs. Lethbury's
   (b) The nurse's
   (c) Lethbury's
   (d) Jane's real parents were unknown.
2. Who became gradually more confident and assertive?
   (a) Mr. Lethbury.
   (b) Jane.
   (c) Mrs. Lethbury.
   (d) The nurses.
3. What misgivings did Mr. Lethbury have at first?
   (a) He thought that the child would be a nuisance.
   (b) His wife would change.
   (c) His wife would continue to represent the negative side of his life.
   (d) He thought that he would be regarded as the father of the child.
4. Jane proved to be
   (a) a foul-smelling baby.
   (b) a child who was always ill.
   (c) a healthy and quiet child.
   (d) instrumental in relegating Lethbury's personality to the background.
5. From amongst the set of words alphabetically numbered, choose a word having the **same** meaning for each of the *italicised* words.
   (a) *remedies* (b) *sanctuary* (c) *placid* (d) *magnified*
   (a) nursery (b) dilated
   (c) quiet (d) cures
   (e) refuge

ANSWERS

1.: (d) 2.: (c) 3. : (a) 4. : (c)
5.: (a): (d), (b) : (e),(c) : (c) (d) : (b).

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 200

Directions (Qs. 1-4) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The *Americans* believe that all Creatures have Souls, not only Men and Women, but Brutes, Vegetables, nay even the most inanimate things, as Stocks and Stones. They believe the same of all the Works of Art, as of Knives, Boats, Looking-glasses : And that as any of these things perish, their Souls go into another World, which is inhabited by the Ghosts of Men and Women. For this Reason, they always place by the Corpse of their dead Friend a Bow and Arrows, that he may make use of the Souls of them in the other world, as he did of their wooden Bodies in this. How soever absurd such an Opinion as this may appear, our *European* Philosophers have maintained several Notions altogether as improbable. Some of *Plato's* followers in particular, when they talk of the World of Ideas, entertain us with Substances and Beings no less extravagant and chimerical. Many *Aristotelians* have likewise spoken as unintelligibly of their substantial Forms. I shall only instance *Albertians Magnus*, who in his Dissertation upon the Loadstone, observing that Fire will destroy its magnetic Virtues, tells us that he took particular Notice of one as it lay glowing amidst an Heap of burning Coals, and that he perceived a certain blue Vapour to arise from it, which he believed might be the *substantial Form*, that is, in our *West-Indian* Phrase, the *Soul* of the Loadstone.

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1. This essay was written in 1711. The Americans in this essay are :
   (a) Citizens of the U.S.A.
   (b) Red Indians
   (c) Indians.
2. The author compares European philosophy with the American beliefs because
   (a) it is just as foolish and irrational.
   (b) both are based on sound logic.
   (c) some European philosophers believe that loadstones have souls and there is a "World of Ideas"
3. The Americans believe that the other world is peopled by
   (a) the souls of men and women.
   (b) the souls of men and women and the souls of the implements they have used while they were living.
   (c) the souls of dead human beings and the implements they have used and which have been buried with them.
   (d) the souls of animate as well as inanimate things which perish.
4. From amongst the set of words alphabetically numbered (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), choose a word having the **same** meaning for each of the *italicised* words.
   (a) *loadstone* (b) *chimerical* (c) *perish* (d) *notions*
   (a) die (b) magnet (c) ideas (d) beliefs (e) imaginary

ANSWERS

1. : (b) 2. : (a) 3. : (d)
4. : (a) : (b), (b) : (e),(c) : (a) (d) : (d).

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 201

***Directions (Qs. 1-2) :* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Choosing and buying a motor cycle or scooter of your own is not as simple and clear cut as it might seem, since the demands the law makes on you, the rider, will play an important part in the final choice.

If you compare a bike rider's legal position with that of a car driver, you will see that the demands are much stricter for first-time riders. So, before deciding on which model to buy, it is only common sense to take into consideration the limitation that may be imposed on you by the law of the land.

At present, the legal position in the U.K. is as follows :

No person under the age of 16 may ride a vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine on public roads. From the age of 14, however, you can ride an electrically-powered two or three-wheeler.

At the age of 16, you are legally entitled to ride a moped-but not a motor cycle.

By law, the engine capacity of any moped registered after August 1977 has to be 50 cc or under, while the machine's maximum design speed must be no more than 30 mph (48 km/hr.). Such mopeds are popularly termed 'restricted' models.

Mopeds registered before August 1977 must be fitted with pedals, which are capable of propelling the machine. Because such models do not have a maximum speed restriction, they are termed 'pre-restricted' or non-restricted mopeds, though their engine capacity is still limited to a maximum of 50cc.

At the age of 17, you are legally entitled to ride a motor cycle or scooter as a learner rider under the terms of your provisional driving licence. Again, however, there are legal limitations.

If the motor cycle or solo scooter is a model registered after 1 February, 1983, its engine capacity must be no more than 125cc, with a specified maximum power to weight ratio. In nearly all cases, this works out to a nominal 1.2 bhp engine output figure.

The engine output of solo machines registered before 1 February 1983 is not restricted, although they are still limited to a maximum capacity of 125cc.

A 17-year-old learner motor cyclist may also ride a motor cycle and side-car combination of any capacity. The term 'side-car' is capable of varying definition-at its simplest, it can be nothing more than a third wheel.

Popularly referred to as a 'Wheel on a stick', this side-car is not designed to carry a passenger, its primary function being to allow a learner rider to bend the rules and ride a machine of any capacity. It is extremely light weight and can be banked around corners. This means that, even with a 'side-car', the motor cycle still performs like a solo machine.

At the age of 17 a provisonal licence holder can apply for the motor cycle driving test. If you are riding solo, this involves two examinations-the Part One test and the Part Two test. The first test is designed to determine machine control and basic riding skills and is held off the public road. When you pass it, you may then apply to take the second test. This tests your roadcraft skills-it also requires you to answer questions on the basics of the Highway Code.

If you are learning to ride on a side-car combination, however, you do not have to take the Part One test, though you must take the Part Two test. This, too, allows you to carry an unlicenced side-car passenger, with a provisional licence, you can only carry a passenger who holds a full licence himself.

Your provisional licence lasts only for two years. If you do not pass the Part Two test within that time-the Part One test, though recommended, is not as yet compulsory-your licence is revoked for a year and you cannot apply for another one during that period.

If you hold a full car licence, you can ride a moped without L plates and a solo machine of up to 125 cc engine capacity, or a side-car machine of any engine capacity, provided that L plates are displayed. The two-year provisional licence limit also does not apply.

If in doubt about any of these provisions, check with a dealer or the police.

Buying - the golden rules

The cost of buying a motor cycle and its resale value are only two of the factors you must take into account when deciding on any purchase. In addition, you should consider how much the machine will actually cost to run, how much the appropriate clothing will be and the price of any accessories you may require. So, the first golden rule to remember is always to think beyond the initial purchase price.

The advice applies particularly to insurance. It will always pay you to get an insurance quotation in advance. The cost of insurance has risen dramatically in recent years.

1. Choose the correct statement :
   (a) Your choice of the motorcycle you want to buy depends on the amount of money you can afford to spend.
   (b) Your choice of the motorcycle depends on the limitations the law has imposed on you even if you have enough money to buy any motor cycle.
   (c) Your choice of motor cycle will depend solely on whether you are 17 years old or above.
2. From the list of words given, choose a word having **similar** meaning for each of the *italicised* words.
   (a) *imposed* (b) *combustion* (c) *restriction* (d) *revoked*
   (a) limitation (b) forced (c) oxidation (d) cancelled (e) burn

ANSWERS

1. : (a)

2. : (a) : (b),(b) : (c) & (e),(c) : (a) (d) : (d)

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RECALL TEST

Directions (Qs. 1-25 in respect of passages 196 to 201): **The comprehension exercises you have just completed will have given you some idea of the possible meanings of the words in the passage. The multiple choices will have also helped you to understand exactly what each of the passage are trying to convey. You will now be in a better position to write short answers to questions based on the passages. Write the answers as far as possible, in your own words.**

Re-read each of the six passages and answer the following questions.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 196

1. How does the spore of the fungus germinate?
2. What are the conditions needed for spores to be produced?
3. Why cannot fungi produce its own food?
4. What type of fungi cause diseases?
5. What is meant by plant kingdom?
6. What are saprophytes?

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 197

7. How is a man's work different from a woman's?
8. What are the factors which create illness?
9. What does the writer mean by "our bodies' language"?

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 198

10. How is the expression of fear different from that of a smile?
11. Why does the infant try to make contact with the mother?
12. What are the features which make a smile different from an anti-smile?
13. What do you think is meant by the phrase "exaggerate its respiration"?
14. Why does a child smile?

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 199

15. What was Lethbury apprehensive about?
16. How did Mrs. Lethbury's personality change after Jane was adopted?
17. How did the child affect Lethbury?
18. What sort of a mother was Mrs. Lethbury?
19. What happened to Lethbury ultimately?

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 200

20. How are some of the disciples of Plato similar to the Americans?
21. What did Albertus Magnus observe?
22. What conclusion did Magnus make from the glowing loadstone?
23. What did Mangnus believe was the soul of the loadstone?
24. Who do you think are the West Indians?

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 201

25. What is the first golden rule to remember before anyone purchase a motorbike?

ANSWERS

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 196

1. The spore germinates by producing a thin tubular structure which by repeated branching ultimately forms the mycelium.
2. Availability of adequate food, correct climatic conditions and fusion of two hyphae are necessary for spores to be produced.
3. Fungi cannot produce its own food because it lacks chlorophyll which is needed for photosynthesis.
4. Parasitic fungi produce diseases.
5. 'Plant kingdom' is another term for 'vegetable kingdom' which is a primary division of natural living objects to differentiate such objects from those which belong to the 'animal kingdom' to which man and monkey belong.
6. Fungi which draw food from decaying organic matter are called saprophytes.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 197

7. Normally, a man has fixed hours of work unlike a woman whose services might be needed at any time of the day or night.
8. Mental and physical tension, obstinacy, anxiety and a feeling of insecurity, apart from viral and other infections, are the factors responsible for causing illness.
9. The writer explains this term in the rest of the sentence. It means the signals that our bodies give in various ways which can tell us the state our bodies are in.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 198

10. In an expression of fear the lips are pulled back but in a smile the pulled back lips are turned up at the corners.
11. The infant tries to make contact with the mother so that it can cling to her, probably for sustenance and security.
    Note : 'Probably' has been added because the reasons which follow are not expressly stated in the passage but are rather an inference.
12. In a smile the corners of the lips are turned up whereas in an anti-smile they are turned down.
13. It probably means "breathe in quick spurts", like one does when one is breathless.
14. A child smiles to attract the attention of the mother and to make contact with her.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 199

15. Lethbury was apprehensive that the child might be a nuisance.
16. Mrs. Lethbury became increasingly assertive and confident of herself.
17. The presence of the child softened Lethbury's heart and aroused feelings of affection. At the same time he gradually became less dominant.
18. Mrs. Lethbury was a happy mother, who because of the increase in confidence in herself, ultimately took control of the whole household.
19. Lethbury found himself ultimately to have become the least significant person in his household.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 200

20. Some of Plato's disciples are like Americans because their belief in a World of Ideas is similar to the American's belief in a world of the ghosts of animate as well as inanimate objects.
21. Albertus Magnus observed that fire will destroy the magnetism of a loadstone.
22. He concluded that the loadstone lost its magnetism when its soul or substantial form departed in the form of a blue vapour.
23. Its magnetic quality was what Magnus believed to be the soul of the loadstone.
24. The West Indians are actually the Red Indians who are earlier referred to by the writer as Americans.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 201

25. The first golden rule to remember before buying a motorbike is to estimate how much it will actually cost in the long run when one is actually riding it.

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MODEL PASSAGE NO. 202

Directions : **Read the following passages (202 to 206) carefully and answer the questions given below them.**

On account of heavy transport cost, cane growing areas had to be sufficiently concentrated in order to permit economic manufacture of sugar. Cane growing areas were sufficiently concentrated in 1931 for production of white sugar in UP and Bihar, but not in Bombay and Madras except in certain pockets. The main sugar-cane belt lay almost entirely outside the tropics and the growth and yield of sugar-canes had so far been much below those of tropical countries like Java, the main exporter of sugar to India. Cane was cultivated in small and scattered peasant holdings, rendering improvement in yield and regular supply to central factories extremely difficult. In peninsular India (Bombay and Madras Presidencies), which lay in the tropical belt, per acre yield was higher, but cost of cultivation on account of greater irrigation and manure costs was even higher, so the average cost of sugar-cane per maund in UP and Bihar was estimated by the Tariff Board of 1938 to be Re. 0-3-4, whereas in Bombay and Madras it was Re. 0-5-10 respectively. An explanation of this differential may be found in the cost items given in the Tariff Board of 1931 for cultivation of sugar-cane in Gorakhpur and Ahmednagar. In Gorakhpur the sugar-cane yield per acre was only 811 maunds as against 1,225 maunds per acre in Ahmednagar, yet the price of cane was Re. 0-3-6 and Re. 0-5-4 respectively. There were no irrigation costs in Gorakhpur, whereas in Ahmednagar irrigation cost Rs. 84-0-0; manure cost Rs. 29-5-3 in Gorakhpur and Rs. 174-0-0 in Ahmednagar; rent was Rs. 12-0-0 in Gorakhpur and Rs. 30-0-0 in Ahmednagar. It may also be noted that Madras did not benefit from the excellent research of the Coimbatore Agricultural Station which investigated sub-tropical conditions only and contributed substantially to the spread of improved varieties of cane in UP and Bihar. Nor had a suitable high-yielding variety of cane been discovered for Bombay by 1931. Madras had a tendency to concentrate paddy on irrigated field, which was very profitable, and also it produced a variety of very profitable crops — such as groundnut, cotton, plantains, chilies and tobacco — which limited the acreage of suitable irrigated land for sugar cultivation. The great cash crop of Bombay was cotton, and suitable irrigated blocks for sugar cultivation were created only when the provincial government took the matter in hand in the thirties.

One consequence of the concentration of sugar-cane cultivation in India in the sub-tropical region was a natural disadvantage in relation to Java, which was favourably situated for exporting refined white sugar to India, produced by scientific methods on large farms. A Sugar Committee appointed by the Government reported in 1920 that the small size and inefficiency of the factories in India were mainly due to the difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of cane. The attainment of higher efficiency had to await the substantial extension of the acreage under improved varieties from 817,000 acres in 1930-31 to 3,341,000 acres in 1936-37, which raised the average yield per acre from 12.3 tons to 15.6 tons. This improvement in sugar-cane cultivation has been seen as a beneficial effect of the protection granted in 1931, but it should also be borne in mind that protection was so effective in improving sugar-cane cultivation only because other crops became less profitable during the Great Depression. At a time when the price of other crops was falling steeply, sugar-cane became relatively more profitable because of the protection the sugar industry received. Walchand Hirachand's Ravalgaon farm was a clear case in point. The chief products of this farm - jaggery and cotton — showed a fall in 1931 from Rs. 38 per palla to Rs. 12 and from Rs. 300 per candy to Rs. 200 respectively. Walchand, therefore, switched to the cultivation of sugar-cane in 1933, being encouraged by the protection afforded to the industry. Walchand's Ravalgaon sugar farm became in time technologically one of the best equipped and most efficient sugar farms in India. It is doubtful if protection would have made such an immediate impact on sugar-cane cultivation if it had been granted earlier, in view of the earlier profitability of other crops. It may also be noted that the discovery of newer and more suitable varieties of sugarcane by agricultural research was bound to take some time. In the twenties the spread of improved varieties was rather slow, since the existing supply of water from rainfall and irrigation could not support some of the high-yielding but less hardy varieties of cane under existing methods of cultivation. The development of the Sarda Canal and the discovery of more suitable varieties for peasant cultivation at the Coimbatore station were factors which contributed to the spread of improved varieties in the thirties.

After the great improvement in the supplies of sugar-cane from 1931 to 1937, no striking improvement in the quality of sugar-cane with regard to its sucrose content and yield per acre took place. The Indian Tariff Board reported in 1947 that Java sugar-cane was as yet superior in these respects. Further improvement would require intensive research at cane-breeding stations and such research would need considerable public expenditure and agricultural extension services by the government.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 203

The adoption of the Single European Act by the members of the European Community marked the beginning of a crucial phase in the economic progress of Western Europe. This event has provoked considerable discussion, comment, and concern both inside and outside the community mainly because the Act seeks to create a single internal market by fusing some of the richest and most powerful economies in the world with a combined GNP of $4 trillion and 330 million citizens—the single largest trading block in the world with a significantly larger population and only slightly smaller GNP than the US. The community's share of trade with the rest of the world excluding the community itself is virtually the same as the combined share of that of the US and Japan. This single event, however, is only one stage in a process that has been on for the better part of the last half century. The formation of the European Iron and Steel Community, the Treaty of Rome, the expansion of the community and now the Single Market Act are steps in the direction of the integration of the vast resources of the nations of the European continent.

This is a process driven as much by fear as by ambition. Some of the fears are self-evident. In this century, at least one hundred million people in Europe and many more outside have died in conflict, driven largely by internal economic rivalries. Other fears are less striking but not less important. The economic standing of Europe has been in decline compared with the US and Japan for most of the early 1980s. From 1979 to 1985, the European Community's share of world trade (excluding intra-EC trade) declined by almost

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1.5%, while that of the US increased by roughly 0.75% and of Japan by over 5%. This pattern of decline and the underlying acceptance of failure, summarised in the term 'Euro-pessimism', was seen as so well entrenched that only a major and dramatic initiative could reverse the feeling.

A series of reports on the issue followed which ultimately culminated in the adoption of what came to the known as the Cockfield Report. The report recommended a seven year time table for action and 300 decisions for consideration by the Council before 1992. Little wonder then that the report became the cornerstone of the Single European Act which was adopted by the European Community. Three basic stages have been spelt out towards the evolution of a single European market :

*The removal of physical barriers like frontier controls, transport quotas and so on.

*The abolition of technical barriers to trade and the prevention of new barriers from arising. This is coupled with increased freedom of movement for workers, creation of a common market in services, freer capital movement and greater industrial cooperation between members of the community.

*The removal of fiscal barriers by tackling the problem of VAT rates and excise duties.

The Act also goes far beyond the creation of an internal market. A series of decisions have been made on majority voting, the powers of the European Parliament and so on which have brought about significant changes in balance of power within the community.

The vision which Delors saw for the Europe of the future was a vision of "a tangible Europe, a real community where travel, communication and trade are possible without any hindrance".

The year 1992 increasingly has become a symbol of change rather than a final date in its own right. The goal of creating a favourable atmosphere for European firms to expand and develop their trade is being progressively accepted and endorsed by governments, industries and commerce across Europe. Even the early estimates that there would be a 5% growth per annum are now seen to be realistic. The potential gains are likely to occur from :

*Lower costs from elimination of frontier controls and simplification of administrative processes.

*Improved efficiency from increased competition

*Greater exploitation of economies of scale

*Reallocation of resources and greater comparative advantage.

*Increased innovation.

The Euro-pessimism referred to earlier is gradually being replaced by a new confidence and a sense of mission.

This takes a number of forms which affect economic relations within the community and with other countries and regions of the world. Until recently, attention was primarily focused inwards. Discussion of the social charter developed alongside the debate on the Single European Act. The European Community is already active in a host of related fields. Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy has long been at the centre of community policy. Economic and social policies have emerged to tackle problems of job creation, working conditions, opportunities for the economic and socially disadvantaged and training. Over the last decade, there is increasing concern about the needs of future generations. Programmes to provide access to new technologies have been introduced. A determined effort has been launched to create a stronger sense of unity of Europe among young people, especially students, Mobility of citizens and better understanding of common interests and challenges is a priority.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 204

The recent Gulf War has demonstrated the fragile dependence of the industrialised as well as the non-oil producing industrialising countries on petroleum as an energy source. One does not know what will be the long term impact of the Gulf War on oil prices, but it makes sense for a country like India, whose economy and balance of payment have become heavily dependent on oil prices, to do all it can to promote the use of alternative and renewable sources of energy. In this broader context EDA's efforts to manufacture and market solar cookers is a laudable, albeit small step in addressing the national priority for energy conservation.

Why is the rural market segment important for this product ? If we look carefully at the product features it becomes clear that very few people in urban areas are likely to find it useful. Two things that the urban consumers (those who will be able to invest Rs. 375 in a solar cooker) are generally short of are- (a) time, and (b) private open spaces with direct sunshine. Yet the basic requirements of a solar cooker are precisely these two. One needs to wait for two to three hours before a meal is cooked whereas the consumer may not have the time. The husband and children may need to take the meals with them before they leave for office or school in the morning. The housewife may not have the patience to be tied to a slow cooker, and if the woman of the house is a working woman, the cooker is not useful at all. Secondly, one needs private, open space with plenty of direct sunshine to use the solar cooker. One cannot imagine the consumer carrying the cooker out to a neighbourhood park or maidan every day. Even wheeling it out to a terrace is cumbersome, apart from the fact that not many households have a terrace with direct sunlight at the time they wish to cook. Many urban households live in flats where small windows do not allow too much sunshine to come in. Others may get direct sunlight only in the afternoon. Even drying of clothes is such a problem that the thought of using a solar cooker is ruled out.

In spite of these obvious disadvantages the marketing strategy seems to be focused on the urban consumer. Even if we assume for argument's sake that time and sunshine are available in plenty, what is the incentive to use the cooker ? Saving on fuel to the extent of Rs. 81 to Rs. 117 per annum as reported by 91 per cent of the consumers is too meagre, given the likely income of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 60,000 per annum for such households. The fact that the nutritious value of the food is retained is also not a very appealing argument as we know the consumer behaviour with respect to cigarette smoking and the use of saturated fats in cooking where no amount of advertising linking these with heart disease has reduced consumption of these products. All in all, trying to sell the solar cooker in urban areas is like trying to sell a square peg to a round hole buyer.

Let us for a moment turn to the rural consumer. First, the people in rural areas, given their occupation profiles, are not pressurised for time. This may not be true of roughly 30 per cent of the households that are landless and are therefore engaged in labour or in artisan trades. For the large percentage of households engaged in agriculture there is no such thing

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as a 9 am to 5 pm schedule. Often, due to the availability of irrigation water from electrified tubewells and canals late at night, agricultural households spend many days relatively unoccupied. Secondly, there is plenty of direct sunshine in rural areas and also each household has certain amount of open private space in the form of a courtyard. Many a time the kitchen is detached from the living rooms, so that carrying of food utensils is a habitual practice. In such households using a solar cooker can be feasible and useful provided it is properly marketed to them. Also, as LPG and kerosene are virtually not available in rural areas, and with firewood and cow dung cakes becoming relatively scarce, there is a genuine need for alternative sources of cooking energy. Thus in my view the rural agricultural households are the ideal target market segment for solar cookers.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 205

Mr. Ramesh Iyer obtained a degree in engineering from UK and came back to India to continue the family tradition of setting up an industry.

He settled down in the western part of India and set up a small unit to manufacture small and medium size electric transformers. To start with, he tied himself with a large electrical engineering company as an ancillary unit and subsequently grew into a larger unit, selling in the open market.

After running the company successfully for ten years, by which time he had acquired partners, he sold his interest to the partners and started a new enterprise to manufacture electric motors of fractional hp. He entered into collaboration with a German firm for this which meant he had to import all this copper requirement and that the German firm would buy 40 per cent of the output at prices fixed by them. Subsequently the company went public though Mr. Iyer and the German collaborators held fifty per cent of the shares between them.

When Mr. Iyer discovered a steady growth of large public enterprises in India in areas like power generation, railways, heavy electricals, etc., he felt he could get a captive market for medium size switchgear equipment. Hence, he resigned from the motor company and started another firm, as a private limited company. The other owner members being Mr. Rao, an old companion of his who was a qualified accountant and company secretary and Mr. Amte, a qualified electrical engineer with several years of experience in production.

Shortly thereafter, this firm, registered as "Iyer Industries", included another product for manufacturing, namely transformer radiators. The reason was that the product was very simple to manufacture and the major customers of switchgears also required these radiators. In addition there were larger potential customers. Cold rolled steel required for this product had to be imported, however.

By now, the company went public, though Mr. Iyer held 90% of the shares. The "public" consisted of only some financial institutions and employees.

After a visit to the Continent, Mr. Iyer decided to set up a division to manufacture electronic power supply units. This was facilitated by a PC board manufacturing and dip soldering equipment imported from the countries that he visited.

From the point of organisation structure, Mr. Iyer was the managing director, Mr. Rao, the financial controller and company secretary and Mr. Amte, the technical manager. There were three divisions namely, switchgear, radiator and power supply, each headed by a production manager. Mr. Amte was himself the production manager of the switchgear division in addition to being the technical manager of the organisation to whom the other production managers also reported. He was apparently not very keen about the other divisions. Though from a professional point of view, Mr. Iyer had to hold Amte in regard, the relation between them seemed very formal and somewhat strained. Mr. Rao, on the other hand, was very close to Iyer.

The market for both switchgears and radiators was captive, though limited, but the sales of power supplies was very poor. In spite of all the expensive equipment, the capacity was poorly utilised. There was a senior marketing manager (brought in from Mr. Iyer's previous company) who was looking after the marketing of the entire company but, additionally, there was a young MBA as sales officer for the power supplies. He was operationally independent but technically reported to the marketing manager. He and the production manager felt that the potential market for the product was actually very high but certain other factors (which they couldn't express) led to their poor order books.

Iyer Industries was making losses (over a sale of over Rs. 5 crore) since two years and there was a growing discontent among the workers. There were rumours that all the profits made by the older divisions were being annulled by the power supply division thus cutting off their bonus. There belief was that this situation was being deliberately manipulated. The other members of the board had also begun questioning the style of the organisation's functioning.

Manufacturing of switchgears consisted mostly of assembly work. Only the frame required actual manufacturing and that consisted of making cabinets, brackets and consoles. These jobs were carried out at the sheet metal workshop of the company. All the other components like relays, motors, circuit breakers, meters, etc. were procured from outside. They were produced on a job order basis and each job was scheduled as a project. That is, each time they got an order from a customer, a list of components required would be made and would be procured from outside or from the stores. Engineering drawings for the cabinets and frames would be identified or prepared afresh and orders would be placed on the workshop for their manufacture. Once these were ready, they would be assembled by groups of individuals according to a laid out assembly line. Production planning consisted of deciding on the time required for each stage and preparing a workable schedule.

Radiators depended exclusively on an automatic seam welding machine. Cold rolled sheets had to be first cut into equal rectangular sheets using a shearing machine. Each sheet would then be run through the machine to make ducts for conduits. Two such sheets would then be placed face-to-face and the machine would weld them along the ridges. These constituted the fins of the radiator. According to the size of the radiator, these fins would be assembled on frames made of hollow steel pipes. There would be one inlet and one outlet for cooling oil to flow through the hollow frame and through the cooling fins. Planning would consist of making a rough forecast of the different sizes of radiators that would be required over the year and then a quantity per week would be determined based on the average rate of production in the past. These were made to stock and actual demand normally could be met from this inventory.

Electronic power supplies came in a variety of ranges from 0.2 KVA capacity

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to 5 KVA capacity. The process consisted of preparing the appropriate Printed Circuit Boards (PCB), assembling the components (all of which were bought from outside), dipping them in a solder bath, testing the circuits and, finally, mounting the boards on a metal chassis and closing the box. The PCBs themselves consisted of taking a film of the circuit diagram and masking the surface of a photo-sensitised copper clad laminate; exposing the laminate in bright light and subsequently etching the copper appropriately. This entire process was automatised through the special machine. It required little manpower but rigorous inspection techniques at each stage. Planning was based on the status of the order books.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 206

One of the greatest public speaking failures of my career took place last summer at Valparaiso University in Indiana, where I addressed a convention of editors of college newspapers. I said many screamingly funny things but the applause was dismal at the end. During the evening I asked one of the hosts in what way I had offended the audience. He replied that they had hoped I would moralise. They had hired me as a moralist.

So now when I speak to students, I do moralise. I tell them not to take more than they need, not to be greedy. I tell them not to kill, even in self-defence. I tell them not to pollute water or the atmosphere. I tell them not to raid the public treasury. I tell them not to commit war crimes or to help others to commit war crimes. These morals go over very well. They are of course echoes of what the young say to themselves.

I had a friend from Schenectady visit me recently, and he asked me this, " why are fewer and fewer young Americans going into science each year ?" I told him that the young were impressed by the war crimes trials at Nuremberg. They were afraid that careers in science could all too easily lead to the commission of war crimes. They don't want to work on the development of new weapons. They don't want to make discoveries which will lead to improved weapons. They don't want to work for corporations that pollute water or atmosphere or raid the public treasury. So they go into other fields. They become physicist who are so virtuous that they don't go into physics at all.

At the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, the students have been raising hell about the university doing secret government work. I got to talking with some of the students about the protests that had been made against the recruiters for Dow Chemicals, manufacturers of napalm among other things. I offered the opinion that an attack on a Dow recruiter was about as significant as an attack on the doorman or theatre usher. I didn't think the recruiter stood for anything.

I called attention to the fact that during the Dow protest at Harvard a couple of years back, the actual inventor of napalm was able to circulate through the crowd of protestors unmolested. I didn't find the fact that he was unmolested reprehensible. I saw it as a moral curiosity, though I did not mean to suggest to the students at Ann Arbor that the inventor of napalm should have been given one hell of a time.

RECALL TEST

QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 202

1. Sugarcane yield was low and could not be improved primarily because:
   (a) most of the cultivation was outside the tropics.
   (b) cane was predominantly cultivated in small holdings.
   (c) the cost of irrigation was high.
   (d) tariff Board's prices were unremunerative.
2. The per acre yield was highest in:
   (a) Bombay alone.
   (b) Madras alone.
   (c) UP and Bihar.
   (d) Bombay and Madras.
3. The Coimbatore Agricultural Station could not contribute to the improvement of sugar-cane agriculture in Madras because :
   (a) Madras focused on profitable crops like paddy and tobacco.
   (b) sugar-cane cropping in Madras was scattered.
   (c) the research was focused on sub-tropical conditions.
   (d) none of the above.
4. Protection to sugar-cane factories in 1930-31 was successful because :
   (a) the cost differential of inputs was neutralised.
   (b) average yield per acre rose by about 25 per cent.
   (c) profitability on other crops fell.
   (d) the rainfall was good that year.
5. When the author considers the quality of sugar-cane, he is referring to :
   (a) the yield per acre.
   (b) the total production of sugar-cane in the area.
   (c) the sucrose content and the yield per acre of the crop.
   (d) the sucrose content.
6. Java had an advantage over India in the manufacture of sugar because :
   (A) their farms were large and they used scientific methods.
   (B) concentration of sugar-cane cultivation in India was in the sub-tropics.
   (C) the great cash crop of Bombay was cotton.
   (D) irrigation and manure costs were high in Bombay and Madras.
   (a) A and C (b) A and D
   (c) A and B (d) C and D
7. Why do sugar-cane growing areas have to be close together ?
   (a) on account of high irrigation and manure costs.
   (b) to support high yielding varieties.
   (c) to keep cost of transportation low.
   (d) all the above.

QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 203

1. Cooperation among countries within the European Community is
   (a) a consequence of the Single European Act.
   (b) based largely on the discussion, comment and concern that preceded the Single European Act.
   (c) a fusion of some of the richest and most powerful economies in the world.
   (d) a process that has been on for the better part of the last half century.
2. The combined GNP of Western Europe is
   (a) between $330 million and $ 4 trillion
   (b) virtually the same as that of the US and Japan combined.
   (c) calculated by fusing some of the richest and most powerful economies of the world.
   (d) only slightly smaller than that of the US.
3. A primary motivation for the economic cooperation within the EC is
   (a) ambitions of individuals and nations.
   (b) conflict and competition with the US and Japan.

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(c) europe's decline in world economic standing and fear of conflict among its member nations.
(d) decline of 1.5% in its share of world trade.

4. The single most significant factor that influenced the Single European Act in recent years was
(a) a series of reports on the issue.
(b) the Cockfield Report.
(c) adoption of a cornerstone by the EC.
(d) evolution of a single European market.

5. The most important outcome of the Single European Act is likely to result from
(a) increasing acceptance and endorsement of the goal of the Act by the governments, industries and commerce.
(b) replacement of Euro-pessimism by a new confidence and a sense of mission.
(c) improvement of economic relations within the community and with the other countries of the world.
(d) lower costs, improved efficiency, exploitation of economies of scale, reallocation of resources and innovations.

6. The sense of mission of the European Community is expressed by
(a) activities in many other fields, concern for welfare of disadvantaged people, concern for the needs of future generations and creation of new programmes.
(b) shift of focus which was primarily inwards, to discussion of the Social Charter.
(c) emergence of economic and social policies to tackle problems of job creation.
(d) creating technologies for mobilising citizens, particularly the younger people and students.

7. Early estimates that there would be a growth of 5% per annum
(a) are now seen to be correct because the EC became active in a host of related fields.
(b) are now seen to be realistic.
(c) have now come true because of the social charter and the Agriculture and Common Agriculture Policies.
(d) were developed based on the analysis by Delors.

8. The European Community felt that the best way to tackle its economic problem was
(a) to improve cooperation within member countries and between EC and other regions of the world.
(b) removal of all trade barriers so as to stop the rising share of the US and Japan in world trade.
(c) adoption of some suitable legislation for all its member countries.
(d) to integrate the vast resources of its member countries.

9. The economic standing of the European Community
(a) was negligible prior to 1992 when the Single European Act was adopted.
(b) improved substantially after the Cockfield Report was accepted as a cornerstone for the Single European Act.
(c) is likely to improve because new jobs are going to be created as a result of trade barriers.
(d) has been in decline for most of the early 1980s compared to that of the US and Japan.

QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 204

1. The main reason for promoting renewable and alternate sources of energy in India is :
(a) the impact of the recent Gulf War on oil prices.
(b) the poverty in rural areas.
(c) the severe impact of oil prices on the economy.
(d) to address the problem of energy conservation.

2. The central issue discussed in the passage is
(a) the importance of solar energy as a replacement for oil imports.
(b) that EDA should market solar cookers in rural areas rather than in urban areas.
(c) that selling solar cookers in urban areas is like trying to sell a square peg to a round hole buyer.
(d) how to solve India's pressing problem of developing alternate sources of energy.

3. Urban households do not use solar cookers extensively because :
(a) they do not care for the nutritional value of food.
(b) the incentive of Rs. 81 to Rs. 117 given to them is not sufficient.
(c) the space required for drying clothes rules out the use of solar cookers.
(d) they are short of time and open space with direct sunshine.

4. Rural households are more likely to use solar cookers because :
(a) they are not pressurised for time and there is plenty of private open space with direct sunshine.
(b) LPG is virtually not available while firewood and cow dung are scarce.
(c) only about 30 per cent of them are landless and the rest have to spend many days relatively unoccupied because they can employ labour.
(d) they are used to carrying food utensils habitually as required in solar cooking.

5. Solar cooking is superior because :
(a) the nutritional value of food is retained.
(b) the danger of heart disease is reduced.
(c) the use of saturated fats can be reduced.
(d) it saves Rs. 81 to 117 per annum for urban households.

6. Carrying of food utensils around is a habitual practice in rural areas because :
(a) there is a certain amount of open private space in the form of a courtyard.
(b) the kitchen is detached from the living rooms.
(c) unlike urban women, rural women are more used to physical work.
(d) women have to go long distances for obtaining firewood and cow dung which are becoming scarce.

7. The author recommends that EDA should :
(a) carefully look at the product features of solar cookers before marketing them.
(b) target rural agricultural households for marketing solar cookers.
(c) market solar cookers properly because alternate sources of energy are urgently required.
(d) make solar cookers for urban households that use less sunlight.

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QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 205

1. "Iyer Industries" was set up by Mr. Ramesh Iyer as his
   (a) second enterprise.
   (b) fourth enterprise
   (c) third enterprise.
   (d) private enterprise.
2. The understanding between his German collaborators and Iyer was that
   (a) they would hold 50 per cent of the shares.
   (b) the Germans would buy motors at their prices.
   (c) Iyer could sell his motors in India.
   (d) the quality should meet German standards.
3. It could be inferred that Iyer industries was established primarily because
   (a) the motor company became public.
   (b) Mr. Ramesh Iyer had to resign from the motor company for various reasons.
   (c) Mr. Ramesh Iyer apparently saw a new entrepreneurial opportunity.
   (d) a trip to the continent gave new ideas to Mr. Ramesh Iyer.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that Mr. Amte
   (a) was a very successful engineer.
   (b) was a reluctant technical manager.
   (c) was disliked by the manager of the power supply division.
   (d) was known to Mr. Iyer for many years.
5. A careful analysis of the passage may lead one to infer that a conflict was more likely to exist between
   (a) the technical manager and the company secretary.
   (b) the managing director and the board of governors.
   (c) Mr. Ramesh Iyer and the Germans.
   (d) the sales officer (power supply division) and the marketing manager.
6. Which one of the products of Iyer Industries was least automated ?
   (a) Switchgears.
   (b) Radiators.
   (c) Power Supplies.
   (d) None of them.
7. Which one of the products of Iyer Industries is manufactured without having to wait for orders ?
   (a) Switchgears.
   (b) Radiators.
   (c) Power Supplies.
   (d) None of them.
8. Which of the products produced by Mr. Iyer's enterprise was meant as an ancillary product ?
   (a) Transformers.
   (b) Motors.
   (c) Switchgears.
   (d) All of them.
9. The product that requires rigorous inspection is :
   (a) Switchgears.
   (b) Motors.
   (c) Power Supplies.
   (d) All of them.
10. The workers of Iyer Industries seem to be discontented with
    (a) the losses of the company.
    (b) the unfriendly atmosphere of the company.
    (c) the automation of radiator manufacturing.
    (d) the functioning of the Power Supply division.
11. What prompted Mr. Iyer to manufacture switchgears?
    (a) availability of technical know-how.
    (b) growth of potential demand for switchgears.
    (c) availability of German collaboration.
    (d) nothing in particular.

QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 206

1. In his address at Valparaiso University, the author
   (a) became the greatest public speaker of the summer.
   (b) made the audience laugh a lot by screaming in a funny way.
   (c) was dismayed by the applause at the end.
   (d) felt that he did not make a significant impression on the audience.
2. People who are moralists are
   (a) young people who speak to themselves about water and atmospheric pollution.
   (b) the butt of ridicule of this passage.
   (c) opposed to taking up science as a career.
   (d) concerned about hiring workers to raid the public treasury.
3. The author's perception is that young people
   (a) like to hear lectures on morals.
   (b) were so impressed by the Nuremberg trials that they gave up physics.
   (c) would have been scientists but for the pollution created by science.
   (d) do not like to kill even in self-defence.
4. According to the author, the inventor of napalm
   (a) was morally reprehensible.
   (b) should have been attacked but was not.
   (c) was not attacked by Harvard students.
   (d) was a moral curiosity.
5. It is implied from the author's comments that the present day students
   (a) do not care much for scientific discoveries.
   (b) prefer to be told what is right or wrong.
   (c) lack a sense of discipline.
   (d) lack a sense of humour.
6. The style of the passage is indicative of
   (a) a serious concern.
   (b) raising an alarm.
   (c) the anamolous character of students.
   (d) a touch of sarcasm.
7. According to the author, the younger generation of the day
   (a) is mildly concerned with the relationship between science and warfare.
   (b) is disgusted with science.
   (c) is obsessed with the role of science in producing weapons.
   (d) would like to do everything to stop war.
8. The significance of the author comparing the Dow recruiter to the theatre usher is to bring home the point that
   (a) the Dow recruiter had no say in what Dow Chemical did.
   (b) in a sense, both of them were responsible for the entry of people into the system.
   (c) one has to start one's career at lower levels of the organisation.
   (d) the students are losing their perspectives.
9. The remark that they become physicists "so virtuous that they don't go into physics at all"
   (a) is an uncalled for remark
   (b) should be of serious concern to all
   (c) can be termed very insightful
   (d) can be termed sarcastic

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ANSWERS OF PASSAGE NO. 202

1.	(b)	2.	(d)	3.	(c)
4.	(c)	5.	(c)	6.	(c)
7.	(c)				

ANSWERS OF PASSAGE NO. 203

1.	(d)	2.	(d)	3.	(c)
4.	(b)	5.	(d)	6.	(a)
7.	(b)	8.	(d)	9.	(d)

ANSWERS OF PASSAGE NO. 204

1.	(c)	2.	(b)	3.	(d)
4.	(a)	5.	(a)	6.	(b)
7.	(b)				

ANSWERS OF PASSAGE NO. 205

1.	(c)	2.	(b)	3.	(c)
4.	(b)	5.	(d)	6.	(a)
7.	(b)	8.	(a)	9.	(c)
10.	(d)	11.	(b)		

ANSWERS OF PASSAGE NO. 206

1.	(d)	2.	(b)	3.	(a)
4.	(c)	5.	(b)	6.	(d)
7.	(c)	8.	(a)	9.	(d)

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 207

Directions : **Read the following passages (207 to 212) carefully and answer the questions given below them.**

Humans have probably always been surrounded by their kin—those to whom they have been related by blood or marriage. But the size, the composition, and the functions of their families and kinship groups have varied tremendously. People have lived not only in the "nuclear family," made up of just the parents and their offspring, which is standard in the West and has been found almost everywhere, they have lived in extended families and in formal clans; they have been "avunculocal"; they have been "ultrolateral", they have been conscious of themselves as heirs of lineages hundreds of generations deep. However constructed, the traditional kinship group has usually provided those who live in it with security, identity, and indeed with their entire scheme of activities and beliefs. The nameless billions of hunter-gatherers who have lived and died over the past several million years have been embedded in kinship groups, and when people started to farm about ten thousand years ago, their universe remained centred on kinship. Now that there was a durable form of wealth which could be hoarded-grain-some families became more powerful than others; society became stratified, and genealogy became an important means of justifying and perpetuating status.

During the past few centuries, however, in part of the world-in Europe and the countries that have been developing along European lines—a process of fragmentation has been going on. The ties and the demands of kinship have been weakening, the family has been getting smaller and, some say, less influential, as the individual, with a new sense of autonomy and with new obligations to himself (or, especially in the last decade and a half, herself), has come to the foreground. A radically different mental order—self-centred instead of kin-centred, and traceable not to any single historical development as much as to the entire flow of Western history since at least the Renaissance-has taken over. The political and economic effects of this rise in individual self-consciousness have been largely positive: civil rights are better protected and opportunities are greater in the richer, more dynamic countries of the West; but the psychological effects have been mixed, at best. Something has been lost; a warmth, a sanity, and a supportiveness that are apparent among people whose family networks are still intact. Such qualities can be found in most of the Third World and in rural pockets of the United States, but in the mainstream of post-industrial society the individual is increasingly left to himself, to find meaning, stability, and contentment however he can.

An indication of how far the disintegration of traditional kinship has advanced is that a surprising number of Americans are unable to name all four of their grandparents. Such people have usually grown up in step-families, which are dramatically on the rise. So is the single-parent family—the mother-child unit, which some anthropologists contend is the real nucleus of kinship, having already contracted to the relatively impoverished nuclear family, partly as an adaptation to industrialization, kinship seems to be breaking down even further. With the divorce rate in America at about fifty per cent and the remarriage rate at about seventy five, the traditional Judeo-Christian scheme of marriage to one person for life seems to shading into a pattern of serial monogamy, into a sort of staggered polygamy, which some anthropologists, who believe that we aren't naturally monogamous to begin with, see as "a return of normality." Still other anthropologists explain what is happening somewhat differently; we are adopting delayed system of marriage, they say, with the length of the marriage chopped off at both ends. But many adults aren't getting married at all; they are putting "self-fulfillment" before marriage and children and are having nothing further to do with kinship after leaving their parents' home: their family has become their work associates or their circle of best friends. This is the most distressing trend of all: the decline in the capacity for long-term intimate bonding.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 208

In 1787, the twenty-eighth year of the reign of king George III, the British Government sent a fleet to colonize Australia.

Never had a colony been founded so far from its parent state, or in such ignorance of the land it occupied. There had been no reconnaissance. In 1770 Captain James Cook had made landfall on the unexplored east coast of this utterly enigmatic continent, stopped for a short while at a place named Botany Bay and gone north again. Since then, no ship had called: not a word, not an observation, for seventeen years, each one of which was exactly like the thousands that had preceded it, locked in its historical immensity of blue heat, bush, sandstone and the measured booming of glassy Pacific rollers.

Now this coast was to witness a new colonial experiment, never tried before, not repeated since. An unexplored continent would become a jail. The space around it, the very air and sea, the whole transparent labyrinth of the South Pacific, would become a wall 14,000 miles thick.

The late eighteenth century abounded in schemes of social goodness thrown off by its burgeoning sense of revolution. But here, the process was to be reversed: not utopia, but Dystopia; not Rousseau's natural man moving in moral grace amid free social contracts, but man coerced, exiled, deracinated, in chains. Other parts of the Pacific, especially Tahiti, might seem to confirm Rousseau. But the intellectual patrons of Australia, in its first colonial years, were Hobbes and Sade.

In their most sanguine moments, the

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authorities hoped that it would eventually swallow a whole class—the "criminal class", whose existence was one of the prime sociological beliefs of late Georgian and early Victorian England. Australia was settled to defend English property not from the frog-eating invader across the Channel but from the marauder within. English lawmakers wished not only to get rid of the "criminal class" but if possible to forget about it. Australia was a cloaca, invisible, its contents filthy and unnameable.

To most Englishmen this place seemed not just a mutant society but another planet-an exiled world, summed up in its popular name, "Botany Bay". It was remote and anomalous to its white creators. It was strange but close, as the unconscious to the conscious mind. There was as yet no such thing as "Australian" history or culture. For its first forty years, everything that happened in the thief-colony was English. In the whole period of convict transportation, the Crown shipped more than 160,000 men, women and children (due to defects in the records, the true number will never be precisely known) in bondage to Australia. This was the largest forced exile of citizens at the behest of a European government in pre-modern history. Nothing in earlier penology compares with it. In Australia, England drew the sketch for our own century's vaster and more terrible fresco of repression, the Gulag. No other country had such a birth, and its pangs may be said to have begun on the afternoon of January 26, 1788, when a fleet of eleven vessels carrying 1,030 people, including 548 male and 188 female convicts, under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip in his flagship Sirius, entered Port Jackson or, as it would presently be called, Sydney Harbour.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 209

This fact is often obscured by the widespread confusion about the nature and role of emotions in man's life. One frequently hears the statement, "Man is not merely a rational being, he is also an emotional being"-which implies some sort of dichotomy, as if, in effect, man possessed a dual nature, with one part in opposition to the other. In fact, however, the content of man's emotions is the product of his rational faculty; his emotions are a derivative and a consequence, which, like all of man's other psychological characteristics, cannot be understood without reference to the conceptual power of his consciousness.

As man's tool of survival, reason has two basic functions: cognition and evaluation. The process of cognition consists of discovering what things are, of identifying their nature, their attributes and properties. The process of evaluation consists of man discovering the relationship of things to himself, of identifying what is beneficial to him and what is harmful, what should be sought and what should be avoided.

"A 'value' is that which one acts to gain and/or keep." It is that which one regards as conducive to one's welfare. A value is the object of an action. Since man must act in order to live, and since reality confronts him with many possible goals, many alternative courses of action, he cannot escape the necessity of selecting values and making value judgements.

"Value" is a concept pertaining to a relation—the relation of some aspect of reality to man (or to some other living entity). If a man regards a thing (a person, an object, an event, mental state, etc.) as good for him, as beneficial in some way, he values it—and, when possible and appropriate, seeks to acquire, retain and use or enjoy it. If a man regards a thing as bad for him, as inimical or harmful in some way, he disvalues it—and seeks to avoid or destroy it. If he regards a thing as of no significance to him, as neither beneficial nor harmful, he is indifferent to it—and takes no action in regard to it.

Although his life and well-being depend on man selecting values that are in fact good for him, i.e., consonant with his nature and needs, conducive to his continued efficacious functioning, there are no internal or external forces compelling him to do so. Nature leaves him free in this matter. As a being of volitional consciousness, he is not biologically "programmed" to make the right value-choices automatically. He may select values that are incompatible with his needs and inimical to his well-being, values that lead him to suffering and destruction. But whether his values are life-serving or life-negating, it is a man's values that direct his actions. Values constitute man's basic motivational tie to reality.

In existential terms, man's basic alternative of "for me" or "against me", which gives rise to the issue of values, is the alternative of life or death. But this is an adult, conceptual identification. As a child, a human being first encounters the issue of values through the experience of physical sensations of pleasure and pain.

To a conscious organism, pleasure is experienced, axiomatically, as a value—pain, as a disvalue. The biological reason for this is the fact that pleasure is a life-enhancing state and that pain is a signal of danger, of some disruption of the normal life process.

There is another basic alternative, in the realm of consciousness, through which a child encounters the issue of values, of the desirable and the undesirable. It pertains to his cognitive relationship to reality. There are times when a child experiences a sense of cognitive efficacy in grasping reality, a sense of cognitive control, of mental clarity (within the range of awareness possible to his stage of development). There are times when he suffers from a sense of cognitive inefficacy, of cognitive helplessness, of mental chaos, the sense of being out of control and unable to assimilate the data enteringhis consciousness. To experience a state of efficacy is to experience it as a value; to experience a state of inefficacy is to experience it as a disvalue. The biological basis of this fact is the relationship of efficacy to survival.

The value of a sense of efficacy as such, like the value of pleasure as such, is introspectively experienced by man as a primary. One does not ask a man: "Why do you prefer pleasure to pain?" Nor does one ask him: "Why do you prefer a state of control to a state of helplessness?" It is through these two sets of experiences that man first acquires preferences, i.e., values.

A man may choose, as a consequence of his errors and/or evasions, to pursue pleasure by means of values that in fact can result only in pain; and he can pursue a sense of efficacy by means of values that can only render him impotent. But the value of pleasure and the disvalue of pain, as well as the value of efficacy and the disvalue of helplessness, remain the psychological base of the phenomenon of valuation.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 210

When you first arrive in a new culture, there is a period of confusion that comes from the new situation and from a lack of information. It leaves you quite dependent and in need of help in the form of information and advice. The second stage begins as you start to interact with the new culture. It is called the stage of small victories. Each new encounter with

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the culture is fraught with peril. It is preceded by anxiety and information collection and rehearsal. Then the event occurs and you return home either triumphant or defeated. When successful, the feelings really are very much as though a major victory has been won. A heightened roller coaster effect is particularly characteristic of this stage. The support needed is emotional support, people who appreciate what you are going through and who can cheer you onward. It often happens that once some of the fundamentals of life are mastered, there is time to explore and discover the new culture. This is the honeymoon stage of wonder and infatuation. In it there is heightened appreciation for the new, the different, the aesthetic. Depending on the degree of cultural immersion and exploration, it may continue for a considerable period of time. During this time there is no interest in attending to the less attractive downsides of the culture.

After a while, a self-correction takes place. No honeymoon can last forever. Irritation and anger begin to be experienced. Why in the world would anyone do it that way? Can't these people get their act together? Now the deficits seem glaringly apparent. For some people, they overwhelm the positive characteristics and become predominant.

Finally, if you are lucky enough to chart a course through these stages and not get stuck (and people do get stuck in these stages), there is a rebalance of reality. There is the capacity to understand and enjoy the new culture without ignoring those features that are less desirable.

This cultural entry and engagement process is both cognitive and affective. New information is acquired and remembered; old schema and perceptions are revised and qualified. An active learning process occurs. At the same time anxiety arises in reaction to uncertainties and the challenges of the learning processes. It must be managed, as must the extremes of feeling that occur in this labile period. Thus, I am describing a learning process that results in valuing and affirming the best in the culture while at the same time seeing it in its completeness, seeing it whole. The capacity to affirm the whole — including those aspects that are less desirable yet are part of the whole — is critically important.

An appreciative process, "appreciative inquiry" is proposed as a way of helping members of different cultures recognise and value their differences and create a new culture where different values are understood and honoured. Executives—those who must lead this culture - change projects—need to understand that equal employment opportunity, affirmative action and sexual harassment policies, as viewed and implemented in organizations, are problem oriented change strategies. They focus on correcting what is wrong rather than creating a valued future. Executives themselves will need to inquire appreciatively into cultures that are not known to them before they are equipped to lead cultural change in their own organizations.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 211

In 1787, Jeremy Bentham published a lengthy pamphlet entitled, "Defense of Usury : Shewing the Impolicy of the Present Legal Restraints on the Terms of Pecuniary Bargains." The pecuniary bargains he was concerned with were loans between individuals or business enterprises. The legal restraints were limits on interest rates paid or received. Usury was and is the popular term for charging interest rates in excess of legal limits.

Bentham makes an overwhelmingly persuasive case for the proposition he sets forth at the beginning of the pamphlet, "viz. that no man of ripe years and of sound mind, acting freely, and with his eyes open, ought to be hindered, with a view to his advantage from making such bargain, in the way of obtaining money, as he thinks fit : not (what is necessary consequence) any body hindered from supplying him upon any terms he thinks proper to accede to".

During the nearly two centuries since Bentham's pamphlet was published, his arguments have been widely accepted by economists and as widely neglected by politicians. I know of no economist of any standing from that time to this who has favoured a legal limit on the rate of interest that borrowers could pay or lenders receive - though there must have been some. I know of no country that does not limit by law the rates of interest - and I doubt that there are any. As Bentham wrote, "in great political questions wide indeed is the distance between conviction and practice."

Bentham's explanation of the "grounds of the prejudices against usury" is as valid today as when he wrote : "The business of lending money, has nowhere, nor at any time, been a popular one. Those who have the resolution to sacrifice the present to the future, are natural objects of envy to those who have sacrificed the future to the present. The children who have eaten their cake are the natural enemies of the children who have theirs. While the money is hoped for, and for a short time after it has been received, he who lends it is a friend and benefactor : by the time the money is spent, and the evil hour of reckoning is come, the benefactor is found to have changed his nature, and to have put on the tyrant and the oppressor. It is an oppression for a man to reclaim his money: it is none to keep it from him."

Bentham's explanation of the "mischief of the anti-usurious laws" is also as valid today as when he wrote that these laws preclude "many people altogether, from getting the money they stand in need of, to answer their respective exigencies." For still others, they render "the terms so much the worse....While, out of loving-kindness, or whatsoever other motive, the law precludes the man from borrowing, upon terms which it deems too disadvantageous, it does not preclude him from selling, upon any terms, howsoever disadvantageous." His conclusion : "the sole tendency of the law is to heap distress upon distress."

Developments since Bentham's day have increased the mischief done by usury legislation. Economic progress has provided the ordinary man with the means to save. The spread of banks, savings-and-loan associations, and the like has given the ordinary man the facilities for saving. For the first time in history, the working class may well be net lenders rather than net borrowers. They are also the ones who have fewest alternatives, who find it hardest to avoid legal regulations, and who are therefore hardest hit by them.

Under the spur of (Congressman) Wright Patman and his ilk, the Federal Reserve now (1970) limits the interest rate that commercial banks may pay to a maximum of 4 per cent for small savers but to 7 per cent for deposits of $100,000 or more. And the deposits of small savers have been relatively stable or growing, while those of large depositors have been declining sharply because they have still better alternatives.

That is the way the self-labeled defenders of the "people" look after their interests- by keeping them from receiving the interests they are entitled to. Along with Bentham, I would...wish to learn

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....why the legislator should be more anxious to limit the rate of interest one way, than the other ? Why he should make it his business to prevent their getting more than a certain price for the use of it than to prevent their getting less ? .... Let any one that can, find an answer to these questions; it is more than I can do."

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 212

Long before it disbanded formally, the Eclipse Group, in order to assist the company in applying for patents on the new machine, had gathered and had tried to figure out which engineers had contributed to Eagle's patentable features. Some who attended found those meetings painful. There was bickering. Harsh words were occasionally exchanged. Alsing, who during the project had set aside the shield of technical command, came in for some abuse—why should his name go on any patents, what had he done ? Someone even asked that question regarding West. Ironically, perhaps, those meetings illustrated that the building of Eagle really did constitute a collective effort, for now that they had finished, they themselves were having a hard time agreeing on what each individual had contributed. But, clearly, the team was losing its glue. 'It has no function anymore. It's like an afterbirth,' said one old hat after the last of the patent meetings.

Shortly after those meetings, Wallach, Alsing, Rasala and West received telegrams of congratulations from North Carolina's leader. That was a classy gesture, all agreed. The next day Eagle finally went out the company's door.

In New York City, in the faded elegance of the Roosevelt Hotel, under gilded chandeliers, on April 29, 1980, Data General announced Eagle to the world. On days immediately following, in other parts of the country and in Canada and Europe, the machine was presented to salesmen and customers, and some members of the Eclipse Group went off on so-called road shows. About a dozen of the team attended the big event in New York. There was a slick slide show. There were speeches. Then there was an impressive display in a dining hall—128 terminals hooked up to a single Eagle. The machine crashed during this part of the programme, but no one except the company engineers noticed, the problem was corrected so quickly and deftly. Eagle—this one consisted of the boards from Gollum—looked rather fine in skins of off-white and blue, but also unfamiliar.

A surprisingly large number of reporters attended, and the next day Eagle's debut was written up at some length in both the Wall Street Journal and the financial pages of The New York Times. But it wasn't called Eagle anymore. Marketing had rechristened it the Eclipse MV/8000. This also took some getting used to.

The people who described the machine to the press had never, of course, had anything to do with making it. Alsing—who was at the premiere and who had seen Marketing present machines before, ones he's worked on directly-said : 'After Marketing gets through, you go home and say to yourself, "Wow ! Did I do that?" And in front of the press, people who had not even been around when Eagle was conceived were described as having had responsibility for it. All of that was to be expected - just normal flak and protocol.

As for the machine's actual inventors—the engineers-most who came seemed to have a good time, although some did seem to me a little out of place, untutored in this sort of performance. Many of them had bought new suits for the occasion. After the show, there were cocktails and then lunch, and during this time most of the engineers stuck together, like young men at a dance. At lunch, they occupied a table all their own. It was a rather formal luncheon, and there was some confusion at their table as to whether it was proper to take first the plate of salad on the right or the one on the left.

West came, too. He did not sit with his old team, but he did talk easily and pleasantly with many of them during the day. 'I had a great talk with West!' remarked one of the Microkids.

He wore a brown suit, conservatively tailored. He looked as though he'd been wearing a suit all his life. He had come to this ceremony with some reluctance, and he was decidedly in the background. At the door to the show, where name tags were handed out, West had been asked what his title was. "Business Development" `he'd said. At the cocktail party after the formal presentation, a reporter came up to him: `You seem to know something about this machine. What did you have to do with it?' West mumbled something, waving a hand, and changed the subject. Alsing overheard this exchange. It offended his sense of reality. He couldn't let the matter stand there. So he took the reporter aside and told him, `That guy was the leader of the whole thing'.

I had the feeling that West was just going through motions and was not really present at all. When it was over and we were strolling down a busy street towards Penn Station, his mood altered. Suddenly there was no longer a feeling of forbidden subjects, as there had been around him for many months. I found myself all of a sudden saying to him: 'It's just a computer. It's really a small thing in the world, you know.'

West smiled softly. 'I know it.' None of it, he said later, had come out the way he had imagined it would, but it was over and he was glad.

The day after the formal announcement, Data General's famous sales force had been introduced to the computer in New York and elsewhere. At the end of the presentation for the sales personnel in New York, the regional sales manager got up and gave his troops a pep talk.

'What motivates people?' he asked.

He answered his own question, saying, 'Ego and the money to buy things that they and their families want?'

It was a different game now. Clearly, the machine no longer belonged to its makers.

RECALL TEST

QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 207

1. Which of the following is indicative of the extent of disintegration of kinship groups?
   (a) A large number of Americans are unable to name all four of their grandparents.
   (b) Growing number of single-parent families.
   (c) Increase in the average age at which males get married.
   (d) Both a and b.
2. What does the author mean by serial monogamy ?
   (a) Judeo-Christian scheme of marriage.
   (b) Marriage to one person for life.
   (c) a sequence of marriages and divorces.
   (d) Delayed marriage.
3. The traditional kinship group provides:
   (a) security.
   (b) identity.

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(c) entire scheme of activities and beliefs.
(d) all of the above.

4. Which of the following statements is **not true** ?
(a) When people started to farm ten thousand years ago, kinship became less important.
(b) Some families became more powerful than others after farming was initiated.
(c) Genealogy became an important means of perpetuating status after the advent of farming.
(d) Stratification of society was a result of hunter-gatherers taking up farming.

5. According to the passage, which statement is **not true** of kinship group fragmentation ?
(a) It is apparent that in Europe and countries developing along European lines a process of fragmentation has been taking place during the past few centuries.
(b) A self-centered mental order has replaced the earlier kin-centered mental order and it can be traced to a specific historical development.
(c) The political and economic benefits of the rise of the individuals have not been largely positive.
(d) Psychological effects of the rise of the individuals have been both positive and negative.

6. According to the author, what has been sacrificed with the rise in individual self-consciousness?
(a) Sanity
(b) Supportiveness
(c) Warmth
(d) a, b, and c

7. According to the passage, the most distressing trend is:
(a) the inability to develop lasting personal relationship
(b) many adults are putting "self-fulfillment" before marriage and children aren't getting married at all.
(c) the American divorce rate of 50 per cent and remarriage rate of 75 per cent.
(d) the contraction of the nuclear family to the mother-child unit.

8. The word "genealogy" refers to:
(a) family history
(b) kinship groups
(c) family authority
(d) nuclear family

9. Which of the following statements cannot be inferred from the above passage?
(a) Smaller families are more autonomous and influential.
(b) The rise of the individuals can largely be viewed as a western phenomenon.
(c) A different mental order is in evidence and can be traced to the Renaissance period.
(d) Mainstream post-industrial society would benefit from a resurgence of kinship groups.

10. The theme of the passage is :
(a) the impact of the deterioration of kinship of groups on third world countries.
(b) the correlation between the decline of traditional kinship groups and stratification of society.
(c) the changes that have occurred to kinship group pattern and the effect of those changes on the individuals.
(d) the political and economic repercussions of the decline of the nuclear family.

QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 208

1. According to the passage, which of the following statement is **not true**?
(a) During the seventeen years after Captain James Cook made landfall at Botany Bay, the British made several observation trips to Australia.
(b) Australia was settled by the British to protect their property from some of their own kin.
(c) The author implies that while Rousseau was vindicated in the functioning of the society of Tahiti, the process in Australia presented a contrary picture.
(d) Both a and b.

2. What is penology?
(a) The study of transportation of criminals.
(b) The study of punishment in its relation to crime.
(c) The study of pens.
(d) The study of ink flow in pens.

3. According to the passage, the intellectual mentors of Australia could be
(a) Hobbes and Cook
(b) Hobbes and Sade
(c) Phillip and Jackson
(d) Sade and Phillip

4. Elsewhere, according to the author, the late eighteenth century saw a plethora of
(a) moral grace
(b) social welfare programmes
(c) free social contracts
(d) social repression

5. The word "sanguine" means :
(a) wise (b) pessimistic
(c) shrewd (d) confident

6. One of the hallmarks of the late Georgian and early Victorian England was the belief in
(a) repression of the "criminal class".
(b) convict transportation.
(c) colonization as a solution to social problems.
(d) the existence of a "criminal" class of people.

7. When the author refers to "the marauder within," he is referring to
(a) the working class
(b) the lower class
(c) the criminal class
(d) the Loch Ness monster

8. Sydney Harbour was earlier known as
(a) Port Jackson (b) Botany Bay
(c) Storm Bay (d) Norfolk Bay

9. Which of the following does not describe what the English regarded Australia to be:
(a) a mutant society
(b) an exiled world
(c) an enigmatic continent
(d) a new frontier

10. The primary theme of the passage is
(a) the colonization of Australia.
(b) the first forty years of Australian history.
(c) the rise of the "criminal class" and its impact on the life of Georgian England.
(d) the establishment of Australia as a penal colony.

QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 209

1. The biological basis of choosing efficacy as value
(a) cannot be understood easily.
(b) is the relationship of efficacy to survival.
(c) is the association of efficacy to pleasure.
(d) is the biological relationship to cognition.

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2. What man experiences as primary, according to the author,
   (a) is of questionable merit.
   (b) changes over time.
   (c) is the value of pain and pleasure.
   (d) is not debatable.
3. According to this passage, through which of the following set of experiences, does man first acquire preferences ?
   (A) Good and bad
   (B) Pleasure and pain
   (C) Child and adult
   (D) Efficacy an inefficacy
   (a) A (b) A & B
   (c) B & D (d) C
4. The author defines value as
   (a) something that results in good.
   (b) something that is chosen by man.
   (c) that which gives pleasure over pain.
   (d) that which increases efficacy.
5. The author subtly suggests that
   (a) there is a dual nature in man.
   (b) there is a dichotomy between man as an emotional being and man as a rational being.
   (c) there should be no dichotomy between man as a rational being and man as an emotional being.
   (d) man's emotions cannot be understood.
6. The basic theme of the passage is that
   (a) man can choose his own values, irrespective of whether they are life sustaining or not.
   (b) man chooses values that are life sustaining.
   (c) values are given to man on account of his emotive process.
   (d) emotions and rationality are derived from each other.
7. Reason has the following basic functions
   (a) wisdom and judgement.
   (b) identifying what is beneficial to man.
   (c) identifying the nature of pleasure and its values.
   (d) cognition and evaluation.
8. According to the author, while man chooses his own values, it does not mean that
   (a) he is always successful.
   (b) it guarantees the basic reason for choosing them.
   (c) they are incompatible with his needs.
   (d) his environment has a say in it.
9. While a man can choose his values,
   (a) he is biologically programmed to choose those of survival.
   (b) he is biologically programmed to choose those of destruction.
   (c) his volitional consciousness can lead him to the wrong choice.
   (d) his volitional consciousness leads him to the correct choice.
10. The difference between a child's and an adult's conceptual identification of issues relating to value is that
   (a) the former experiences them through physical sensations.
   (b) the latter experiences them through physical sensations.
   (c) the latter's is more volitional in nature.
   (d) the adults' choice is existential in nature.

QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 210

1. Which of the following is **true** ?
   (a) Infatuation and heightened appreciation with a new culture can be maintained forever.
   (b) Entry to a new culture evokes either an extremely positive feeling or an extremely negative feeling.
   (c) Affirmation of a new culture involves viewing it in its entirety with its strengths as well as weak points.
   (d) Organizational policies to deal with sexual harassment can bring about a change in the organizational culture.
2. Which of the following statements cannot be inferred from the above passage ?
   (a) Acts that are meaningful in the familiar culture cannot be taken for granted in a new one.
   (b) Social interaction becomes less predictable in a new culture.
   (c) Seeing someone in completeness means accepting him with his strengths and weaknesses.
   (d) Modifications in organization culture must result in appreciative inquiry.
3. According to the passage entering a culture that is very different from your own is overall :
   (a) an infatuating process.
   (b) a learning process.
   (c) an exhausting process.
   (d) a depressing process.
4. Opening a bank account in a new culture is an example of which stage?
   (a) Confusion.
   (b) Small victories.
   (c) Honey moon.
   (d) b and c.
5. Entering new cultures can predominantly help the entrant in.
   (a) understanding the appreciative process.
   (b) appreciating stages in cultural development.
   (c) appreciating diversity.
   (d) understanding the problem solving process.
6. Which of the following statements is **not true** ?
   (a) A particular effect of interaction with a new culture is an opportunity to enjoy a roller coaster ride.
   (b) Entering a new culture brings about a shift in processes of thinking and feeling.
   (c) An initial sense of wonder and awe makes a new entrant oblivious to the less pleasant side of the new culture.
   (d) Some people can forever remain angry and dissatisfied with the new culture.

QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 211

1. Who should be allowed to borrow and lend at any interest rates ?
   (a) Individuals and businesses.
   (b) Money lenders.
   (c) Sane men acting freely and with full knowledge.
   (d) small lenders and borrowers.
2. The author suggests
   (a) that usury is desirable.
   (b) there should be no legal restrictions on interest rates.
   (c) one should have one's cake and eat it too.
   (d) he has no answer to the question of usury legislation.
3. The lament of the author is that the mischief that the law makes is
   (a) it puts a ceiling on interest rates.
   (b) it overlooks economic theory.
   (c) it accepts the selling of a product at an exorbitant price while lending at high interest rates as illegal.

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(d) many needy people do not get money.

4. How is usury defined ?
(a) Charging interest rates in excess of legal limits.
(b) Charging exorbitant interest rates.
(c) Allowing any amount to be borrowed.
(d) None of above.

5. To reclaim his own money, man becomes an 'oppressor' because
(a) he will reclaim it with high interest.
(b) the borrower cannot repay.
(c) borrowers do not like to part with money.
(d) the critical need being over, the money lent is of less value to the borrower.

6. Mischief of usury legislations has increased because
(a) loans have increased.
(b) more people have become lenders.
(c) small lenders are hardest hit by the legislation.
(d) more people, among the working class, are net lenders.

7. The author is making a case for
(a) varying interest rates on loans.
(b) Withdrawing the legislation on usury.
(c) reducing the interest rate difference on large deposits as against small.
(d) ensuring that owners get interest rates, which are determined by free market operations.

8. The author is
(a) a politician.
(b) a plutocrat.
(c) a reformed post glasnost Marxist.
(d) a staunch supporter of free market operations.

9. Bentham was primarily concerned with
(a) all loans in the economy.
(b) loans by money lenders.
(c) loans by individuals and businesses.
(d) loans by banks and financial institutions.

QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 212

1. In this passage, the author seems to suggest that
(a) hard work does lead to grand results.
(b) some individuals stand out in scientific programmes.
(c) those who get credit earn it.
(d) once a new product is launched, the pains and pleasure that preceded it are lost.

2. It appears from Mr. West's conversation with the author that
(a) he was quite upset over the way things turned out.
(b) he was glad to forget all about it.
(c) he preferred to keep his thoughts to himself.
(d) nothing motivated him.

3. Bickerings during the meetings were indicative of the fact that
(a) there was heavy competition among the engineers.
(b) everyone wanted to take credit for Eagle.
(c) eagle constituted a collective effort.
(d) it was hard to decide on the leader.

4. The 'afterbirth', a simile expressed by an old hand was with reference to
(a) the Eclipse MV/8000
(b) the Eagle
(c) Mr. Alsing
(d) the Eclipse Group

5. A telegram by the North Carolina leader
(a) implicity identified those who deserved credit for Eagle.
(b) was a worthy gesture before the launch.
(c) was an implicit invitation to Wallach, Alsing, Rasala and West to be at the dinner.
(d) indicated that Eagle would be launched the next day.

6. The launching of Eagle in New York was a gala affair
(a) but for the fact that the machine crashed during the programme.
(b) inspite of the fact that the machine crashed during the programme.
(c) because 128 terminals were hooked up to a single Eagle.
(d) because a new machine was being launched.

7. "Just normal flak and protocol", refers to
(a) the grandeur of the launching ceremony.
(b) giving credit for Eagle to even those who weren't responsible for it.
(c) the marketing people who rechristened the machine.
(d) Mr. Alsing who was present at the premiere.

8. According to the passage, even as the premiere of the Eagle launch seemed a grand success, among those who appeared incongruous were
(a) people from the Wall Street Journal & New York Times.
(b) the marketing people.
(c) people who were never around when Eagle was conceived.
(d) the engineers responsible for Eagle.

9. The author states that the machine no longer belonged to its makers
(a) because the marketing people had changed its name.
(b) because the engineers seemed to have lost interest in the machine.
(c) because of the expressed attitude towards what motivated people.
(d) because Mr. West refused to get involved.

10. Apparently, one of the things that the younger computer professionals considered an honour was
(a) to be invited to the party.
(b) to talk to Mr. West.
(c) to be part of the Eclipse group.
(d) to sell Eagle.

ANSWERS OF PASSAGE NO. 207

1.	(d)	2.	(c)	3.	(d)
4.	(a)	5.	(c)	6.	(d)
7.	(a)	8.	(a)	9.	(a)
10.	(c)				

ANSWERS OF PASSAGE NO. 208

1.	(a)	2.	(b)	3.	(b)
4.	(b)	5.	(d)	6.	(d)
7.	(c)	8.	(a)	9.	(d)
10.	(d)				

ANSWERS OF PASSAGE NO. 209

1.	(b)	2.	(d)	3.	(c)
4.	(b)	5.	(c)	6.	(a)
7.	(d)	8.	(b)	9.	(c)
10.	(a)				

ANSWRS OF PASSAGE NO. 210

1.	(c)	2.	(d)	3.	(b)
4.	(b)	5.	(c)	6.	(a)

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ANSWERS OF PASSAGE NO. 211

1.	(c)	2.	(b)	3.	(c)
4.	(a)	5.	(d)	6.	(c)
7.	(b)	8.	(d)	9.	(c)

ANSWERS OF PASSAGE NO. 212

1.	(d)	2.	(c)	3.	(c)
4	(d)	5.	(a)	6.	(b)
7.	(b)	8.	(d)	9.	(c)
10.	(b)				

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 213

Directions : **Read the following passages (213 to 217) carefully and answer the questions given below them.**

Emile Durkheim, the first person to be formally recognised as a sociologist and the most scientific of the pioneers, conducted a study that stands as a research model for sociologists today. His investigation of suicide was, in fact, the first sociological study to use statistics. In Suicide (1964, originally published in 1897) Durkheim documented his contention that some aspects of human behaviour - even something as allegedly individualistic as suicide - can be explained without reference to individuals.

Like all of Durkheim's work, suicide must be viewed within the context of his concern for social integration. Durkheim wanted to see if suicide rates within a social entity (for example, a group, organisation, or society) are related to the degree to which individuals are socially involved (integrated and regulated). Durkheim described three types of suicide: egoistic, anomic, and altruistic. Egoistic suicide is promoted when individuals do not have sufficient social ties. Since single (never married) adults, for example, are not heavily involved with family life, they are more likely to commit suicide than are married adults. Altruistic suicide, on the other hand, is more likely to occur when social integration is too strong. The ritual suicide of Hindu widows on their husbands' funeral pyres is one example. Military personnel, trained to lay down their lives for their country, provide another illustration.

Durkheim's third type of suicide - anomic suicide - increases when the social regulation of individuals is disrupted. For example, suicide rates increase during economic depressions. People who suddenly find themselves without a job or without hope of finding one are more prone to kill themselves. Suicides may also increase during periods of prosperity. People may loosen their social ties by taking new jobs, moving to new communities, or finding new mates.

Using data from the Government population reports of several countries (much of it from the French Government Statistical Office), Durkheim found strong support for his line of reasoning. Suicide rates were higher among single than married people, among military personnel than civilians, among divorced than married people, and among people involved in nationwide economic crisis.

It is important to realise that Durkheim's primary interest was not in the empirical (observable) indicators he used such as suicide rates among military personnel, married people, and so forth. Rather, Durkheim used the following indicators to support several of his contentions: (1) Social behaviour can be explained by social rather than psychological factors; (2) Suicide is affected by the degree of integration and regulation within social entities; and (3) Since society can be studied scientifically, sociology is worthy of recognition in the academic world. Durkheim was successful on all three counts.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 214

How quickly things change in the technology business! A decade ago, IBM was the awesome and undisputed king of the computer trade, universally feared and respected. A decade ago, two little companies called Intel and Microsoft were mere blips on the radar screen of the industry, upstart start-ups that had signed on to make the chips and software for IBM's new line of personal computers. Though their products soon became industry standards, the two companies remained protected children of the market leader.

What has happened since is a startling reversal of fortune. IBM is being ravaged by the worst crisis in the company's 79 - year history. It is undergoing its fifth restructuring in the past seven years as well as seemingly endless rounds of job cuts and firings that have eliminated 100,000 jobs since 1985. Last week IBM announced to its shell-shocked investors that it lost $4.97 billion last year–the biggest loss in American corporate history.

And just when IBM is losing ground in one market after another, Intel and Microsoft have emerged as the computer industry's most fearsome pair of competitors. The numbers on Wall Street tell a stunning story. Ten years ago, the market value of the stock of Intel and Microsoft combined amounted to about a tenth of IBM's. Last week, with IBM's stock at an 11-year low, Microsoft's value surpassed its old mentor's for the first time ever ($26.76 billion to $26.48 billion) and Intel ($24.3 billion) is not far behind. While IBM is posting losses. Intel's profits jumped 30%, and Microsoft's rose 44%.

Both Intel, the world's largest supplier of computer chips, and Microsoft, the world's largest supplier of computer software, have assumed the role long played by Big Blue as the industry's pacesetter. What is taking place is a generational shift unprecedented in the information age-one that recalls a transition in the U.S. auto industry 70 years ago, when Alfred Sloan's upstart General Motors surpassed Ford Motor as America's No. 1 car maker. The transition also reflects the decline of computer manufacturers such as IBM, Wang and Unisys, and the rise of companies like Microsoft, Intel and AT&T that create the chips and software to make the computers work. "Just like Dr. Frankenstein, IBM created these two monster competitors," says Richard Shaffer, publisher of the Computer Letter. "Now even IBM is in danger of being trampled by the creations it unleashed."

Although Intel and Microsoft still have close relationships with Big Blue, there is little love lost between IBM and its potent progeny. IBM had an ugly falling-out with former partner Microsoft over the future of personal-computer software. Microsoft developed the now famous disk operating system for the IBM-PC-called DOS—and later created the operating software for the next generation of IBM personal computers, the Personal System/2. When PS/2 and its operating system, OS/2, failed to catch on, a feud erupted over how the two companies could upgrade the system. Although they publicly patched things up, the partnership was tattered. IBM developed its own version of OS/2, which has so far failed to capture the industry's imagination. Microsoft's competing version, dubbed New Technology, or NT, will debut in a few months and will incorporate Microsoft's highly successful Windows

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program, which lets users juggle several programs at once. Windows NT, however, will offer more new features, such as the ability to link many computers together in a network and to safeguard them against unauthorized use.

IBM and Intel have also been parting company. After relying almost exclusively on the Santa Clara, California company for the silicon chips that serve as computer brains, IBM has moved to reduce its dependence on Intel by turning to competing vendors. In Europe, IBM last year began selling a low-cost line of PCs called Ambra, which runs on chips made by Intel rival Advanced Micro Devices. IBM also demonstrated a sample PC using a chip made by another Intel enemy, Cyrix. And last October IBM said it would begin selling the company's own chips to outsiders in direct competition with Intel.

IBM clearly feels threatened. And the wounded giant still poses the biggest threat to any future dominance by Intel and Microsoft. Last year it teamed up with both companies' most bitter rivals—Apple Computer and Motorola—to develop advanced software and microprocessors for a new generation of desktop computers. In selecting Apple and Motorola, IBM bypassed its longtime partners. Just as Microsoft's standard operating system runs only on computers built around Intel's computer chips, Apple's software runs only on Motorola's chips. Although IBM has pledged that the new system will eventually run on a variety of machines, it will initially run only computer programs written for Apple's Macintosh or IBM's OS/2. Its competitive juices now flowing, IBM last week announced that it and Apple Computer will deliver the operating system in 1994 - a year ahead of schedule.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 215

Environmental protection and management is deservedly attracting a lot of attention these days. This is a desirable development in the face of the alarming rate of natural resource degradation which greatly hampers their optimal utilisation. When waste waters emanating from municipal sewage, industrial effluent, agricultural and land runoffs, find their way either to ground water reservoirs or other surface water sources, the quality of water deteriorates rendering it unfit for use. The natural balance is disturbed when concentrated discharges of waste water is not controlled. This is because the cleansing forces of nature cannot do their job in proportion to the production of filthy matter.

According to the National Environment Engineering and Research Institute (NEERI), a staggering 70 per cent of water available in the country is polluted. According to the Planning Commission: "From the Dal lake in the North to the Periyar and Chaliyar rivers in the South, from Damodar and Hoogly in the East to the Thane creek in the West, the picture of water pollution is uniformly gloomy. Even our large perennial rivers, like the Ganga, are today heavily polluted"

According to one study, all the 14 major rivers of India are highly polluted. Beside the Ganga, these rivers include the Yamuna, Narmada, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery. These rivers carry 85 per cent of the surface runoff and their drainage basins cover 73 per cent of the country. The pollution of the much revered Ganga is due in particular to municipal sewage that accounts for 3/4th of its pollution load. Despite India having legislation on water pollution [The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974] and various water pollution control boards, rivers have today become synonymous with drains and sewers.

Untreated community wastes discharged into water courses from human settlements account for four times as much waste water as industrial effluent. Out of India's 3,119 towns and cities, only 217 have partial (209) or full (8) sewerage treatment facilities and cover less than a third of the urban population. Statistics from a report of the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution reveal that 1,700 of 2,700 water using industries in India, are polluting the water around their factories. Only 160 industries have waste water treatment plants. One estimate suggests that the volume of waste water of industrial origin will be comparable to that of domestic sewage in India by 2000 A.D. Discharges from agricultural fields which carry fertilising ingredients of nitrogen, phosphorous and pesticides are expected to be three times as much as domestic sewage. By that date, thermal pollution generated by discharges from thermal power plants will be the largest in volume.

Toxic effluents deplete the levels of oxygen in the rivers, endanger all aquatic life and render water absolutely unfit for human consumption, apart from affecting industrial production. Sometimes these effects have been disastrous. A recent study reveals that the water of the Ganga, Yamuna, Kali and Hindon rivers have considerable concentrations of heavy metals due to inflow of industrial wastes, which pose a serious health hazard to the millions living on their banks. Similarly, the Cauvery and Kapila rivers in Karnataka have been found to contain metal pollution which threaten the health of people in riverine towns. The Periyar, the largest river of Kerala, receives extremely toxic effluent that result in high incidence of skin problems and fish kills. The Godavari of Andhra Pradesh and the Damodar and Hoogly in West Bengal receive untreated industrial toxic wastes. A high level of pollution has been found in the Yamuna, while the Chambal of Rajasthan is considered the most polluted river in Rajasthan. Even in industrially backward Orissa, the Rushikula river is extremely polluted. The fate of the Krishna in Andhra Pradesh, the Tungabhadra in Karnataka, the Chaliyar in Kerala, the Gomti in U.P., the Narmada in M.P. and the Sone and the Subarnarekha rivers in Bihar is no different.

According to the W.H.O., eighty per cent of diseases prevalent in India are water-borne; many of them assume epidemic proportions. The prevalence of these diseases heighten under conditions of drought. It is also estimated that India loses as many as 73 million mandays every year due to water borne diseases, costing Rs. 600 crore by way of treatment expenditure and production losses. Management of water resources with respect to their quality also assumes greater importance especially when the country can no more afford to waste water.

The recent Clean-the-Ganga Project with an action plan estimated to cost the exchequer Rs. 250 crore (which has been accorded top priority) is a trend setter in achieving this goal. The action plan evoked such great interest that offers of assistance have been received from France, U.K., U.S. and the Netherlands as also the World Bank. This is indeed laudable. Poland too has now joined this list. The very fact that these countries have volunteered themselves to contribute their mite is a healthy reflection of global concern over growing environmental degradation and the readiness of the international community to participate in what is a truly formidable task. It may be recalled that the task of cleansing the Ganga along the Rishikesh-Haridwar stretch under the first

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phase of the Ganga Action Plan has been completed and the results are reported to be encouraging.

The crisis of drinking water is deepening because water resources are drying up and the lowering of ground water through overpumping, this is compounded by the pollution of water sources. All these factors increase the magnitude of the problem. An assessment of the progress achieved by the end of March 1985, on completion of the first phase of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-91), reveals that drinking water has been made available to 73 per cent of the urban population and 56 per cent of the rural population only. This means that nearly half the country's rural population has to get drinking water facilities. This needs to be urgently geared up especially when considered against the Government's professed objective of providing safe drinking water and sanitation to all by the end of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade i.e. March 1991. The foremost action in this would be to clean up our water resources.

As per surveys conducted by the NEERI, per capita drinking water losses in different cities in the country range between 11,000 to 31,000 litres annually. This indicates a waste level of 20-35 per cent of the total flow of water in the distribution system primarily due to leaks in mains and household service pipes. Preventive maintenance programme would substantially reduce losses/wastages and would certainly go a long way in solving the problem.

According to the Union Ministry of Works and Housing, out of 2.31 lakh problem villages identified in 1980, 1.92 lakh (83 per cent) villages have been provided with at least one source of drinking water as of March, 1986. The balance (38,748) villages are expected to be covered during the seventh plan. A time bound national policy on drinking water is being formulated by Government wherein the task is proposed to be completed by the end of the seventh plan. An outlay of Rs. 6,522.47 crore has been allotted for the water supply and sanitation sector in the seventh plan period against an outlay of Rs. 3,922.02 crore in the sixth plan. Of this, outlay for rural water supply sector is Rs. 3,454.47 crore. It is expected that this outlay would help to cover about 86.4 per cent of the urban and 82.2 per cent of the rural population with safe drinking water facilities by March 1991. Hygienic sanitation facilities would be provided to 44.7 per cent and 1.8 per cent of the urban and rural population respectively within the same period.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 216

To teach is to create a space in which obedience to truth is practised. Space may sound like a vague, poetic metaphor until we realise that it describes experiences of everyday life. We know what it means to be in a green and open field; we know what it means to be on a crowded rush hour bus. These experiences of physical space have parallels in our relations with others. On our jobs we know what it is to be pressed and crowded, our working space diminished by the urgency of deadlines and competitiveness of colleagues. But then there are times when deadlines disappear and colleagues cooperate, when everyone has space to move, invent and produce with energy and enthusiasm. With family and friends, we know how it feels to have unreasonable demands placed upon us, to be boxed in by the expectations of those nearest to us. But then there are times when we feel accepted for who we are (or forgiven for who we are not), times when a spouse or a child or a friend gives us the space both to be and to become.

Similar experiences of crowding and space are found in education. To sit in a class where the teacher stuffs our minds with information, organises it with finality, insists on having the answers while being utterly uninterested in our views, and forces us into a grim competition for grades-to sit in such a class is to experience a lack of space for learning. But to study with a teacher who not only speaks but also listens, who not only gives answers but asks questions and welcomes our insights, who provides information and theories that do not close doors but open new ones, who encourages students to help each other learn - to study with such a teacher is to know the power of a learning space.

A learning space has three essential dimensions: openness, boundaries and an air of hospitality. To create open learning space is to remove the impediments to learning that we find around and within us: we often create them ourselves to evade the challenge of truth and transformation. One source of such impediments is our fear of appearing ignorant to others or to ourselves. The openness of a space is created by the firmness of its boundaries. A learning space cannot extend indefinitely; if it did, it would not be a structure for learning but an invitation for confusion and chaos. When space boundaries are violated, the quality of space suffers. The teacher who wants to create an open learning space must define and defend its boundaries with care. Because the pursuit of truth can often be painful and discomforting, the learning space must be hospitable. Hospitality means receiving each other, our struggles, our new-born ideas with openness and care. It means creating an ethos in which the community of truth can form and the pain of its transformation be borne. A learning space needs to be hospitable not to make learning painless, but to make painful things possible, things without which no learning can occur-things like exposing ignorance, testing tentative hypotheses, challenging false or partial information, and mutual criticism of thought.

The task of creating learning space with qualities of openness, boundaries and hospitality can be approached at several levels. The most basic level is the physical arrangement of the classroom. Consider the traditional classroom setting with row upon row of chairs facing the lectern where learning space is confined to the narrow alley of attention between each student and teacher. In this space, there is no community of truth, hospitality or room for students to relate to the thoughts of each other. Contrast it with the chairs placed in a circular arrangement creating an open space within which learners can interconnect. At another level, the teacher can create conceptual space - space with words in two ways. One is through assigned reading; the other is through lecturing. Assigned reading, not in the form of speed reading several hundred pages but contemplative reading which opens, not fills, our learning space. A teacher can also create a learning space by means of lectures. By providing critical information and a framework of interpretation, a lecturer can lay down the boundaries within which learning occurs.

We also create learning space through the kind of speech we utter and the silence from which true speech emanates. Speech is a precious gift and a vital tool, but too often our speaking is an evasion of truth, a way of buttressing our self-serving reconstructions of reality. Silence must therefore be an integral part of learning space. In silence, more than in

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arguments, our mind made world falls away and we are open to the truth that seeks us. Words often divide us, but silence can unite. Finally teachers must also create emotional space in the classroom, space that allows feelings to arise and be dealt with because submerged feelings can undermine learning. In an emotionally honest learning space, one created by a teacher who does not fear dealing with feelings, the community of truth can flourish between so and we can flourish in it.

MODEL PASSAGE NO. 217

Management education gained new academic stature within US Universities and greater respect from outside during the 1960's and 1970's. Some observers attribute the competitive superiority of US corporations to the quality of business education. In 1978, a management professor, Herbert A. Simon of Carnegie Mellon University, won the Nobel Prize in economics for his work in decision theory. And the popularity of business education continued to grow, since 1960, the number of master's degree awarded annually has grown from under 5000 to over 50,000 in the mid 1980's and the MBA has become known as 'the passport to the good life.

By the 1980s, however, US business schools faced critics who charged that learning had little relevance to real business problems. Some went so far as to blame business schools for the decline in US competitiveness.

Amidst the criticisms, four distinct arguments may be discerned. The first is that business schools must be either unnecessary or deleterious because Japan does so well without them. Underlying this argument is the idea that management ability cannot be taught; one is either born with it or must acquire it over years of practical experience. A second argument is that business schools are overly academic and theoretical. They teach quantitative models that have little application to real world problems. Third, they give inadequate attention to shop flour issues, to production processes and to management resources. Finally, it is argued that they encourage undesirable attitudes in students, such as placing value on the short term and 'bottom line' targets, while neglecting longer term developmental criteria. In summary, some business executives complain that MBA's are incapable of handling day to day operational decisions, unable to communicate and to motivate people, and unwilling to accept responsibility for following through on implementation plans. We shall analyse these criticisms after having reviewed experiences in other countries.

In contrast to the expansion and development of business education in the United States and more recently in Europe, Japanese business schools graduate no more than two hundred MBA's each year. The Keio Business School (KBS) was the only graduate school of management in the entire country until the mid 1970's and it still boasts the only two year masters programme. The absence of business schools in Japan would appear in contradiction with the high priority placed upon learning by its Confucian culture. Confucian colleges taught administrative skills as early as 1630 and Japan wholeheartedly accepted Western learning following the Meiji restoration of 1868 when hundreds of students were despatched to universities in US, Germany, England and France to learn the secrets of western technology and modernisation. Moreover, the Japanese educational system is highly developed and intensely competitive and can be credited for raising the literary and mathematical abilities of the Japanese to the highest level in the world.

Until recently, Japanese corporations have not been interested in using either local or foreign business schools for the development of their future executives. Their in-company training programmes have sought the socialisation of new comers, the younger the better. The training is highly specific and those who receive it have neither the capacity nor the incentive to quit. "The prevailing belief" says Imai, 'is that management should be born out of experience and many years of effort and not learnt from educational institutions.' A 1960 survey of Japanese senior executives confirmed that a majority (54%) believed that 'managerial capabilities can be attained only on the job and not in universities.'

However, this view seems to be changing : the same survey revealed that even as early as 1960, 37% of senior executives felt that the universities should teach integrated professional management. In the 1980s. a combination of increased competitive pressures and greater multinationalisation of Japanese business are making it difficult for many companies to rely solely upon internally trained managers. This has led to a rapid growth of local business programmes and a greater use of American MBA programmes. In 1982-83, the Japanese comprised the largest single group of foreign students at Wharton, where they not only learnt the latest techniques of financial analysis, but also developed worldwide contacts through their classmates and became Americanised, something highly useful in future negotiations. The Japanese, then do not 'do without' business schools, as is sometimes contended. But the process of selecting and orienting new graduates. even MBA's, into corporations is radically different than in the US. Rather than being placed in highly paying staff positions, new Japanese recruits are assigned responsibility for operational and even menial tasks. Success is based upon Japan's system of highly competitive recruitment and intensive in-company management development, which in turn are grounded in its tradition of universal and rigorous academic education, life-long employment and strong group identification.

The harmony among these traditional elements has made Japanese industry highly productive and given corporate leadership a long term view. It is true that this has been achieved without much attention to university business education, but extraordinary attention has been devoted to the development of managerial skills, both within the company and through participation in programmes sponsored by the Productivity Centre and other similar organisations.

RECALL TEST

QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 213

1. In his study of suicide Durkheim's main purpose was
   (a) to document that suicide can be explained without reference to the individual.
   (b) to provide an explanation of the variation in the rate of suicide across societies.
   (c) to categorise various types of suicide.
   (d) to document that social behaviour can be explained by social rather than psychological factors.
2. According to Durkheim, suicide rates within a social entity can be explained in terms of
   (a) absence of social ties.
   (b) disruption of social regulation.
   (c) nature of social integration.
   (d) all of the above.

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3. Since single adults are not heavily involved with family life they are more likely to commit suicide which Durkheim categorised as
   (a) Anomic suicide.
   (b) Altruistic suicide.
   (c) Egoistic suicide.
   (d) (b) and (c)
4. Higher suicide rate during rapid progress in a society is a manifestation of
   (a) Altruistic suicide.
   (b) Anomic suicide.
   (c) Egoistic suicide.
   (d) None of the above.
5. Ritual suicide of Hindu widows on their husband's funeral pyres was
   (a) a manifestation of strong social integration.
   (b) an example of brutality against women.
   (c) an example of anomic suicide.
   (d) an example of egoistic suicide.
6. Increase in the suicide rate during economic depression is an example of
   (a) Altruistic suicide.
   (b) Anomic suicide.
   (c) Egoistic suicide.
   (d) Both (a) and (c).
7. According to Durkheim, altruistic suicide is more likely among
   (a) military personnel than among civilians.
   (b) single people than among married people.
   (c) divorcees than among married people.
   (d) people involved in nationwide economic crises.
8. To support his contentions, Durkheim relied on the following indicators
   (a) social behaviour is explicable predominantly through social factors.
   (b) suicide is contingent upon the degree of regulation and interaction.
   (c) recognising sociology is to acknowledge that society is susceptible to scientific investigation.
   (d) all of the above.
9. Basing himself on his own indicators, Durkheim was
   (a) right on some counts not others.
   (b) vindicated on all counts.
   (c) wrong but did not realise that he was right.
   (d) substantially correct but formally wrong.

QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 214

1. As a result of greater competition in the US Computer industry:
   (a) some computer companies are expanding while others are contracting.
   (b) employment in the industry is going down.
   (c) the industry is becoming more monopolized.
   (d) the share value of IBM is going up relative to that of Intel and Microsoft.
2. Why is something that happened 70 years ago in the US auto industry being mentioned here ?
   (a) General Motors broke away from Ford Motor.
   (b) A new company went ahead of an established market leader.
   (c) Like Dr. Frankenstein, Ford Motor created a monster in General Motors.
   (d) Microsoft, Intel and AT&T were originally created by IBM.
3. Who is mentioned as the principal supplier of silicon chips to IBM?
   (a) AT&T (b) Microsoft
   (c) Cyrix. (d) Intel
4. The personal computer called Ambra is marketed by:
   (a) Cyris (b) IBM
   (c) Intel (d) Microsoft
5. What was the original reason for the feud between IBM and Microsoft?
   (a) The two companies developed competing softwares.
   (b) Microsoft and Intel teamed up against IBM.
   (c) IBM began to purchase microchips from Intel instead of Microsoft.
   (d) IBM made losses while Microsoft made profits.
6. Which of the following statements is not implied by the passage ?
   (a) The makers of microchips and software are becoming leaders in the computer industry.
   (b) Wang and Unisys are primarily manufacturers of computers.
   (c) IBM laying off workers is the biggest job cut in American corporate history.
   (d) Intel is based in California.
7. Which of the following statements is true?
   (a) IBM plans to introduce a new system that will run on a variety of machines.
   (b) IBM's new generation desk top computers will run only on Motorola's chips.
   (c) IBM is working out a joint strategy with Apple to force Motorola to supply chips at a lower price.
   (d) IBM is going to sell its own chips to Apple and Motorola.
8. Many computers would be linked together through a network in a system developed by:
   (a) IBM.
   (b) Apple.
   (c) Microsoft.
   (d) None of the above.
9. One possible conclusion from the passage is that :
   (a) share' prices are not a good indicator of a company's performance.
   (b) firing workers restores a company's health.
   (c) all campanies ultimately regret being a Dr. Frankenstein to some other company.
   (d) consumers gain as a result of competition among producers.

QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 215

1. The degradation of natural resources will necessarily lead to
   (a) poor economic utilisation of resources.
   (b) contamination of water from municipal sewage.
   (c) water unfit for human consumption.
   (d) none of the above.
2. According to NEERI
   (a) the extent of water pollution in the Dal Lake is grim.
   (b) seventy per cent of total water available in the country is polluted.
   (c) only 217 out of 3119 towns and cities have sewage treatment facilities.
   (d) all the 14 major rivers of India are highly polluted.
3. Municipal sewage pollutants account for
   (a) the lowest percentage of water pollution.
   (b) seventy five percent of the Ganga's water pollution load.
   (c) twice the volume of the waste water of industrial origin.
   (d) three times as much as the discharge from agricultural fields.

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4. Which of the following statements is correct ?
   (a) The river Periyar is in South India.
   (b) The river Periyar is the largest river of Kerala.
   (c) The river Gomti is also extremely polluted.
   (d) All of the above are correct.
5. The cost of the Clean-the-Ganga Pollution Project Action Plan is likely to be sourced from
   (a) the Indian Exchequer.
   (b) France, U.K., U.S. and the Netherlands.
   (c) the World Bank, Poland, U.K.
   (d) the U.S., U.K., Netherlands, Poland, France, the World Bank and India.
6. Which of the following statements made by WHO is correct ?
   (a) Water-borne diseases account for eighty per cent of all diseases prevalent in India.
   (b) Water-borne diseases in India create a loss of Rs. 600 crore every year.
   (c) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
   (d) None of the above.
7. Considerable amounts of metal pollutants are found in the river(s):
   (a) Chambal of Rajasthan.
   (b) Rushikula in Orissa
   (c) Damodar, Hoogly, Krishna and Gomti.
   (d) Ganga, Yamuna, Kali, Hindon, Cauvery and Kapila.
8. The crisis of drinking water is caused chiefly by:
   (a) the green house effect
   (b) water pollution caused by industrial development
   (c) drying up of water sources and over-pumping
   (d) increasing urbanisation.
9. The best remedy for water shortage lies in:
   (a) putting up more pumps in rural areas
   (b) cleaning up polluted water
   (c) reducing the waste level of 25-30 per cent of the total flow of water
   (d) constructing large sized dams
10. Out of the total outlay for water supply and sanitation in the seventh plan, rural water supply sector would receive:
   (a) about 53 per cent
   (b) over 80 per cent.
   (c) between 65 and 80 per cent.
   (d) equal to 44.7 per cent.

QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 216

1. Which of the following statements best describes the author's conception of learning space ?
   (a) Where the teacher is friendly
   (b) Where there is no grim competition for grades
   (c) Where the students are encouraged to learn about space
   (d) Where the teacher provides information and theories which open new doors and encourages students to help each other learn
2. The statement 'the openness of a space is created by the firmness of its boundaries' appears contradictory. Which of the following statements provides the best justification for the proposition ?
   (a) We cannot have a space without boundaries.
   (b) Bounded space is highly structured.
   (c) When space boundaries are violated the quality of space suffers.
   (d) A teacher can effectively defend a learning space without boundaries.
3. According to the author, learning is a painful process because
   (a) it exposes our ignorance
   (b) our views and hypotheses are challenged
   (c) it involves criticising the views of others
   (d) of all the above reasons
4. The task of creating learning space with qualities of openness, boundaries and hospitality is multidimensional. It involves operating at
   (a) psychological and conceptual levels.
   (b) physical, perceptual and behavioral levels.
   (c) physical, conceptual and emotional levels.
   (d) conceptual, verbal and sensitive levels.
5. According to the author, silence must be an integral part of learning space because
   (a) silence helps to unite us with others to create a community of truth.
   (b) silent contemplation prepares us to construct our mind-made world.
   (c) speaking is too often an exercise in the evasion of truth.
   (d) speaking is too often a way of buttressing our self-serving reconstruction of reality
6. According to the author, an effective teacher does no allow
   (a) feelings to arise within the learning space.
   (b) silence to become an integral part of the learning space.
   (c) learning space to be filled by speed reading of several hundred pages of assigned reading.
   (d) violation of learning space boundaries.
7. Understanding the notion of space in our relations with others is
   (a) to acknowledge the beauty of a poetic metaphor.
   (b) exclusively rooted in our experiences of physical space.
   (c) to accept a spiritual dimension in our dealings with our peers.
   (d) to extend the parallel of physical space to our experiences in daily life.
8. Another way of describing the author's notion of learning space can be summarised in the following manner
   (a) it is vital that learning be accompanied by unlearning.
   (b) learning encompasses such elements as courage, dignity and endeavour.
   (c) an effective teacher recognises the value of empathy.
   (d) encourage good learners. discourage indifferent ones.
9. Conceptual space with words can be created by
   (a) assigned reading and lecturing
   (b) speed reading and written comprehension
   (c) gentle persuasion and deliberate action
   (d) creative extrapolation and illustration
10. An emotionally honest learning space can only be created by
   (a) a teacher committed to joining the community of truth
   (b) a teacher who is not afraid of confronting feelings
   (c) a teacher who takes care not to undermine the learning process
   (d) a teacher who worships critical silence

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QUESTIONS OF PASSAGE NO. 217

1. The 1960's and 1970's can best be described as a period
   (a) when quality business education contributed to the superiority of US corporations
   (b) when the number of MBA's rose from under 5,000 to over 50,000
   (c) when management education gained new academic stature and greater respect
   (d) when the MBA became more disreputable
2. According to the passage
   (a) learning, which was useful in the 1960's and 1970's became irrelevant in the 1980's
   (b) management education faced criticisms in the 1980's
   (c) business schools are insensitive to the needs of industry
   (d) by the 1980's business schools contributed to the decline in US competitiveness
3. The growth in popularity of business schools among students was most probably due to
   (a) Herbert A. Simon, a management professor winning the Nobel Prize in economics
   (b) the gain in academic stature
   (c) the large number of MBA degrees awarded
   (d) a perception that it was a 'passport to the good life'.
4. A criticism that management education did not face was that
   (a) it imparted poor quantitative skills to MBAs
   (b) it was unnecessary and deleterious
   (c) it was irrevocably irrelevant
   (d) it inculcated undesirable attitudes in students
5. US business schools faced criticism in the 1980's because
   (a) of the decline in Japanese competitiveness
   (b) many critics felt that the learning had little relevance to business problems
   (c) people realised that management ability cannot be taught
   (d) MBA's were unwilling to accept responsibility for implementation on the shop floor
6. The absence of business schools in Japan
   (a) is due to the prevalent belief that management ability can only be acquired over years of practical experience.
   (b) was due to the high priority placed on learning as opposed to doing in Confucian culture.
   (c) is hard to explain for the proponents of business education
   (d) contributed a great deal to their success in international trade and business
7. The Japanese were initially able to do without business schools as a result of
   (a) their highly developed and intensively competitive education system
   (b) despatching hundreds of students to learn the secrets of Western technology and modernisation
   (c) their highly specific in-company training programmes
   (d) prevailing beliefs regarding educational institutions
8. The Japanese modified their views on management education because of
   (a) greater exposure to US MBA programmes
   (b) the need to develop worldwide contacts and became Americanised
   (c) the outstanding success of business schools in the US during the 1960's and 1970's
   (d) a combination of increased competitive multinationalisation of Japanese business
9. Training programmes in Japanese corporations have
   (a) been based upon Confucian culture
   (b) sought the socialisation of newcomers
   (c) been targeted at people who have neither the capacity nor the incentive to quit
   (d) been teaching people to do menial tasks
10. The author argues that
   (a) Japanese do not do without business schools as is generally perceived
   (b) Japanese corporations do not hire MBA's because of traditions of universal and rigorous academic education, life long employment and strong group identification
   (c) placing MBA's in operational and menial tasks is a major factor in Japanese business success
   (d) US corporations should emulate the Japanese and change the way new recruits are inducted
11. The main difference between US and Japanese corporations is
   (a) that one employs MBA's, the other does not.
   (b) that US corporations do no employ Japanese people.
   (c) that US corporations pay more to fresh recruits
   (d) in the process of selecting and orienting new recruits
12. The author argues that the Japanese system
   (a) is better than the American system
   (b) is highly productive and gives corporate leadership a long term view as a result of its strong traditions
   (c) is slowly becoming Americanised
   (d) succeeds without business schools, whereas the US system fails because of it.

ANSWERS OF PASSAGE NO. 213

1.	(a)	2.	(d)	3.	(c)
4.	(b)	5.	(a)	6.	(b)
7.	(a)	8.	(d)	9.	(b)

ANSWERS OF PASSAGE NO. 214

1.	(a)	2.	(b)	3.	(d)
4.	(b)	5.	(a)	6.	(c)
7.	(a)	8.	(c)	9.	(c)

ANSWERS OF PASSAGE NO. 215

1.	(a)	2.	(b)	3.	(b)
4.	(d)	5.	(d)	6.	(c)
7.	(d)	8.	(c)	9.	(
10.	(a)				

ANSWERS OF PASSAGE NO

1.	(d)	2.	(c)	3.	
4.	(c)	5.	(a)	6	
7.	(d)	8.	(c)	9	
10.	(b)				

ANSWERS OF PASSA NO. 217

1.	(c)	2.	(b)	3.	(d)
4.	(a)	5.	(b)	6.	(a)
7.	(c)	8.	(d)	9.	(b)
10	(a)	11.	(d)	12.	(b)

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